"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Thursday; not much change in temperature; light north winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,375. ..... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DEUTSCHLAND OFF ON DASH TO OCEAN AS WARSHIPS WAIT

Under Her Own Power, Subsea Trader Speeds Down Bay at Night Toward Foes.

DROPS CONVOY ONE BY ONE

Tug and a Newspaper Craft Alone Attend U-Boat—Allies' Secret Agents Active.

CRUISER CORDON TIGHTENS

Hostile Squadron Steams Close to Virginia Capes, Where the Submarine Will Face Real Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 2.—The giant subsea trader Deutschland, with Captain Paul Koenig and her original crew of 27 men, sailed last evening from Baltimore under her own power on her projected dash down Chesapeake Bay, across the Atlantic and back to Germany, a trip of 3,800 miles fraught with the continuous danger of capture and possible death to all aboard her. She has been in United States territorial waters a little longer than twenty-three days, and is taking back a cargo of rubber and nickel and, it is said, a quantity of gold as well.

Before midnight the Deutschland was well on her way toward the open sea, moving at a speed of about twelve knots an hour and attended only by her convoying tug, the Thomas F. Timmins, and a lone yacht with newspaper correspondents and photographers aboard. The Deutschland had passed Annapolis at 8:45 P. M., with the weather clear and a light sea running. The yacht Valiant, with other correspondents and photographers, put in there, as did a strange launch filled with men who were said to be secret agents of an allied Government.

The Deutschland passed Sharp's Island Light at 10:45 P. M., and Cove Point at 11:55 P. M.

The submarine passed Solomon's Island, ninety miles south, at 2:30 A. M. The tug Timmins was at her side off the port stern. Every steamer passed blew whistles of salute.

The press boat reported that the U-boat had put on speed and was traveling at nearly nineteen knots an hour. This increased speed will bring her to the three-mile limit before daylight. Inasmuch as this speed is severe on her engines, it would seem to indicate that the dash for the open sea may be attempted within a few hours.

Word from the Virginia Capes last night was that news of her departure had been flashed to the fleet of allied warships lying outside the three-mile limit, that they had drawn as closely as possible inshore to await her coming.

Sirens Sound Farewell

It was just 5:38 o'clock last evening when the lines were thrown off and the Deutschland was towed from its berth at the foot of Andre Street, Locust Point, amid the cheers of a small crowd which had gathered to see the departure, and the blasts of sirens from the steamships surrounding, all of which seemed to mean godspeed and good luck.

It was an impressive sight. The sun was setting in a clear western sky, and the twilight silhouetted the ships against the waters as the little craft was started on its way. It was just before flood tide.

The subsea pioneer ocean-crossing trader was painted green, with irregular lines across her superstructure of a dirty white.

The crew of the submarine were thinking little of their possible fate while they were receiving final orders from Captain Koenig, in preparation for the departure. A smile illuminated the face of each man and they waved their hats, and those who did not have hats waved their handkerchiefs in response to cheers of those who wished them bon voyage.

The crew of the German steamship Neckar, tied up at this port, which has been standing beside the submarine, guarding her from intrusion, "dressed ship," looking down from the rail upon the submarine as she left. Their faces, too, beamed with happiness and they were exuberant in their shouts of farewell.

These farewell cheers were shouted in German and few who were within hearing distance could understand, but all knew that best wishes for the voyage and for the German cause were being voiced by those sailors who had now lived in Baltimore for two years because of their inability to return to their native land.

The cheers were not all. Captain Hinsch of the Neckar had hoisted signal flags which in the international code spelled "Homebound. Good luck."

These, too, the German colors were unfurled from the stern of the larger ship. It was the first time since the arrival of the submarine that the black, white, and red ensign had been flown by the Neckar.

Convoy Assembles at Basin.

The final preparations for the departure of the Deutschland began a few minutes before 4 o'clock. At that hour an unusual activity aboard the Neckar was noticed. A few seconds later the revenue cutter Wissahickon, detailed to convoy the submarine, was observed making its way up into the inner basin.

On the pier of the Engineering Company, where the newspaper craft was tied, there was much speculation as to whether or not it was really a final movement toward the ship's departure. Then the harbor police boat Lannan came into view, and even then doubt was expressed that the long-awaited departure was at hand.

As the minutes passed the opinion was advanced that Captain Koenig was waiting for the sun to set, so that he could slip down the Patapsco and into Chesapeake Bay under cover of darkness. A few minutes before 5 o'clock the small power boat Efco made her way to the end of the slip and towed away the boom of logs which had been anchored to cut off any approach to the undersea merchantman. The Wissahickon warped into the slip alongside the tug Thomas F. Timmins, and the police

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All Preparations Made For Hanging of Casement

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 2.—Sir Roger Casement will be hanged at Pentonville Prison at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, according to the statements in the morning papers. Ellis, a hairdresser of Rochdale, will be the executioner. He will receive a fee of $25. Only the officials of the prison will be present at the execution.

Casement, himself, says The Daily Express, has admitted he was hostile to this country and that the verdict of guilty was a just one. He hoped, however, he would be treated as a traitorous soldier and shot, not hanged. Casement has occupied the condemned cell since his conviction, and has not given the least trouble to his wardens. At first he resented being dressed in a convict's garb and he parted regretfully with the light Summer suit in which he cut so elegant a figure in the dock, but he quickly recovered from the shock and has shown no lack of his customary boldness.

The Daily Chronicle says Casement's solicitor has heard nothing from the Home Office of a reprieve which a message from The Hague to New York reports has been granted.

WOMEN WIN HUGHES TO THE AMENDMENT

Stepping Beyond Republican Platform, He Indorses the Susan B. Anthony Petition.

REGARDS VOTE AS CERTAIN

Tells Gathering of Women He Advocates Constitutional Change and Asks for Their Support.

Charles E. Hughes yesterday announced that he favored unqualifiedly an amendment to the Federal Constitution that would give the vote to women. His general indorsement of woman suffrage in his speech of acceptance, he said, was his approval, as a candidate, of the plank in the Republican platform, whereas his personal conviction was that women should obtain the vote from the national Government.

The announcement of Mr. Hughes's position was made shortly before noon in a telegram sent to Senator George Sutherland at Salt Lake City, Utah, in which the candidate came out in support of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Hughes enlarged upon his views later in the day in an address before the Women's Roosevelt League for Hughes at the Hotel Astor.

In his telegram Mr. Hughes said:

Hotel Astor, New York City.

Aug. 1, 1916.

My dear Senator: Your telegram has been received. In my answer to the notification I did not refer to the proposed Federal amendment relating to woman suffrage, as this was not mentioned in the platform. I have no objection, however, to stating my personal views. As I said in my speech, I think it to be most desirable that the question of woman suffrage should be settled promptly. The question is of such a nature that it should be settled for the entire country. My view is that the proposed amendment should be submitted and ratified and the subject removed from political discussion.

Very sincerely yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Hon. George Sutherland,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

The telegram was sent in reply to a night letter received from the Senator who referred to a recent conversation with Mr. Hughes in which he (the Senator) had said that there was in his opinion, nothing in the Republican platform which would conflict with a declaration on the part of the nominee. Senator Sutherland urged that the submission of an amendment to the Constitution was desired by millions of voters and that there was a feeling of intense interest in all of the suffrage States.

There were 500 women present at the meeting in the Astor and Mr. Hughes's endorsement of the Federal suffrage amendment was received with prolonged cheers as was his tribute to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the first Presidential candidate to urge national woman suffrage, as the great leader who had stirred the people to a realization of "deplorable conditions faced by the country."

The address, which was open to the public, was made to representatives of these organizations:

The Daughters of the American Revolution, the Woman Suffrage Party, the Women's Congressional Union, Club Women, Business Women, and Women from Greenwich, Conn.

How the Women View Him.

Mr. Hughes was warmly applauded as he entered the room with his wife. Miss Alice Carpenter, who presided, made these introductory remarks:

"We are very glad indeed to welcome your here this afternoon on an occasion which is unique and significant not only in the history of womankind, but also in the history of our country. For the first time the women have enough to contribute to a political campaign to make their service of great significance; for the first time the women realize their responsibility in a political campaign, so that they are eager to contribute their share, and for the first time a Presidential candidate recognizes the services which women can contribute, and which they are glad to contribute, and so, in the beginning of this campaign, he addresses a group of women.

"To have political power is a great responsibility; it is a great opportunity, and opportunity and responsibility should make us very serious. And it means a great deal at a time as serious as this, when women are thinking on lines so big and so stirring that we should be able to have for our leader a man who stands for what Mr. Hughes stands for. And so I have the great honor and the great pleasure of presenting to you our next President, Charles Evans Hughes."

When the applause subsided Mr. Hughes said:

"Miss Carpenter, ladies: It is an especial pleasure to meet you this afternoon, and to recognize the very deep interest that you feel in this campaign. I am particularly glad to have the support of this organization. It bears the name of a great American. It bears the name of one who has very recently brought the whole country to a sense of its obligation, and aroused a very deep feeling with regard to some of our most important concerns. I welcome the support of the Roosevelt League.

"This is a campaign in which I am sure women cannot fail to take a very profound interest. They perhaps, if there can be any comparison in such a matter, feel more keenly than any one else with respect to the national honor and the importance of its maintenance, to our proper preparation and our security; and, further, to that organization in our life in all its activi-

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STATE AND CITY PREPARE TO MEET GREAT CAR STRIKE

Governor Has 10,000 Militiamen Ready for Service Should Disorder Arise.

MAYOR'S PEACE MOVE FAILS

Both Sides Refuse Arbitration and New York Railways Co. Gets Ready for Trouble.

P. S. BOARD STARTS INQUIRY

Calls Men and Employers to Meet Today—Two Small Accidents on Bronx Lines.

Convinced that the union of carmen was determined to force a strike on the traction lines in the city, Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, and the Public Service Commission intervened in the transit situation yesterday.

Officials of the Third Avenue Railroad and representatives of the striking motormen and conductors, out of whose differences the threat of a city-wide strike developed, refused yesterday to accept the offer of arbitration made by the Mayor. The Public Service Commission thereupon decided to summon representatives of both sides to an investigation to begin at its offices at 120 Broadway, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The commission reserved to itself the widest possible latitude in approaching the investigation, and will deal with the situation as it affects the entire city.

The announcement by William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the carmen's union, that his organization was ready to extend the strike to the lines of the New York Railways Company, operating the "green" surface cars, hastened the decision to take action. Mr. Fitzgerald announced that the employes of the New York Railways Company had been organized, and were ready to submit demands, and that they probably would be served on the company this morning.

10,000 Guardsmen Available.

Fearful that the police might not be able to cope with the situation, Police Commissioner Woods had a conference with Governor Whitman at the St. Regis Hotel, with the view of calling out the National Guard if needed. Governor Whitman assured the Commissioner that all guardsmen now in the State would be at the disposal of the city in case of need. Captain Lorillard Spencer, Governor Whitman's military aid, said that about 10,000 members of the guard are available.

Captain Spencer reported that three coast artillery regiments, the First, Tenth and Forty-seventh, the Thirty-fifth Field Artillery, and about 2,000 naval militiamen had not been sent to the border. Steps will be taken at once to have these men at call and the regiments, including the Forty-seventh, which belongs in Brooklyn, may be returned to their armories.

The officials of the New York Railways Company, in the meanwhile, took steps to protect its employes pending the development of the threatened strike on its lines. Dormitories were established for the men who wanted to work and they will be housed and fed on the premises of the company.

The decision to investigate the transit situation was reached by the Public Service Commission at a special meeting at which all of its members except Commissioner Hayward were present. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the commission, issued a statement to the public telling the provisions of law under which it is proposed to act, and outlining the purposes and scope of the inquiry.

Copies of a resolution containing the same information in official language were sent by the commission to the officials of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the representatives of the carmen's union, with the request that they appear at 120 Broadway at 2:30 P. M. today. All of them are expected to comply, but if they should not the commission has power to compel their attendance.

The primary purpose of the investigation is to bring out all the facts leading up to the controversy so as to subject it to the test of public opinion. The commission has other powers of which it can avail itself, but it has no intention to use them at present, it was said.

Will Make Broad Inquiry.

The resolution adopted by the commission was signed by Oscar S. Straus and Commissioners Henry W. Hodge, Travis H. Whitney, and Charles S. Hervey. It follows:

Whereas, This commission is vested by law with the general supervision of all common carriers, railroads, street railroads, railroad corporations and street railroad corporations, and all corporations or persons controlling or operating any railroad or street railroad within its jurisdiction, and may recommend to the Legislature the enactment of such legislation with respect to any matter within its jurisdiction as it deems wise or necessary in the public interest, and not only has the power but is charged with the duty to keep informed as to their general condition, their capitalization, their franchises, and the manner in which their lines owned, leased, controlled, or operated are managed, conducted, and operated not only with respect to the adequacy, security, and accommodation afforded by their service, but also with respect to their compliance with all provisions of law and their charter requirements; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this commission shall forthwith, beginning on Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1916, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at its office on the twenty-fifth floor of the building numbered 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as required by Sections 45 and 48 of the Public Service Commissions Law, investigate and examine the general condition of each and every common carrier, railroad, street railroad, railroad corporation, street railroad corporation, and corporation controlling or operating any common carrier, railroad or street railroad within its jurisdiction, its franchises and the manner in which its lines owned, leased, controlled, or operated are conducted and operated, including the adequacy, security, and accommoda-

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Irish Nationalists Attack Government; Asquith Gives Hint That He May Retire

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Irish Parliamentary Party, presided over by John Redmond, met in the House of Commons today to discuss the Irish situation. A resolution was adopted declaring that the "alterations of the heads of the agreement on the Irish settlement were alone responsible for the failure to secure the war emergency settlement of the Irish question, and we record our conviction that the failure to keep faith will have a most unfortunate and serious effect on the situation."

The resolution adds that "that revival of the discredited system of castle rule and the appointment of a Unionist executive is an outrage on the feeling of the Irish people."

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that before Parliament adjourned for the Summer recess the Government would introduce a bill to prolong further the life of the present Parliament, and would at the same time announce the Government's proposals regarding registration and the creation of a new register.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Some morning newspapers attach great importance to the remark of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons yesterday when, replying to an inquiry regarding certain routine matters at the Autumn session of Parliament, he said:

"I don't know who will be responsible for the conduct of business at the next session—I have not the faintest idea."

"This," says The Daily Graphic, "may be a preliminary hint that he intends to retire."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Things have not gone well with the Government in the House of Commons during the past fortnight, and in actual conditions some members are disposed to read a good deal into these words of the Premier. Hence a revival of the reports of a Cabinet reconstruction, which rumor says will be accomplished in the Autumn, with Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill and Sir Edward Carson again in Ministerial offices."

JERSEY CITY ACTS TO BAR MUNITIONS

Commission Orders Railroads Neither to Carry Nor Store Explosives in City.

ONLY 24 HOURS' WARNING

Authorities Declare Measures Legal or Illegal Will Be Taken to End Traffic.

Jersey City's Board of City Commissioners, by a vote of 4 to 1, adopted a resolution yesterday directing Frank Hague, Commissioner of Public Safety, to prevent the storage in or shipment from Jersey City of high explosives, and commanding him to use all the power of his office to carry these instructions into effect.

Mr. Hague immediately ordered every railroad with a terminal in Jersey City and those whose tracks pass through the city to be prepared to conform with the letter of the resolution within twenty-four hours.

The railroads affected are the Pennsylvania, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the West Shore of the New York Central system, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Philadelphia & Reading. If the railroads refuse to comply, Commissioner Hague, it was announced, will use any force, physical or otherwise, that may be necessary to end the munition shipping by way of Jersey City.

Directed to Prevent Traffic.

The resolution adopted by the Commissioners follows:

Whereas, The report to this board, through the Director of Public Safety, of the detectives who have examined into the matter concerning the amount of explosives that are now within the City of Jersey City, now passing through the City of Jersey City, and to be passing through daily, demonstrates to this board that the high explosive munitions of war being shipped through Jersey City constitute a public nuisance and menace not only to our own, but to neighboring cities; and

Whereas, Procedure through the Federal authorities taken by the Director of Public Safety heretofore shows this board that the result of the ordinary legal course will afford no remedy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Director of Public Safety be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to prevent the storage and shipment of high explosives within the confines of Jersey City, and that he use all the means in his power and at his command as Director of Public Safety to accomplish this end.

Police Ordered to Get Ready.

At 8 o'clock last night Commissioner Hague issued an order to the Jersey City police directing that the regulation adopted by the Commissioners should be rigidly enforced within the time limit set. It was announced that twenty-five men will be sent today to the terminals of each railroad in Jersey City, and an equal number will be assigned to watch the tracks of the other systems which traverse Jersey City territory but which do not have their terminals in the city.

The order directs that every freight train coming into Jersey City must be halted at the city limits, where the conductor in charge will be required to exhibit to the police the manifest showing the nature of the cargo in every car, and adds that "if, upon examination, no explosives are to be found on the train, it shall be permitted to proceed," but that if these manifests show that "explosives are contained in any car or cars, they must be separated from the train and kept out of the city limits."

If a car is found to contain explosives as well as non-explosives, the explosives must be removed before the train will be permitted to enter the city limits.

The meeting of the Commissioners was held in the City Hall, those present being Mayor Mark M. Fagan, George F. Brensinger, Director of Revenue and Finance; Frank Hague, Commissioner of Public Safety; Henry Byrne, Director of Streets and Public Improvements, and H. Moore, Commissioner of Parks and Public Works. Sitting with the board were Corporation Counsel John Milton and City Clerk Michael Fagen.

Commissioner Byrne, who is one of Jersey City's largest taxpayers, was the only member to oppose the proposal to defy the law, and urged in vain that the legal authorities, Federal, State, and county, should be permitted to work out the matter along what he termed proper legal lines.

Hague's Official Report.

Commissioner Hague's official report to the Board of Commissioners follows in part:

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 1, 1916.
Hon. Board of Commissioners, City Hall:

Dear Sirs—As a result of the explosion which occurred in this city on the morning of July 30, 1916, considerable damage was done, as you may know, not only to the property which the city owns, but as well to properties of various citizens of this city.

It is my idea that, if either the railroad company who transported the explosives or the owners of the explosives are liable, action should be immediately brought against them on behalf of the city to recover damages.

Under date of July 18, 1916, the Director of Public Safety wrote to W. G. Besler, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, a letter in which he stated that information had reached him that large quantities of explosives were being transported over the Central Railroad, and that many carloads of these explosives were being permitted to stand for long periods of time on the sidings in the

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18 HURT IN CRASH ON BRIDGE INCLINE

Crowded Wooden Car on Queensboro Structure Demolished Between Heavy Steel Ones.

MOTORMAN LOSES CONTROL

Firemen Called to Chop Injured Passengers from Wreckage —Many Sent to Hospitals.

Eighteen persons, three of them women, were injured when two heavy steel trolley cars demolished a small wooden car on the incline of the Long Island approach of the Queensboro Bridge at the beginning of the rush hour yesterday afternoon. Calls were sent to Flower Hospital and St. John's Hospital in Long Island City, and it required Police Captain Wakefield of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and the reserves of two precincts to maintain order during the hour and a half traffic was tied up.

Many of the injured were so badly hurt that they were sent to the hospitals, while the number treated at the scene of the accident made it look like a first aid station back of the firing line. There was much confusion as those who use the bridge began to start homeward, and it required all the efforts of the police to prevent further accidents.

The list of injured follows:

BAUMAN, GEORGE, 39 years old, of 191 Ellen Street, Astoria; right hand crushed; treated and sent home.

BRANT, HERBERT W., 29 years old, of 138 West 139th Street, Manhattan; left leg bruised; treated and sent home.

BROWN, R. L., 39 years old, of 82 Theodore Street, Long Island City; right arm crushed; treated and sent home.

DE MARTINI, SALVATORE, 30 years old, of 466 Mount Vernon Avenue, Long Island City; fractured thigh; sent to St. John's Hospital after being cut out of the wreck.

DUGAN, W. A., of 946 Fourth Avenue, Long Island City; right leg bruised; treated and sent home.

FERNELLI, FRANK, 21 years old, of 230 East Fifty-seventh Street, city; left arm and left leg fractured; sent to the Flower Hospital after being cut out of the wreck.

FOX, PETER J., of 328 Stillman Avenue, Long Island City; lacerations of the head, arms, and body; treated and sent home.

JOHNSON, EDITH, 27 years old, of 425 Webster Avenue, Long Island City; right ankle sprained; treated and sent home.

KILGUS, CHARLES, 18 years old, a laborer, of 337 Webster Avenue, Long Island City; both legs crushed; sent to the Flower Hospital.

MARTECH, FRANK, 37 years old, of 237 East Fifty-seventh Street, city; left leg and left arm fractured; sent to the Flower Hospital after being cut out of the wreck.

PARKS, TESSIE, 21 years old, of 425 Webster Avenue, Long Island City; treated for shock and sent home.

SCHAEFER, OSMAN, 33 years old, of 369 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn; left knee bruised; treated and sent home.

SCHWAD, JOSEPHINE, 22 years old, of 287 Washington Avenue, Long Island City; treated for shock and bruises and sent home.

SCHWEITZER, FRED, 24 years old, of 231 Webster Avenue, Long Island City; legs crushed; sent to the Flower Hospital.

SCHWORER, HERBERT, conductor of Car 96, living at 72 Hunter Avenue, Long Island City; right knee bruised; treated and sent home.

STEIN, WILLIAM, 44 years old, of 64 Halsey Street, Astoria; treated for shock and bruises and sent home.

WAHACEKER, EMIL, of 85 Hancock Street, Long Island City; contusions of the legs; sent home.

The accident occurred through Michael Medrick of 201 Hull Street, Brooklyn, losing control of his car, No. 623. He was later arrested on a charge of criminal negligence.

Medrick was running his car back to Long Island City without passengers, and when he reached the 20 per cent. incline on the bridge approach he saw another car of the Manhattan & Queens Company ahead of him. This was a large double-truck steel car, No. 282, similar to the one he was driving. Ahead of this was a little green wooden car, No. 96, filled with passengers, who were crowded on both platforms and holding on as best they could.

All three cars were going in the same direction. As Medrick started down the grade his car got beyond control and started to gain on the car ahead. Medrick rang the gong in vain and that the air brakes failed to respond. He shouted and blew his whistle, but a second later his car crashed into the steel car ahead. The four passengers in this car were knocked down, and it started running wild. With the great weight on the car behind, its motorman was unable to control it, and both cars, weighing many tons, dashed down on the wooden car ahead.

Both their whistles were blowing now and their crews shouting a warning. The conductor of the wooden car, 96, Herbert Schworer, and the passengers on the rear platform looked back and saw the great cars swooping down on them. They shouted in their fright, and the little car dashed ahead, the motorman hoping to avoid the impending collision.

For a moment it looked as though the wooden car would escape, but as they neared the bottom of the incline car 631, another heavy steel car, rounded the curve to start across the bridge. A second later the wooden car struck it, and immediately after the two pursuing cars ran into the wreck.

There was a loud crash, followed by a grinding sound as the little car was crushed between the three heavy steel ones. The passengers screamed in terror, and there was a rush from all directions to the scene of the wreck. The reserves were called and arrived under Captain Wakefield and Inspector Morris, who immediately saw that it would be impossible to extricate the injured without sending for the firemen. An alarm was sent in, and shortly after the firemen began chopping out a number of those who were caught in the wreck on the platforms of the wooden car.

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GERMANY DEFIES FOES' HUNGER WAR AS SECOND YEAR OF CONFLICT ENDS; ALLIES SEE TEUTON STRENGTH WANING

German Military Power on Point of Crumbling, Joffre Tells His Soldiers on War Anniversary

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Bulletin des Armées will publish tomorrow an order of the day issued by General Joffre to the French Army on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the war. The order of General Joffre follows:

Soldiers of the Republic:

Your third year of fighting has begun. For two years past you have been supporting with unfailing strength the weight of an implacable conflict. You have caused all the plans of our enemies to fail. You vanquished them on the Marne; you checked them on the Yser, and you beat them in the Artois and in the Champagne at a time when they were vainly seeking victory on the plains of Russia. Then your victorious resistance during a battle of five months' duration broke the German effort in front of Verdun.

Thanks to your stubborn courage, the armies of our allies have been enabled to manufacture arms, the weight of which our enemies today are experiencing over their entire front.

The moment is approaching when, under the strength of our mutual advance, the military power of Germany will crumble.

Soldiers of France, you may be proud of the work you already have accomplished! You have determined to see it through to the end! Victory is certain!

JOFFRE.

SEE TEUTON FORCES NEAR EXHAUSTION

British Experts Think Kaiser's Boast Will Be Disproved Before Another Year.

AUSTRIA'S LOSSES 3,500,000

Only Half a Million Left to Fight, London Figures — German Reserves Gone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—As military experts here view the situation on this second anniversary of Germany's declaration of war against Russia, they point to the great change in conditions since Aug. 1, 1915, and assert with confidence that the Kaiser's statement in his letter today to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg that the Fatherland is invincible will be disproved before the third year of the conflict is over.

Incidentally British observers are insisting that both Austria and Germany are nearing the point of exhaustion of available troops needed for a prolonged defense against the Allies on all fronts.

The early reports that a Turkish army corps had been moved to the support of the Austrian line on the eastern front were received with skepticism here, where it was thought that the Turks needed all their available men to meet the Russian onslaught in Armenia. Now that the report has received confirmation by eyewitnesses, among them the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the eastern front, this use of the Ottoman forces is regarded by experts as giving a measure of Austria's dire distress. One military writer says:

"What have been the Teutons' losses in the two years of the war? The Germans admit the loss of about 4,000,000 men, and a most cautious estimate by allied statisticians adds about 900,000 to this total. If we add the losses of July and a portion of June, which have not yet been particularized in the German official reports, we have a total well over 5,000,000 men.

"Austria in the first fourteen months of the war had casualties of 2,500,000. After that the Austrian Army enjoyed a certain immunity from wastage. General Ivanoff accounted for about 45,000 between September and the end of November, and probably put another 50,000 out of action in his December offensive. In the present operations General Brusiloff has taken over 300,000 Austrian prisoners and put another 300,000 hors de combat.

"A conservative estimate of the Austrian losses since September last must put them at no fewer than 680,000, so that the end of the second year of the war, which began with Austria's offensive against Serbia, brings the Austrian losses approximately to 3,500,000.

"The losses of the Austrians and Germans, therefore, cannot be less than 8,000,000, and probably 8,500,000. These figures do not, of course, represent the total losses, except in the case of Austria, of whose 3,500,000 the greater proportion are definitely out of action.

"Austria, like every other country engaged in the war, made extraordinary calls upon her population. She has about 6,000,000 men; that is to say about 12 per cent. of her population available for service, if their mobilization were possible. The Russian occupation of Galicia interfered, to a great extent, with that mobilization, and it is doubtful whether Austria ever mobilized more than 4,500,000, or at the most 5,000,000 men. Of these a very large number have been absorbed in noncombatant service such as munition making, working on the railways, &c., and allowing for the young and old men, at present doing garrison duty or training in depots, Austria's military strength is now under 500,000.

"The loss of guns and material makes it impossible for Austria to release the men employed in the munition works, while for the very salvation of the two empires it has been necessary to retain a very large number of men in agricultural employment. The Russian experts say their recent offensive resulted in the enemy losing 66 per cent. of his effectives, but this may be a too hopeful view.

"At any rate it is evident that the Austrian Army has been terribly reduced in size and in fighting power, and that no effort the Germans can make can replace the hundreds which have been obliterated in the recent fighting."

Colonel Feyler, the Swiss strategist, puts the German strength in the west at 1,476 battalions; that is to say, 1,622,000 men. In the east he puts about half that number, so that on all fronts he calculates the German Army as numbering about 2,500,000 bayonets. At the outset of the Verdun offensive the Germans asserted that they had a sufficient

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POINCARE EXHORTS FRANCE TO VICTORY

President Tells the Troops That They Undertake a Crusade for Law and Liberty.

VERDUN'S FAME IMMORTAL

Struggle Not Yet Ended, but Fate's Scales Are Swinging in the Allies' Favor.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Bulletin des Armées, the official journal of the soldiers of the French Army, will publish tomorrow copies of letters exchanged between President Poincaré, David Lloyd George, British Secretary for War, and General Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British troops in France.

President Poincaré's letter begins by saying:

"For the second time, my friends, we have to commemorate together a soul-stirring anniversary. Two years ago we lived hours that are not to be forgotten. Since then two sections of mankind have been grappling with one another and are fighting amid streams of blood. The nations who have let loose that stupendous catastrophe have not yet completely expiated their act. But justice is on its way."

The President recalls the events which preceded the declaration of war. He relates how the German troops entered French territory, and continues:

"Two years have passed, but amid the fatigues and perils these recollections, my friends, have remained vivid in your souls. Do not let them become obliterated, because it is they which give to this war its clear significance and bring to light the beauty of your task.

Attempt to Falsify History.

"Instinctively, mutilated France, which during forty-four years had imposed silence on her sorrow, understood in 1914 that the foe who was attacking her, blinded by pride and fanaticized by hatred, had no grievance to plead, no right to defend, no menace to ward off. It is in vain that today the aggressors are attempting to falsify history.

"They were at first less knavish and more cynical, when they flattered themselves in seeing in the treaties granted by them nothing but common scraps of paper. With insolent frankness they accepted the responsibility of their crime. The French people was not decided. The nation was conscious that theirs was a case of legitimate defense. It realized spontaneously that sacred union which is the main condition of victory and which found in the memorable sitting of the Parliament on the 4th of August, 1914, an imposing consecration.

"The war became immediately, in the whole force of the term, a national war. There is not a Frenchman who remained deaf to the call of his country. When you were called upon to protect our frontiers and save our natal soil you were not only conscious that your material interests were at stake; You knew also that you were going to defend your hearths, that you were going to defend all which constitutes France—traditions, ideas, moral forces, preserved and developed by a nation which will not die.

Undertake New Crusade.

"Among these French ideas one of the oldest and most deep-rooted is the horror of injustice. The violence meted out to Serbia and the invasion of Belgium still further enhanced the outburst of your patriotism and fortified your resolution to be victorious. You perceived that the cause of which you had become the champions outmeasured your lives, that it was greater than France herself, that it embraced in reality civilization and humanity.

"It is a new crusade that you have undertaken, a crusade for the the law of nations and for the liberty of peoples. The grandeur of your mission has exalted your courage, and you have revealed to the world the true France. That France, whose disappearance or humiliation would be a universal calamity and an eternal loss to mankind.

"Your patience and your country during long months have restrained the pressure of the German Army. The battlefields where you have repulsed the enemy—the Marne, the Yser, Champagne, Artois, the Meuse, and the Somme—mark so many stages of victory. It is you who have enabled France to organize her equipment, and Belgium and Serbia to reconstruct their armies. It is you who have given to England the time to form the admirable divisions which are fighting now at your side. It is you who have given to Russia the means to supply rifles and guns, cartridges, and shells to her heroic troops.

Scales of Fate Overbalanced.

"Today, as you see, the Allies are beginning to gather the fruits of your perseverance. The Russian Army is pur-

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GERMANS TO FEED POLAND

Batocki Plans to Cut Rations of Belgians and French to Do It.

SAYS BLAME IS ON BRITISH

Food Dictator Declares Lord Grey Would Extend Hunger War to Conquered Territory.

KAISER PREDICTS VICTORY

Congratulates Army and Navy and Proclaims the Empire's Forces Invincible.

By CYRIL BROWN,
Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—"If America's humanitarian desire to aid in feeding Poland is balked and frustrated by the opposition of England not one person will die of hunger, although the food rations will be short."

This is the personal answer of Germany's food dictator, von Batocki, to Viscount Grey.

The food Field Marshal, whose tremendous vitality and aggressive personality are as confidence-inspiring in his herculean job as those of Hindenburg and Linsingen, made it clear to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he considered Lord Grey's "arrogant and absurdly impossible terms dictated to Germany on which England would permit America to send foodstuffs into Poland not only a transparent and hypocritical play to the neutral gallery, but a subtle, cunning, and diabolical plot to draw Poland, Belgium, and Northern France into the theatre of the hunger war waged against humanity."

Accepts Responsibility.

"I am personally intensely interested in Lord Grey's reported reply to America's appeal," said von Batocki, "and particularly in his threat that England would exact retribution and inflict punishment for every civilian life lost as a result of insufficient food in the territories occupied by the armies of the Central Powers. I am indirectly responsible for the feeding of Poland, because when foodstuffs are sent to the point of famine there I must give of our stocks in Germany both for the army and for the civilian population. Thus there is no sugar in Courland, no sugar in Poland, or occupied Russia, for the retreating Russians destroyed all the beet sugar factories, and so, although sugar is short in Germany, I must apportion small quantities to these occupied territories.

"I am also intensely interested in the possibility of the neutral commission's ceasing its humanitarian work in France and Belgium, because in that case I would become responsible for feeding them. I must know what is needed in all the occupied territories outside of Germany, too. I am also indirectly in touch with Austria as well as directly with Serbia and Turkey.

"Herr Grey's threat of retribution and punishment frightens me, but fortunately there is an army between him and me. But firstly nobody will starve and secondly I will not catch me." And Herr Batocki smiled at the prospect of a personal encounter with Lord Grey.

The Food Dictator weighs nearly 200 pounds, has the muscular physique of a trained athlete, and the heavy hand of a professional prize-fighter, which certain scars on his cheek indicate that he was graduated from a fighting student corps.

"Although he threatens me with death if a single individual starves to death in the occupied territories," Herr von Batocki went on. "I nevertheless would be very happy to invite Lord Grey to visit Germany, Poland, Belgium, and Northern France and personally convince himself of the conditions and the work we are doing at home and in the occupied territories, and I should also be pleased to show him what the Russians did to Poland. I would be happy to have him bring along some of his poor relations among the allied statesmen, and would gladly explain to him my whole economic system, and would even promise to go to considerable trouble to get him safe conduct. Then Lord Grey could personally convince himself that England cannot starve Germany, and Poland, Belgium, nor Northern France either. It might be a great step toward peace if the legend about starving out Germany were thus blasted.

"I personally feel that it is unjust to treat Belgium better than Poland. Either give something to both or give nothing, is my attitude.

Will Treat All Alike.

"I am no professional politician, and I speak this purely as my personal opinion from my economic viewpoint. What our statesmen will do in the matter of Grey's food ultimatum and how they will do it, is none of my business. But if our statesmen say 'break with England on this impossible proposal,' then it at once becomes very much my business. The whole responsibility will fall on me. I am not afraid of this responsibility. I shall have to care for everything in the food line in the occupied territories, and I will make it go, too. We shall still come out, and nobody will die of hunger, but food will be short. I shall treat Poland, Belgium, Northern France, and Germany as one economic and organic whole for the distribution of the necessaries of life. It will be hard on the Belgians, but better for the Poles and the Jews.

"Belgium will get a little less and Poland a little more, but, all the same, nobody will hunger. There will be an equal distribution of the absolute necessaries. Both in Poland and Belgium all will receive enough bread, potatoes, and salt, also some sugar, very little

meat, also very little fat, and fish not at all. Naturally, they will get no coffee, tea, or spices."

To the question as to what Poland needed most, Herr von Batocki enumerated coffee, tea, fish, fat, and spices, among other things. He said that by measures in flagrant violation of neutral rights and international law England had prevented Holland's herring and Scandinavia's fish from reaching Germany and Poland, and had already caused intense hardship to the Poles, who were devout Catholics and, therefore, consistent fisheaters on Fridays. He said the Polish Jews, too, who largely subsisted on fish, were suffering intensely as a result of England's economic pressure on neutrals, particularly in the matter of fish exports to and through Germany.

"Lord Grey is too late with his 'generous' proposals," continued the food dictator. "He should have spoken sooner. The harvest has already begun in Poland. Normally it should have begun a week ago, but it was delayed owing to the cold weather. I have been through Poland and know the country and the food conditions. Generally, this year's harvest is no worse than in peace times."

Must Control Railroads.

Herr von Batocki analyzed the features of Lord Grey's terms, which, he said, made them impossible of acceptance by Germany. In his personal opinion, particularly the neutral control of food distribution in Poland without the co-operation of the German Government, which would mean having independent strangers clothed with autocratic power in and behind the fighting and operating zones.

"We must have complete control of the railways at all times," he said. "Where there are so few of them we cannot have outsiders meddling with the military railways. Under Grey's terms no control over the railroads would be possible. It would simply lead to continuous friction with the neutral commissions in the matter of food transfers. Food shipments and distribution as between the army and the native population cannot be kept separate. As a typical example Warsaw may have to give potatoes to the army and we in turn may send potatoes to Warsaw. Furthermore in the agricultural districts of Poland the Russians in retreating took away many of the inhabitants as well as their horses. They destroyed the agricultural implements and machinery and burned down the barns and other farm buildings. As a result the German Army had to pitch in and help till the fields.

"The German Army plowed and planted several millions of acres in Poland. It will now help in the harvest and must further help in the farming in the future. The inhabitants alone cannot do it because the larger part of their horses, tools, and buildings are gone and the greatest part of the seed had to be sent from Germany. There also are whole regions where there are practically no farming inhabitants left, notably in the Baltic provinces. In Poland there are none at all immediately behind the front, so that the German Army has had and will continue to have to cultivate the land right up to the front."

Comforts for Belgians.

Herr von Batocki summed up his answer to Lord Grey as follows:

"Belgium and occupied France have until now been excluded from England's hunger war. The English have permitted foodstuffs to be brought into these territories under control of a neutral commission, and these were distributed as extra rations in addition to the foods produced in the country. As a result, food conditions in those occupied territories became in many respects better than in Germany. Although from the German viewpoint this form of regulation gives rise to complaint, we nevertheless permitted it in order to make the lot of the native Belgian and Northern French populations as pleasant as possible. In addition our authorities, through the careful and thorough stimulation of agriculture in the territories occupied in the west, have assured to these territories the greatest possible food supply out of the present harvest now beginning. And while Germany's stocks of cattle became depleted as a result of the shortage of fodder, necessitating a thinning out of the cattle and meat on the part of the German population, cattle stocks in the occupied territories in the west have developed favorably, even better than in peace times, and the Belgian meadows today are richer in cattle than ever before.

"Much more hateful and ruthless has been Russia's attitude toward the Poles, Lithuanians, Jews, and other inhabitants of the vast Russian territory occupied by the German troops. This territory is so great and fruitful that the harvest would have sufficed adequately to feed the native population if the Russians before their flight had not destroyed as much as possible of the live stock and supplies, and even the standing harvest. Through their gruesome and senseless devastation of countless farmhouses and other buildings they condemned the unfortunate inhabitants to spend the Winter huddled together in the poorest shelters, to build which our troops aided the population as much as possible. After the occupation of this territory everything was done on our part to save that part of the harvest that had not been destroyed, and so to divide the food supplies that even in the large cities a famine was avoided.

Suffering in Larger Cities.

"The armies in the East were fed as far as possible from Germany in order to leave as much foodstuff as possible to the natives. Despite all this the situation was extremely hard for the poor population in many parts of the occupied territory, particularly in Warsaw, Lodz, and similar cities, until the present harvest began. Naturally our authorities could not do England the favor of letting the inhabitants of Germany starve in order to send foodstuffs from Germany to the population of occupied territory to replace what the Russians had purposely destroyed.

"A year ago the cries of the West Russian population were directed toward America and all neutral States whose desire to create in Poland as in Belgium an international relief work, has been shattered against the opposition of England. England would rather see Polish women and children starve than run the risk of having anything whatever reach the German population from Poland. England, therefore, procrastinated, delayed negotiations, and set up conditions which for military reasons were impossible of acceptance by Germany. The consequences, despite all the care of the German authorities, have had to be borne by the women and children of West Russia. But there was one thing that our authorities could at least take care of; namely, that this year's harvest in West Russia was prepared for in the best possible way. This could not be achieved entirely without sacrifices on the part of the German people, for large quantities of seed had to be exported from Germany into the districts devastated by the Russians. This sacrifice has had its result. As in Germany and the territories in the west a very good harvest stands on the fields of this vast region of Poland, Livland, and Courland. In many cases the crop is better than ever was the case under Russian government.

Calls It Hypocritical.

"This fact has afflicted the English hunger politicians with a nervous fear. They are seeking for a new way to continue their starvation plan in the new harvest year. They hypocritically offer to make easier the feeding of the native population, not only in Belgium, but in Poland, by permitting importation, but they fasten upon this offer conditions which they know in advance to be wholly impossible of acceptance, and Herr Grey has the hardihood to hold Germany responsible for the control system behind our fighting troops. The demand that anything produced in the occupied territory be used for our army is, as is natural with English offers, utterly contrary to international law.

"This plan of the English to extend the hunger-war to Belgium, Northern France, and Poland, will come to naught. Our painstaking preparations for the new harvest in occupied territories and the rich stocks of cattle will not only feed the native populations, but will still yield a considerable surplus for our troops. There will of course will be a lack of import articles such as fat, groceries, fish, &c., which, to be sure, contribute to the agreeableness of life, but which are not absolute necessities. In this respect, therefore, the Belgians and the inhabitants of Northern France will, thanks to England's hunger-war policy, be not so well off as heretofore. They will have to be satisfied with what the German population also has to be satisfied with, and their stocks of cattle will have to be drawn upon more extensively. No military advantage whatever, but merely the harming of millions of innocent women, children, and aged persons will be the consequence of this new English procedure."

GERMANY REJECTS RELIEF.

Attacks Conditions Imposed by England for Admitting Food to Poland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The German Government has informed the United States Government that, owing to "the unfounded and impracticable conditions" imposed by Great Britain on the shipment of food from America to Poland, further negotiations for co-operation in Polish relief work are fruitless.

Germany explains that through intensified cultivation of land in Poland and the prospect of good crops "relief action after Oct. 1 can apparently be dispensed with." It is admitted by Germany that "the population of Poland and Lithuania will to some extent suffer until the new crop is lodged," but the necessity for this is placed at the door of Great Britain.

The German statement is contained in a communication which was forwarded by cable by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. It reads:

"From the very beginning the Imperial Government declared its readiness to offer its assistance in order that the distress apparent in those parts of Russia, which are occupied by German troops and systematically wasted and deprived of all victuals for the use of the remaining inhabitants by the retreating Russian hosts be eased by the relief work of the United States of America, which is organized on such a great scale. The Imperial Government has particularly offered all guarantees consistent with the requirements of war that the imported foodstuffs will only serve the needs of the population of the territory occupied. Accordingly, the American relief might have been realized several months ago with the same provisions as in Northern France, had not the Government of Great Britain prevented its accomplishment by clinging to its unfounded and impracticable conditions. In this way it has become practically impossible to convey a considerable amount of foodstuffs from America to Poland by the expiration of the term set as the end of the relief work is Oct. 1. Accordingly, further negotiations are devoid of purpose. But on the other hand, thanks to the intense culture of the land affected by the Imperial Government by using all the means available and every effort possible in the occupied territory, and, owing to the favorable harvest prospects a relief action after Oct. 1, 1916, can apparently be dispensed with. The fact that the population of Poland and Lithuania will to some extent suffer until the new crop is lodged, and later on will sometimes have to put up with straitened circumstances, can, therefore, not be laid to the blame of the Imperial Government, but to that of Great Britain."

GERMAN INVINCIBLE, THE KAISER ASSERTS

Congratulates His Army and Navy on Another "Year of Glory on All Fronts."

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—Emperor William, according to a telegram received here today from Berlin, has issued the following proclamation to the German forces on land and sea:

Comrades! The second year of the world war has elapsed. Like the first year, it was for Germany's arms a year of glory. On all fronts you inflicted new and heavy blows on the enemy.

Whether the enemy retreated, borne down by the force of your attacks, or whether, reinforced by foreign assistance collected and pressed into service from all parts of the world, he tried to rob you of the fruits of former victories, you always proved yourselves superior to him. Even when England's tyranny was uncontested, namely, on the free waves of the sea, you victoriously fought against gigantic superiority. Your Kaiser's appreciation and your grateful country's proud admiration are assured to you for these deeds, for your unshaken loyalty, for your bold daring and for your tenacious bravery.

Like the memory of our dead heroes, your fame also will endure through all time. The laurels which our ever-confident forces have won against the enemy, in spite of trials and fatigues, are inseparably linked with the devoted and untiring labor at home.

This strength at home has sent an ever-fresh inspiration to the armies in the field. It has continually quickened our swords, has kindled Germany's enthusiasm, and has terrified the enemy. My gratitude and that of the Fatherland are due the nation at home.

But the strength and will of the enemy are not yet broken. We must continue the severe struggle in order to secure the safety of our beloved home land, to preserve the honor of the Fatherland and the greatness of the empire.

Whether the enemy wages war with the force of arms or with cold, calculating malice, we shall continue as before into the third year of the war. The spirit of duty to the Fatherland and an unbending will to victory permeate our homes and our fighting forces today as in the first days of the war. With God's gracious help I am convinced that your future deeds will equal those of the past and present.

Main Headquarters. WILHELM.

Another Berlin dispatch says the Emperor has sent a telegram to the Minister of War thanking "all who at home are ceaselessly laboring in loyal fulfillment of their duty to produce war material of the highest perfection to enable the army and navy to fulfill their gigantic daily task; all who either by intellectual or manual work give their best to maintain the nation's armor hard as steel and impenetrable, also all women who have undertaken the hard work of men apart from their normal duties."

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (via London.)—Emperor William today sent the following message to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor:

"For the second time the anniversary of the day arrived when our enemies forced me to call Germany's sons to arms to protect the honor and existence of the empire. The German nation has been through two years of unprecedented heroic deeds and suffering. The army and navy in union with our loyal and brave allies have gained the highest glory in attack and defense. Many thousands of our brethren have sealed their loyalty to the Fatherland with their blood.

"In the west and in the east our heroic men in field gray resist in unshaken fortitude the terrible onslaught of the enemy. Our young fleet on that glorious day in the Skagerrak inflicted a heavy blow on the British armada. Deeds of untiring sacrifice and loyal comradeship at the front glow brightly before my eyes. At home also we see heroism. Men and women young and old, all quietly and bravely wearing mourning, and the anxiety of all who organize and help to lessen the sufferings caused by the war and all who labor day and night unceasingly to supply our fighting brothers in the trenches and at sea with the necessary armament.

"Our enemies' hope to outstrip our production of war material will prove as unattainable as was their plan to secure by starvation what their sword could not obtain.

"God's blessings on Germany's fields has rewarded the farmers more bountifully than we dared to hope. South and north in friendly rivalry strive to find the best means for an even distribution of the foodstuffs and other necessaries.

"To all those fighting either on the battlefield or at home my heartiest thanks. Still, hard times are ahead. After the terrible storm of the two years of war a desire for sunshine and peace is stirring in all human hearts, but the war continues because the battle cry of the enemy Governments is still the destruction of Germany. Blame for further bloodshed falls only on our enemies. The firm confidence has never left me that Germany is invincible in spite of the superior numbers of our enemies, and every day confirms this anew.

"Germany knows she is fighting for her existence. She knows her strength and she relies on God's help. Therefore, nothing can shake her determination or her assurance. We shall bring this struggle to such an end that our empire will be protected against future attack and that a free field will be assured for the peaceful development of German genius and labor.

"We shall live free, secure and strong among the nations of the world. This right nobody shall or will snatch from us. I ask you to make this manifesto public."

BATTLE FOR KOVEL IN THE BALANCE

Russians Report Repulse of Terrific Counterattacks by Linsingen.

AUSTRIA'S ARMIES CUT OFF

Kovel-Vladimir-Volynski Wedge Separates Them from Their German Allies.

DOOMED, THE BRITISH SAY

Czar's Forces in Southeast Galicia Cross the Koroplec River and Capture 1,000 Men.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The great battle for Kovel continues with increasing violence on the west bank of the Stokhod, where the Russian forces that broke across the river and established themselves there are being subjected to terrific counterattacks delivered by von Linsingen with his full strength.

The German official statement issued today said that the Russians "were further exhausting themselves in fruitless attacks," but the Petrograd War Office communication tonight says:

In the region of the villages of Stolyava and Smolary the German infantry made a rush attack on our troops occupying the western bank of the Stokhod River. They were repulsed by our gallant troops, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The battle is still proceeding.

According to a dispatch from Rome the Germans are evacuating both Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski, but no confirmation of this has been received.

From the same source it is said also that General Count von Bothmer's army in Galicia has been almost surrounded, and that after the evacuation of Brody Cossack divisions destroyed the railroad behind the Austrians.

Military critics here express great admiration for the Russian tactics, one of the important objects of which, in their opinion, has been to isolate the Austrians from the German armies on the Russian front. This, it is now argued, has been virtually accomplished by the Russians driving a wedge into the Austro-German positions along the front of Kovel-Vladimir-Volynski.

The view here is that if the Germans thus accepted severance from the Austrians, the most decisive result of the whole of the Russian General Brusiloff's strategy will have been obtained, it being contended by the military observers that without German support the Austrian armies will become demoralized and collapse. They say that the Austrian forces between the Lipa and Dniester Rivers are doomed.

Exactly where General Brusiloff's next blow will fall is not known. The Russians are virtually within the same distance of both Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski, and also are pressing closer toward Lemberg.

"As the result of a Russian attack on the region of Tchekhvidubenka, three miles southeast of Nikolaevka-Dnestrovska, Galicia," says a Petrograd dispatch, "the Russian troops crossed the marshy River Koropiec, up to their waists in water, as all the bridges had been destroyed by the Austro-Germans, and, attaining the west bank of the river, organized their new positions. Here, the communication says, the Russians took more than 1,000 Austro-Germans prisoners."

German Account of Battle.

The text of the German statement follows:

A Russian company advancing against Vulka, on the Oginsky Canal, was destroyed by an advanced German detachment.

West of Logischin more than seventy prisoners were captured in the battles reported yesterday. There were a few artillery duels on both sides of Lake Nobel. An attack by an enemy battalion was repulsed with sanguinary losses to the east of this lake.

The Russians are further exhausting themselves against the Stokhod front in fruitless attacks. They were forced to retreat three times near and north of Smolary by our fire. Near Poruk, northeast of the Kovel-Rovno Railway, they were defeated in a counterattack. Between Witonites and Klesin they vainly stormed six times. Stubborn fighting goes on for possession of a few trenches near Witonites. Five officers and more than 250 men were taken prisoner. South of the Turija there were patrol and hand-grenade fights.

Troops of General von Linsingen during July captured 70 officers and 10,008 men and took 54 machine guns.

On the front of General Count von Bothmer an enemy advance southwest of Burkanny broke down under our curtain of fire.

In the Koropiec sector, west of Rucsacz, there was lively fighting activity. During the last battles 271 Russians were taken prisoner.

VIENNA, Aug. 1, (via London.)—The War Office communication issued today says:

Obviously owing to the heavy losses sustained, the Russian attacks west and northwest of Lutsk have ceased.

On the other hand the Russians have prosecuted with undiminishable violence their attacks north of the Upper Turija River at the bend of the Stokhod near Kaszowka, and north of the Sarny-Kovel Railroad. All the attacks were repulsed.

SAY KOVEL FRONT FOILS RUSSIANS

Germans Assert Attacks Along Rovno and Sarny Railroads Are Shattered.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The centre of gravity of the Allies' general offensive has again shifted to the southern half of the east front, and a battle is raging night and day from Northern Volhynia to the Rumanian border, dwarfing the French and English Somme offensive in extent, intensity, and vital critical importance.

As expected, the resumption of General Brusiloff's offensive in Volhynia against von Linsingen has developed into a battle of unprecedented violence along the whole line of the Stokhod, and thence to the Lipa west of Beresteczk. The armies of General Lesh and General Raledines are striking simultaneously blows at Kovel along the converging railway lines Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rovno, and exerting the sustained pressure of mass attacks against the Stokhod sector between the two railways.

The Stokhod positions near Sitwiese west of Gulovitchi and the whole strip of railroad as far as Smolary were subjected to Russian drumfire followed by mass attacks, but von Linsingen still stubbornly holds the important Stokhod crossing on the Kovel-Sarny line at Zajezewka.

Russian mass attacks continue on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railroad. Fierce fighting also continues on the Stokhod knee that projects far out between the two railroad lines. North of the Stokhod knee the Russians broke into von Linsingen's lines at Zarezze, but counterattacks of the Germans threw them out again with extraordinary heavy losses. South of the Stokhod knee between Padalowaka and Proskaje-Volka the Russians also succeeded in getting into the German first line at dawn, but counterattacks drove them out again. The small number of prisoners taken is significant of the bitterness of the fighting.

All the mass attacks along the chaussée and Kovel-Rovno railroad have been shattered against the machine guns and barrier fire of the Blood and Iron Division, which continues to hold the Swidniki and Stokhod crossing here, which is the key to Kovel.

South of the Kovel railroad, after drumfire artillery preparation, the reconstituted Russian Guard made its début after several months' rest, being hurled in mass attacks which reached their terrible climax against the front Jastenowka-Trysten. The front sector from the upper Stokhod to the source of the Turija has been maintained against continuous waves of Russian mass attacks, except south of the Turija source, where the army of the Austrian General Terztianszky was pressed in at one point, Austrian counterattacks repairing the damage to the line, however.

In the centre Boehm-Ermolli's timely withdrawal of his army to a prepared line behind Brody has sufficiently relieved the dangerous pressure of the Russian stand before Lemberg, which is not immediately threatened. Equally violent is the battle in which the Bavarian Count Bothmer is involved, exposed to uninterrupted attacks by General Sicherlatcheff's army north of the railroad stretch Bucsacz-Monasterzyska, while on Bothmer's right the Ninth Russian Army, under General Letichitsky, is hammering away in the angle of the two railroad lines Kolomea-Stanislau and Kolomea-Delatyn, the fighting continuing night and day without rest. When last heard from the Austrians were still holding here.

Fresh heart has been put into the Austrians by the arrival of strong Turkish forces on the Volhynian and Galician battlefield. Lemberg is swarming with Turkish officers on their way to join their commands at the critical point of the front, where the battle for Lemberg is hastening toward a decision. The bringing up of Turkish corps, said to be first line troops and splendidly equipped and in high fighting spirits despite their long journey, is proceeding efficiently and speedily.

The Turkish sailors, soldiers, and officers are being hailed with frantic joy by the population as well as by the Austrian troops at the front. An old Polish prophecy has been dug up and is flying from mouth to mouth along the whole front and behind it which has been made by the inspired Ukrainian peasant, Werny Horas, during the first partition of Poland, and which runs:

"When Turks water their horses in the Dneister then will soon be fighting on the old historic ground." In the seventeenth century Poland's greatest King, John Sobieski, beat back a Turkish invasion.

BOEHM-ERMOLLI CONFIDENT.

Evacuated Brody for Population's Sake, His Chief of Staff Says.

By EUGEN KIRCHLEHNER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger Dispatches.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT, July 31, (via Berlin, Aug. 1.)—I have just had the honor to be presented to the commander of the glorious centre army, General von Boehm-Ermolli by his Chief of Staff, Major Gen. Dr. Bardolff. Excellency Boehm-Ermolli at once permitted his Chief of Staff to give us a survey of the whole situation whose basic tone was one of absolute conviction and confidence in the final success of our cause.

In talking over our trip to the front of a corps on the extreme Austrian border Boehm-Ermolli's Chief of Staff advised me particularly to interest ourselves in the spirit of the troops in this army. This spirit, he had said, was the same as at the beginning of the Russian offensive. The troops had seen how every attack against their positions had been shattered, and likewise that the provisioning of the army was good.

The Chief of Staff, however, also remarked that it was regrettable that in this time of the highest military tension more credence was given to utterances of irresponsible persons than they deserved and that it wasn't unknown to the staff of Boehm-Ermolli's army that all manner of wild rumors about Lemberg were being retailed in the Hinterland.

It was absolutely against the principles of Boehm-Ermolli's army, he said, to assume that real danger were there perceived. Here one was actuated by the thought that under no circumstances must new unfounded worries be heaped upon the hard-tried population of Galicia. If military consideration should demand it they would rather announce the evacuation of Lemberg fourteen days too soon than a quarter of an hour too late.

The evacuation of Brody had proved that the army high command knew how to show necessary consideration for the welfare of the population and this had also been realized by the press. The press could do still more in supporting public opinion in such times in a quiet, matter-of-fact manner.

When the Chief of Staff had made these remarks regarding the fate of Galicia's capital he expressed himself in general regarding the Russian offensive, assuring me that the Russian losses were huge and that the Russian reservoir of resources was not inexhaustible. If he could let us look into all the material at his disposal, the messages of every kind reaching him and reports of what prisoners had said we, too, would reach the conviction that the course of the Russian offensive till now had cut the Russians to the quick.

All the more necessary was it to hold out with all the strength and will power at our command and with implicit confidence until the crisis had passed. It might still be possible that here or there ground would be lost, but it would be undecisive for the outcome of the offensive. If to right or left another piece of ground were given up nobody should bow his head on that account.

Thus was the view of the army staff and the conviction of the troops. May it also be the faith of the nation.

The Russian official statement of Monday mentioned that the Austrians after having been driven out of Brody at the point of the bayonet were shelling the city with heavy guns.

BRITISH SUFFER MUCH FROM HEAT IN FRANCE

Soldiers Soon Exhaust Water Supply and Cry for More—Bantams Capture Some Big Bavarians.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 31.—For two days now the sun has been blazing hot, and the British fighting men have been baked brown. It is not good fighting weather, either for the guns or the men. A queer haze is about the field, as thick, at times, as a November mist. And yet it is thrilling to the men even along roads that are not pebbled with shrapnel bullets.

The men on the march today were glad of the frequent halts and flung themselves down on the waysides panting and sweating, moistening their dusty lips and parched tongues, and fumbling for waterbottles. They were lucky to have water and knew it.

The artillery observation was not good for anything like long-range shooting. Mametz Wood, which is now well behind the lines, looms up vaguely and beyond Welvilie Wood, and is hardly visible, except as a low-lying smudge on the skyline. Yet the sun is not shaded by the haze and strikes glaringly down upon the white roads and trampled fields—upon the transport crawling forward in clouds of dust that rises like smoke of fires about them and upon the soldiers trudging along with rifles slung and packs slipping and iron helmets thrust forward over their eyes and faces, powdered as white as millers. It was hot and thirsty work and painful to the spirit and flesh of the men. It was worse for the men who where fighting yesterday in the same heat wave up by the Waterlot Farm and further south by the Maltzhorn Farm, not far from Guillemont.

Some of the men drank their water too soon, although there was not a dog's chance of getting any more until nightfall. A thirst as sharp as redhot needles through the tongue tortured some of these men. And yet they were lucky, too, and knew their luck. There were other men who were suffering worse than these, the wounded who were lying in places beyond quick reach of the stretcher bearer.

"It was just awful to hear them crying," said one of their comrades. "It was 'Water, water, for Christ's sake, water,' till their voices died away."

As usual the stretcher bearers did magnificent work and came through under the heavy fire to get these men in until some of them fell wounded themselves. Other men crawled to where their comrades lay, and, in spite of their own thirst, gave the last dregs of their water to those stricken men. There were many of Philip Sidneys there, but there was not any accolade, except that of charity, and very rough fellows in their way of speech but pitiful. There was one of them who lay wounded with some water still in the bottle by his side. Next to him was a wounded German groaning "Wasser! Wasser! Wasser!" The Yorkshire lad knew enough to understand that word of German. He stretched out his flask and said:

"Ith, Mistey, tak' a swig o' that."

They were two men who had tried to kill each other.

On one part of the battlefield recently were some of the bantam battalions, the smallest fighting men in the British Army, and the sturdiest, pluckiest little men one can meet on a long day's march. They are old soldiers in cunning and knowledge, but these are young lads among them. There are many middle-aged bantams who stand no higher than five feet in their socks. They are all the Peter Pans of the British Army.

They had their chance yesterday, and brought back a number of enormous-looking Bavarians as prisoners, who had been fairly captured. To all these little men the German soldiers looked like giants, but, like so many bop-o'-my-thumbs, they took chances of the Bavarian blunderbores and brought them back in triumph. They went searching for them in the ruins of the village some days ago, and found some of them sniping from the trees. They brought them down with a crash, and collected their souvenirs.

2,000,000 GERMANS IN WEST.

Only Four Divisions Transferred to Oppose Russians in Galicia.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The German army on the western front, according to authoritative sources, here, consists of 122 divisions, comprising much more than half the German forces in the field. The precise strength of the divisions is unknown, some consisting of two brigades and others of three. Two-brigade divisions on a war footing have 14,000 men, and three-brigade divisions 21,000, hence the total strength of the force on this front is assumed to be somewhere between 1,700,000 and 2,500,000.

Numerous prisoners recently taken are of the 1917 class, that is, from 19 to 20 years old.

It appears that Germany transferred 25 divisions from the eastern to the western front at the conclusion of the Russian campaign last autumn, or in 1915. Only four divisions were withdrawn from this front in June and sent to Galicia to help hold back the Russian invasion. The simultaneous pressure on both fronts by the Entente Allies thus prevents the transfer of troops from one frontier to another.

BRITISH PETROL AIDED IN VERDUN DEFENSE

French Transport Through Most of Battle Carried On by Motors, Says Harcourt.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In defending in the House of Commons tonight the Government restrictions on the use of petrol, which some of the members had criticised as unfair, Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, made an interesting revelation.

He said that if he could describe what the recent push on the western front meant it would stagger the House. At Verdun, after the first week of its defense, nearly the whole battle had been fought on petrol transport, because all lines of communication were destroyed by artillery and bombs. Great Britain had contributed petrol for that purpose.

There was plenty of petrol in the world, said the Commissioner, but it was difficult of transport. He had scoured the world for tankers, and it was almost as exhilarating sport as tiger hunting. He could find no trace of the cornering or holding up of petrol. The Admiralty had now undertaken the construction of tankers, and he hoped for an improvement in the situation. But he warned the House that it might become necessary to prohibit Sunday motoring.

U-BOAT BEATEN OFF BY BRITISH STEAMER

Captain of the Clodmoor Says Submarine Withdrew in Sinking Condition in Mediterranean.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 1.—The British steamer Clodmoor, just in port from Genoa, had a battle in the Mediterranean with a German or Austrian submarine, her commander, Charles Hunter, reported today. He believes that he left the submarine in a sinking condition.

The Clodmoor plainly shows the marks of the submarine's gunfire. The steamship is armed with one gun for defensive purposes and it was with this, her Captain said, that he shelled the submarine when she attacked, and so seriously damaged her that she drew off in apparently a sinking condition. The battle lasted half an hour, according to Captain Hunter, but only one shell did serious damage to the Clodmoor. This pierced the vessel near the engineer's and mates' quarters. Several shells, however, dropped on the vessel's decks.

The Clodmoor was on her way from Baltimore to Genoa when the attack took place on June 10 about sixty miles south of Genoa. This is the first news of the incident to reach this country.

POINCARE EXHORTS FRANCE TO VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

suing the Austrian Army in flight. The Germans, attacked at the same time on the eastern and western fronts, are engaging everywhere their reserves. British, Russian, and French battalions are co-operating in the liberation of our soil. "The struggle, alas, is not yet ended. It will still be hard, and all of us must continue working and working unremittingly and with fervor. But the superiority of the Allies is already apparent to every one. The scales of fate had protracted oscillations. Now one of the trays keeps on the ascent; the other is lowering under a burden which nothing will lighten.

"Immortal glory is due to Verdun, which has prepared the combined action of the allied armies. Glory be with you, my friends, who have saved France and avenged insulted right."

What Lloyd George and Haig Say.

David Lloyd George, the British Secretary for War, briefly refers to the French armies, to the heroic defense of Verdun, and to the offensive movement now in progress.

"For two years of defensive," he says, "we prevented the enemy from advancing. At present we are forcing him to evacuate step by step the countries he has profaned and ravaged.

"Our triumph is desired and awaited by the allied nations of July by peoples who worship honor and justice."

General Sir Douglas Haig, after reviewing the main events of the war, writes:

"The German army is now reduced to the defensive everywhere. The success of allied month of July in Picardy is only the beginning of a new era and must assure progressively the triumph of the Allies. The task can still be long and painful, but the result is not in doubt. This third year of the war will bring the deserved punishment to Germany."

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SEE TEUTON FORCES NEAR EXHAUSTION

Continued from Page 1.

number of men to hold all the fronts, and, in addition, had or would have in the next six months a striking force of 1,500,000 men available for service on any front.

Estimating the German-Austrian losses as follows—before Verdun 300,000, in Trentino 50,000, in Volhynia 700,000, between Riga and the Pripet 50,000, in the allied offensive on the western front 100,000, and taking the normal losses on the other parts of the line at the rate of two men a mile of each front a day, on the thousand-mile front since the end of February at 200,000, a total of 1,500,000 is reached.

The Teutonic powers have about 1,250 miles of front to defend in the main theatres of the war. With the growing pressure of the Allies everywhere, apart from the special offensives, the Teutonic wastage is probably reaching the figure of ten men a mile a day, or 8,500 a day, or 250,000 a month.

The conclusion drawn here by conservative military statisticians is that, even if the German claims before the Verdun attacks began were true, they are now no longer accurate, and that instead of a striking force of 1,500,000 the German Headquarters Staff must be hard put to provide one or half a million men not needed for purely defensive purposes and to meet the wastage along the extensive threatened front. If this conclusion is correct, some military experts say, the Kaiser's declaration at the end of the second year of the war that Germany is invincible will be disproved before the third year is out.

BERLIN SAYS ALLIES LOST 350,000 MEN

Average Advance of Only Two and One-half Miles on the Somme, According to the Germans.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"According to a very cautious valuation," says a statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters, "the total Anglo-French losses in the Somme offensive will reach 350,000 officers and men."

The official statement says:

"A month has elapsed since the great Anglo-French thrust called in England 'the great sweep,' during which, according to the enemy's previous announcement a decision had to be obtained under all circumstances by the enemy.

"On a 28-kilometer (17 miles) front the enemy advanced four kilometers (2½ miles) in the average, but after his experiences of July 20, 22, 24, and 26 he will not affirm that the enemy line has even been shaken at any place.

"This 'success' cost the British at least 230,000 men, according to a very cautious valuation. For the French losses there are no accurate foundations, but since the French had to do the biggest part of the job, and even taking into consideration their superior fighting skill, the total enemy losses will reach 350,000. The German losses cannot be compared to these figures.

"As the result of the slow progress made by the offensive we have had time to construct new fortifications behind our actual lines identical to those mentioned in the foregoing. It is announced that in the first month of the fighting at Verdun we gained double the amount of territory, while the German casualties were no larger than we could afford."

PUTS ENTENTE LOSSES AT 49 WAR VESSELS

Berlin Also Estimates That 1,303 Merchantmen Have Been Sunk by Teutons.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Forty-nine warships with an aggregate of 562,000 tons have been lost by the Entent Allies during the war, according to statistics given out today by the German Admiralty, the figures being brought up to June 30 last. Of this number, says the statement, the British lost forty vessels with a tonnage of 485,000.

The losses of the Teutonic allies are given in the statement as thirty warships, of 162,000 tons in the aggregate. The British losses are given as comprising eleven battleships, seventeen armored cruisers and twelve cruisers.

Merchant ships sunk by the Teutonic allies, according to the statement, numbered 1,303, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,000,874.

"During last year," adds the statement, "thirty-eight violations of international law committed by enemy merchant ships against our submarines have been proved. Three times have enemy warships acted with especially gross disregard of international law, aside from violations of the simplest laws of humanity in the Baralong and King Stephen cases.

"Finally, it may be stated, the naval forces of the Entente at the beginning of the war were more than three times stronger than those of the allies (Teutonic), while the losses in men-of-war sustained by the Entente were three times the allied losses."

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DRIVE BACK BRITISH AT FOUREAUX WOOD

Berlin Reports Gain North of Somme — Attacks Repulsed, Says London.

ACTIVITY NEAR LIHONS

French War Office Tells of Failure of Two Strong Assaults There.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Since Sunday's combined advance on the Somme line by the British and French, the situation there has been comparatively quiet. The French have sustained the brunt of the German counterattacks launched against positions captured in this region.

The Germans report that they have driven back the British who had penetrated on a narrow front territory west of the Foureaux Wood (between Martinpuich and Longueval) and to have successfully repulsed an eightfold fresh attack in the neighborhood of Maurepas. There has, however, been no important change in the line since the Anglo-French advance last Sunday.

The German statement said:

North of the Somme extremely fierce fighting took place in limited areas, the engagements being the after-throes of the great attack of Sunday. British forces which had penetrated on a narrow front west of Foureaux Wood were driven out again. An enemy attack in the neighborhood of Maurepas, carried out in eight waves, was completely repulsed.

Due north of the Somme, French troops advancing in the evening were completely driven back after a bitter fight near Monacu Farm.

South of the Somme there was lively artillery activity on both sides.

Operations by enemy reconnoitring detachments failed west of La Bassée, north of Huluch, south of Loos, and southeast of Rheims.

Unimportant military damage was caused by the dropping of bombs on Wervick, Belgian Comines, and other places behind our front. There were numerous victims among the civilian population.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down yesterday and another on July 30 by our anti-aircraft guns within our lines in the Somme region. Another aeroplane was brought down yesterday in an aerial battle near Lihons.

The British War Office announced this afternoon that north of Bazentin-le-Petit, (near the Foureaux Wood,) the Germans last night attacked the British positions, but were successfully repulsed. The statement reads:

There is no change in the general situation today. North of Bazentin-le-Petit a hostile attack on our line was successfully repulsed. There was heavy artillery fire on both sides during the night. Elsewhere on the British front there is nothing to report.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

Between the Ancre and the Somme the situation is unchanged. Elsewhere on the British front there has been no important incident.

North of the River Avre, in the Somme region, the Germans attempted two attacks in strong force last night against the French positions in the Lihons sector, says the official statement issued this afternoon by the French War Department. Both attempts failed under the French fire, it is added.

The text of the afternoon statement regarding the Somme fight says:

North of the Somme the enemy did not resume his attacks during the night.

North of the Avre, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attempted to carry out two coups de main on our positions in the region of Lihons, which failed under our fire.

The official communiqué issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

South of the Somme we captured in the course of a small operation a German trench between Estrées and Belloy-en-Santerre. About sixty prisoners remained in our hands.

BRITON HITS BLACKLIST.

Editorial Writer in Manchester Guardian Supports Our Protest.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In a long editorial on "America and the Blacklist." The Manchester Guardian says that Englishmen should try to understand the point of view of the American Government in protesting against the extension of the blacklist to the United States.

The editorial explains that "American objection to these proceedings is twofold: First, that they do serious injury to American trade, and, second, that they embody a doctrine in international law which is at once new and pernicious.

"It is the common belief that the first of these grounds—damage to interests—is the real driving force behind the present protest and a similar protest which preceded it. Doubtless the individual person or firm which suffers is concerned pretty exclusively for its loss of money, but we do serious injustice to the American Government if we imagine it is not concerned for something higher."

The editorial then explains that the American Government is concerned over the protection of the existing rights of neutrals against the gradual encroachment brought about by the exigencies of the present war. The Guardian says that the American Government desires not only to protect here and now its own subjects but also is anxious to stigmatize and, if possible, prevent becoming established a theory of international law which it believes to be retrograde and vicious.

The editorial then proceeds to consider the actual policy of the blacklist. It agrees that it may be legal in theory but admits that it is difficult to reconcile its application to the ancient claim of neutrals to trade with belligerents subject only—as the United States says—to well-defined international practices and understanding. Admitting its possible legality, the editorial questions the expediency of the measure and concludes as follows:

"Is the Government convinced that this blacklist policy is such as to justify the risk of multiplying disputes, possibly generating reprisals with the United States and of identifying ourselves with a doctrine of international law to which the American Government is now and will be long after the war resolutely opposed? Our experience in the Far East ought by now to give us some guidance in this matter."

TURKS REPORT SUCCESSES.

Say Russians Were Worsted in Fights in Various Sectors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31, (via London, Aug. 1.)—An official statement given out at the Turkish War Office Department today says:

Caucasian Front.—"Mount Antuck, situated twelve miles southwest of Mush, which was in the hands of the enemy and which dominates the surrounding districts, has been recaptured from the enemy by a counterattack.

Fierce attacks delivered by the enemy against our positions in the Ognotta sector, thirty kilometers southeast of the village of Baschkeny, were completely repulsed by counterattacks with the bayonet. The enemy dead numbered more than 1,000.

The enemy intrenched eight miles southwest of Guemeach Canal were attacked by us, driven out of their positions, and thrown back toward the east.

Egyptian front—Our advanced detachments are gaining ground step by step toward the west.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1.—The War Office tonight issued the following:

Caucasus front—Our troops advanced further in the direction of Sivas, to the west of Erzingan.

GERMANS RENEW VERDUN ATTACKS

French Guns Break Up Advance West and South of Thiaumont Work.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Germans made a strong attack today against the French lines west and south of the Thiaumont Work, (Verdun section,) according to the communiqué issued by the War Office this evening. All the German attempts, the statement says, broke down under the French barrage and machine gun fire. Small numbers of Germans who penetrated to the first line trenches were thrown back by counterattacks.

At the end of the day the French attacked the German line south of the Thiaumont Work, and by the use of grenades made some progress. At the same time the Germans attempted to advance in the sector south of Vaux Fort. They were only temporarily successful, however, and those who penetrated the advance French trenches were soon driven out.

The text of tonight's statement regarding the Verdun front follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment which lasted part of the night, the Germans carried out this morning an attack against our positions to the west and south of the Thiaumont Work. Our barrage fire and the fire of our machine guns broke down all the attempts of the adversary. Some enemy groups, which had reached as far as our trenches, were thrown back by spirited counterattacks.

At the end of the day a grenade attack launched by us enabled us to make progress south of the Thiaumont Work. About the same time the Germans attacked on the Vaux-Chapitre-Le Chenois front. On this latter point only they gained a footing in some of our advanced elements, from which shortly afterward they were driven out.

Everywhere else their attacks were stopped by our fire and cost them heavy losses.

There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

The afternoon French War Office statement follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery duel became extremely violent during the night in the region of Thiaumont Work. A bombardment with shells of heavy calibre took place at the Fumin Wood and La Laufée.

West of Pont-à-Mousson, in the Fleury sector, the enemy exploded three mines. We occupied the southern edge of the three craters in front of our trenches.

The night was comparatively quiet on the rest of the front.

Aviation: Aviator Lenoir brought down an enemy aeroplane, which fell within its own lines north of Verdun. It was the fifth machine brought down by this aviator to date.

Another German aeroplane was attacked by our machines near Etain, and fell shattered to the ground.

Germans Explode Big Mine.

BERLIN, Aug. 1. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today regarding the situation on the Verdun front:

There was lively artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse, especially in and to the south of the Thiaumont-Fleury rector. In this region advances by enemy hand-grenading parties early yesterday were repulsed.

We destroyed a French position north of Flirey by a great explosion over an extent of about 200 meters, (216 yards.) Our patrols, following up the explosion, took a few prisoners.

LIQUIDATES BRITISH FIRMS.

German Bundesrat Adopts Decree in Retaliation Upon England.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (via London.)—The Bundesrat has adopted a decree authorizing the Chancellor to liquidate British firms operating in Germany.

A semi-official note published in connection with the decree says the measure is retaliatory. The decree closely follows the lines of the English law of January, 1916, for the compulsory liquidation of the property of all firms of enemy countries, but with one substantial difference—that liquidation is optional with the Chancellor.

The note sets forth that this difference is due to the fact that Germany economically is so strong that she is able to meet the free competition of foreign concerns within Germany, whereas English business men were able to devise no better method of restoring their lost position than the destruction by forcible measures of values created by peaceful German industry.

"This kind of commercial envy does not exist in Germany," the note adds.

16 GERMAN ATTACKS NEAR HEM FRUITLESS

Teutons Take Wood for Third Time, but Are Driven Out by the French.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The efforts of the Germans last night were directed mainly against the extreme right wing of the French troops operating north of the Somme. From Sunday evening to last night the Germans launched not less than sixteen regular attacks against the line between the Hem Wood and the Somme.

In the Hem Wood and in the region of the Monacu Farm the fighting was particularly desperate. On Sunday night the enemy succeeded by an enormous effort in taking the Hem Wood for the third time, but two hours later the French counterattacked brilliantly and recovered the wood. The renewal of the German attack on Monday morning failed completely, one battalion losing a third of its effectives.

The railway station at Hem on the outskirts of the forest on the road to Maricourt passed from hand-to-hand four times yesterday morning. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the French lost it again, being beaten back by two Saxon regiments, but at 4 o'clock a splendid French charge recovered it.

ATTACK ITALIANS HEAVILY.

Austrians Make Another Attempt to Recapture Monte Cimone.

ROME, Aug. 1.—Attacks by the Austrians last night on the Italian positions on Monte Cimone were repulsed, the War Office announced today, as were assaults on the Italian line near Castelletto, on the Sette Comuni plateau, and at Forcella, in the Tofano sector. The Italians have advanced in the Travignolo Valley. The official statement follows:

In the Adige Valley the enemy's artillery continued active, and was replied to by ours.

In the Astico Valley during the evening of July 31 the enemy attacked our positions on Monte Cimone after intense artillery preparation, but was promptly repulsed.

An equally fruitless attempt was made upon our positions southwest of Castelletto on the Sette Comuni plateau.

In the Travignola Valley we occupied the village of Panevggio.

In the Tofano area during the night of the 30th the enemy heavily shelled our positions at the Forcella Wood and delivered an attack in force, but was repulsed and counterattacked, suffering heavy losses.

Hostile shelling of villages in the Degano Valley caused some fires, which were speedily extiguished.

On the Isonzo front nothing of importance occurred.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian official statement of July 31 announces that on the Trentino front an Italian attack in the Dolomites was repulsed. On the Isonzo front the Italian guns bombarded Austrian lines.

SHELLING NORTH OF ANCRE.

Berlin Reports British Preparation for Advance There.

BERLIN, July 31, (via London Aug. 1.)—On the western front the British, according to German war correspondents, appear to be on the point of reattempting the task which they found impossible on July 1—namely, to crush the German front north of the Ancre Brook in an attempt to reach Bapaume from the west.

The British artillery fire on the front between Gommecourt and Beaumont-Hamel on Saturday and Sunday was of the most violent character, being apparently preliminary to a new onslaught against the heavily fortified line upon which the British divisions dashed themselves valiantly but vainly in the first days of their storming attack. Simultaneously the British artillery was extremely active on the front eastward from Thiepval.

BANNARD ON RELIEF TRIP.

New Yorker Reaches Vienna on Way to Balkan States.

VIENNA, Aug. 1, (via Berlin and London.)—Otto T. Bannard of New York has arrived here on his way to the Balkan States to investigate conditions for the American Red Cross and the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation. He will visit Bucharest, Rumania, first, and then go to the other States.

Mr. Bannard will make donations immediately where there is urgent need, and in other cases will recommend aid on his return home.

ZEPPELIN RAIDER HIT BUT REACHES HOME

British Report Little Damage by 60 Bombs Dropped — Berlin Says London Was Reached.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Last night's raid on the eastern and southeastern counties of England was carried out by seven or more Zeppelins, accompanied by aeroplanes, according to reports of observers who sighted the aircraft returning homeward.

One of the Zeppelins was picked up by searchlights and heavily fired upon, says a southeast coast correspondent of the Central News Agency. It is believed that the airship was hit, as she appeared to stop, tremble, and then dive.

It was officially announced in the evening that there were no casualties as the result of the projectiles dropped by the raiders.

An official account of the raid, issued this afternoon, read as follows:

Last night, between 10 o'clock and midnight, our eastern and southeastern counties were attacked by several hostile airships. The raiders flew at a great height, and owing to this and to patches of mist, the airships' movements gave rise to much uncertainty and their number was difficult to determine.

At least six ships could be reckoned by independent observers, and it is probable that one more flew over the country without dropping bombs.

The number of bombs was at first greatly exaggerated, owing to a majority of them falling in thinly inhabited districts and having been heard at great distances. The actual number found to date is about sixty.

One raider was engaged by our aircraft and anti-aircraft guns. he was seen to drop to a low altitude, and she then disappeared in the mist.

A correspondent who explored the districts visited by the Zeppelins last night writes:

"The damage done was wanton and indiscriminate. The whole of it was of little value and certainly of no military importance.

"Directly the airships struck the coast they separated for various points of penetration. When anti-aircraft guns were drawn out, the Zeppelins immediately turned tail seaward. Their pilots seemed to be mystified."

Following the publication here of the German official statement regarding the raid, the British Press Bureau gave out the following statement:

"From this official dispatch it is clear that those on the airship had no idea of their course or else that on their return to Germany their report was falsified deliberately. In either case there need be no surprise."

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (via London.)—An official statement issued today by the German Admiralty Staff announces that during Monday night several naval airship squadrons successfully attacked London and the eastern counties of England. Abundant bombs, the statement says, were dropped on coast works, anti-aircraft batteries, and industrial establishments important from a military viewpoint.

Despite heavy firing, which was begun as soon as the naval forces approached, all the airships returned undamaged.

SCANDINAVIANS FOR PEACE.

Hundreds of Meetings Deprecating War Held on Anniversary.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The second anniversary of the world war is being observed throughout the whole of Scandinavia, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Two hundred peace meetings are being held in Denmark and 300 in Sweden. All the church bells are being rung and prayers for peace are being said.

The Politiken of Copenhagen, commenting on this observance, says:

"What is the use of ringing bells and fair speeches? Let us acknowledge the facts as they are. After two years of war there are no real prospects of peace. The butcheries and terrors will continue."

DIRECTS CONCERT AT FRONT.

Jacques Malkin of Hotel Knickerbocker Is at Bernay.

In the trenches at Bernay, Department of the Eure, France, concerts are given every week under the patronage of the Deputy Mayor, M. Celos, and Lieut. Col. Genin of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. The chief of the orchestra is Private Jacques Malkin, who occupied a similar position at the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York City. Mr. Malkin, communicating with a friend in this city, writes of the novelty of a concert proceeding within sound of heavy cannonading.

The proceeds of the entertainment go to the charities for helping the wounded.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JULY 31st, 1916

ASSETS

Immediately Available

Cash in Vault	$10,962,050.10	
With Federal Reserve Bank and Exchanges for Clearing House	11,699,388.05	
With Correspondents and Loans at Sharp Call	18,367,881.68	
Eligible for Re-discount with Federal Reserve Bank	18,338,014.64	$59,367,334.47

Other Loans and Discounts

Due within 30 days	$9,860,057.39	
Due 30 to 90 days	7,221,493.97	
Due 90 to 180 days	13,049,429.17	
Due after 180 days	278,976.54	30,409,957.07
Short-time Securities	$5,432,363.15	
United States and Other Bonds	3,672,300.30	9,104,663.45
Customers' Liability Account, Acceptances by this Bank and its Correspondents		3,387,207.51
	TOTAL	$102,269,162.50

LIABILITIES

Capital	$4,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	3,897,134.93
Circulating Notes	640,000.00
Acceptances by this Bank and its Foreign Correspondents—based on Imports and Exports	3,726,392.34
Deposits	90,005,635.23
TOTAL	$102,269,162.50

Documentary Letters of Credit issued but not used or drawn against, $7,559,582.14

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WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK

STRICTLY A COMMERCIAL BANK

THINKS WAR CRISIS PAST.

Gen. Alexieff, Commenting on Anniversary, Is Optimistic.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Today, the second anniversary of Germany's declaration of war on Russia, was commemorated in the French press by special articles and features. A number of messages were printed from prominent persons in allied and neutral countries, including the Kings of Serbia and Montenegro, Admiral Jellicoe, General Sir Sam Hughes, Elihu Root, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, General Cadorna, Premier Romanones of Spain, General Alexieff, Chief of the Russian Staff, and the Russian and Belgian Premiers.

General Alexieff says:

"I think that we may now be said to have passed through the most difficult period of our great war. While still offering stubborn resistance, our enemy is beginning to weaken, but we have need to summon all our powers yet before we can hope to attain the definite goal of our hopes."

Premier Sturmer of Russia says:

"At the moment when the Allies are entering upon the third year of the war the Russian Government is more than ever resolved to continue the struggle to the end, and is firmly convinced that, with the help of the Almighty, the Allies and their cause of justice and equity will triumph."

ADMITS CRISIS LAST YEAR.

Lloyd George Quoted on Munitions Shortage in 1915.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—"On the 1st of June, 1915," said David Lloyd George, the British Secretary for War, in conversation with Maurice Barrès, the French academician and novelist., "the British army had one week's supply of munitions and only 75,000 shots in the reserve stock at the rear. It had nothing more.

"If there had been a great attack what would have become of us? If the Germans had turned upon our soldiers the forces they had hurled upon the Russians I don't see how we could have saved ourselves."

SWEPT CLEAN BY SHELLFIRE

Villages So Wrecked That French Advance Is Easy, Says M. Thomas.

LYONS, Aug. 1.—The terrific results of French shellfire were described by Albert Thomas, Under Secretary of War and Munitions, in addressing a gathering of workers in munition factories here.

"During the long months we have just passed through," he said, "there have been hours when a slight mistake or misunderstanding existed between citizens doing their duty in the interior of the country and those fulfilling the nobler and more dangerous task on the front.

"It was said that the workers slackened and did not supply the army with all it needed. Well, here is a pleasant fact we observed recently on the Somme. When the Twentieth Corps, the colonial corps, entered first into the villages of Hem and Curlu and when they carried Monacu Farm, do you know how they entered? Not by assault, not in risking all the infantry. No, they walked, as the soldiers said to me a few days ago, cane in hand, through the village, or, rather, through an immense sea of broken red bricks which represented the village, and in a moment of gratitude and friendship their thoughts turned toward their comrades in the rear.

"They asked me to thank in their name the workwomen and workmen of the munition factories who had enabled them to enter there without shedding their blood. There were only five seriously wounded in the whole brigade. It was thus they entered in triumph a village occupied only a few moments before by the enemy.

"I appeal to you, then, to carry on the sustained work of liberation to the point of illness and fatigue. The future of our land, victory, and the independence of beloved France are all at stake. You are striving at once for the integrity of your country and the liberty of all peoples."

RUSSIA'S WAR EXPENDITURE

About $500,000,000 a Month—Minister Warns Britain on Trade.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 2.—Pierre L. Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, in an interview with The Morning Post's financial editor estimates Russia's present war expenditure at about £100,000,000 (approximately $500,000,000) monthly. Discussing the advisability of the British keeping Russian exchange on London at the most stable possible figure by granting Russia generous credits, Mr. Bark urged England to consider the keenness of the American appetite for the Russian market.

"It is of the greatest importance," said Mr. Bark, "that everything possible be done to quicken trade relations between Russia and Great Britain at a moment when the United States is keenly alive to possibilities in that direction. England's hope of increased trade relations with Russia after the war is indorsed by the Russians, but if those results are to follow after the war it is of the utmost importance that there should not be any deadlock supervening between now and the time of peace, with violent fluctuations in exchange afterward. At this juncture large credits should be granted Russia, which skillfully handled, would commence here a new growth in business relations which would be the best preparation for active operations when peace arrives."

BRITISH STEAMER IS LOST.

Twenty Killed When a Boiler Explosion Sinks the Ecuador.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 1. — The British steamship Ecuador of 1,768 tons gross has been lost off Port Llico as the result of an explosion of her boilers. Twenty lives were lost.

The steamers Corral and Porteno assisted in rescuing the survivors among the crew.

The Ecuador was engaged in trading on the west coast of South America. She was 300 feet long, 36 feet beam, and was built at Birkenhead in 1881. Her owners were the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool. Port Llico is 100 miles south of Valparaiso.

DEUTSCHLAND OFF ON DASH TO OCEAN

Continued from Page 1.

boat Lannan, too, backed in beside the Wissahickon. There were hurried conferences among the police officials, officers in the United States Customs Service, and Captain Koenig.

While all this activity was going on it appeared that the tug Timmins did not have steam up, and as there were several women aboard the Wissahickon, the belief spread that the visit of these boats was only a sight-seeing expedition. Finally as the ships' clocks sounded three bells—5:30 P. M.—the Lannan pulled out of the slip, the Efco backed in and passed a line to the Deutschland, the Wissahickon pulled away, and, finally, the Timmins backed further in and made fast her lines to her strange tow.

Then came handshakes and the parting words of farewell from the crew of the Deutschland and the crew of the Neckar and the officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company, who were on the pier. Excitement ran high among them.

The Timmins pulled slowly, and the little Efco chugged at the side of the merchantman. The suspense made time seem longer. Finally, the green end of the craft appeared. It was just 5:38 o'clock. Newspaper men leaped into their boats. The movie men set their cameras to clicking; whistles on the small craft which dotted the waters began to blow, and cheers went up from the piers.

Captain Koenig, clad in white, stood alone in the conning tower. His face was lit with a smile. Later, two of his officers joined him, and after the Deutschland was started on its way in Baltimore's thirty-five foot channel, the lines of the boats convoying her were cast aside, and under her own power the subsea trader started down to run the gauntlet of the Allied warships off the Virginia Capes.

The crew aboard the vessel was the same as when she came to this port. Gustav Prusse, the constructor, who came from Germany with the Deutschland as supercargo did not return, however. The belief is that he is here to await the arrival of the Bremen and to care for her engines if it is found any care is needed.

Everything taken aboard the submarine had been tested, even to the crude oil fuel. This had been run through a strainer and tested by German chemists before it was taken aboard. Every act was only a part of German organization and efficiency.

In the morning the river leading out into the channel for a mile from the moorings of the Deutschland was dragged. It was about 6:30 o'clock when the log booms were removed and a net was thrown overboard between the Efco and the Timmins and they started away abreast. Anything which might have injured the Deutschland was not found.

A British freighter had been at anchor several hundred yards from the Deutschland, and it was probably feared that some steps had been taken to block the safe travel of the submarine. None of the officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company would make any comment about this, however. They would not tell of any suspicions, but they took every possible precaution. The Wissahickon was also near by at an early hour, and it was believed then that the merchantman would bid an early morning farewell to Baltimore.

About noon an attempt was made to prevent newspaper men following the Deutschland. Customs officers visited the yacht which they had chartered to follow the submarine, and Edward Toulson, master and owner of the yacht Valiant, was told by Marine Clerk Thalheimer that he could not carry his passengers while the boat was under charter without having the craft registered at the Custom House.

An investigation showed that among other craft the speed boat Esperanza, Dr. R. T. Somers, owner and master, had newspaper men aboard as guests of Dr. Somers. But a half score of New York and Washington correspondents, as well as moving picture men for various companies, were aboard the Valiant, and it seemed that they would be marooned, as it was then too late to charter another boat and make other arrangements.

Captain Toulson was mad all over. He declared he had attempted several years ago to have the Valiant registered and was told by Custom House officials that it was not necessary. He said that on the strength of that he had been advertising the boat for charter for private parties, and he knew the Valiant did not come within the limit prescribed by law for registration. He communicated with his lawyers and the newspaper men burned the wires to have the ship released.

Finally Captain Toulson declared he would follow the submarine and would take all the newspaper men who were aboard as his guests.

"All I ask," he said, "is that you sign a paper making affidavit that I did not accept money from you, and please don't give me any. I'll even buy the gasoline."

And he did.

ALLIES' WARSHIPS ARE DRAWING INSHORE

News of Deutschland's Departure Spurs Cruisers to Quick Action Off the Capes.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 1.—The departure of the submarine freighter Deutschland from her pier at Baltimore had hardly been flashed here late in the afternoon when in circles concerned with her going agitated preparation was apparent.

The naval "neutrality watch," composed of the armored cruiser North Carolina and a convoy of four torpedo boat destroyers, at once went on duty far inside the Capes. The cruiser steamed steadily up, down, and across, while the destroyers scurried about, occasionally signaling to her.

There was no official explanation for the shifting of the squadron from its previous position outside the three-mile limit to a station up the bay. The general belief, however, was that the vessels would await the coming of the Deutschland and then steam as far as the territorial limit as an advance guard if there seemed to be any occasion for their escort.

From unquestionable sources it was learned that soon after it was known here that the Deutschland had at last set out on her return trip, 3,800 miles, to Bremen, all the ships in the first and second lines of the allied patrol were sputtering with their wireless apparatus. It was rumored that the effect of the interchange of messages was to bring outlying ships of the patrol at top speed inshore. It was understood that the whole squadron, under cover of darkness, was closing in and making preparations for springing whatever traps they may have prepared for snaring the submarine.

No one pretended to guess tonight just what the allied fleet would do, or try to do. Some have insisted that they have submarines and aeroplanes and fast motor boats and will maintain a fanlike patrol of the sea, ready to swoop down upon the submersible the moment she rises from the depths.

Numerous small craft were made ready to put out to the Capes at daybreak in the hope of witnessing the departure of the submarine. Some of those aboard them were curious adventurers, hopeful that one great thrill of the world war might be enacted within sight of American territory. The purpose of others was more mysterious, and those friendly to the Deutschland were elated when they learned that high seas were running outside and that the prospect of small craft venturing out far enough to see what would happen was not good unless the weather should moderate.

It is reported here that an unwonted number of fishing smacks and other odd craft have been lying just within and without the three-mile limit of late. Their purpose has been the source of much speculation, with general opinion crediting them with some part in the allied patrol.

Seafaring men think that the Deutschland will need at least eleven hours to reach the vicinity of Cape Henry or Cape Charles. This would bring her into the harbor at broad daylight.

It was expected that if she should arrive when it was light she would lie up, probably at anchor, in some spot where she could readily submerge. Then, it is believed, under cover of darkness, she will sink below the surface. Her course after that is but a matter of conjecture. She may lie on the bottom a day or two, boring her way out to sea when those on the patrol boats have relaxed their vigilance.

Even should she decide to go straight out to sea by daylight under water, the Deutschland must stop some place near the three-mile limit to discharge her Maryland pilot.

If the Timmins accompanies her all the way, she could set him aboard the tug which, in turn, would carry him to the pilot boat which lies near Cape Henry. If the Timmins is not alongside, the pilot would have to be put directly aboard his boat, unless some other craft has been engaged for the specific purpose of taking him off.

Rumors that the submarine Bremen is nearby were revived the moment it was known that the Deutschland had cleared. Many have believed from the first that the two undersea liners would meet near the Capes on their journeys in opposite directions, and the delay in the starting of the Deutschland has again and again been unofficially explained as being due to her waiting for the Bremen to come in.

English sympathizers here are positive that the Bremen has been lost. They are sure the delayed trip of the Deutschland means that her officers and agents in Baltimore finally abandoned hope that the Bremen would come in time to bring them whatever word they were awaiting.

Final Clearance
$35, $30 and $25
Stein-Bloch Summer Suits

$17.50

THIS notable offering includes all my Stein-Bloch *Fancy Summer Suits* in Stripes, Plaids and Varicolored Mixtures, both *Regular Sack and Pinch Back* models. These are the proper weaves for hot weather, with many of the medium weights suitable to wear right into Autumn.

All sizes, 33 to 48. A limited number of Stein-Bloch Summer Suits, that were $20, now reduced to $14.75.

No charge for alterations, if needed.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce a

Sale of
Palm Beach Suits
at the
Very Special Price
$8.50

Consisting of about 1,400 suits—the entire remaining stock of plain sack and Norfolk coats—which regularly sold at $10 and $12.

These suits are made of the genuine Palm Beach cloth, easily kept sanitary and fresh by washing.

They have a crisp coolness that is a blessing on a hot day.

Five Clothing Stores

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THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
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Resinol
In the past twenty years Resinol Ointment has made thousands of sick skins well. In the great majority of the cases, it stopped the itching, burning and smarting at once, and quickly drove the unsightly eruption away.
To appreciate how much good Resinol Ointment really does, you should try it on your own skin trouble—at our expense, if you wish! Although all druggists sell Resinol Ointment, we will gladly send a free sample. Write to Dept. 44-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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12 Cortlandt St.
Men's "Greatest" Shoe Store.
White Sports Shoes
White Sneakers, Rubber Soles, 79c, $1.25
White Canvas Oxfords, $2.25
Heavy Rubber Sole and Heel.
Clearance Sales Now!

$3.50 Oxfords at $2.15
Nearly All Sizes
Russet & Black
Lark Mahogany Cordovans, $4.50
Reduced from $5.00 and $6.00
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Wing Tip Russia Calf, $4.85
Both reduced from $7.

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FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
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GIANTS TO-DAY WITH PITTSBURGH, 3:40 P. M. Polo Grounds. - Adm. 50c.

VOLUME OF WAR SCENES.
Stirring scenes, military and naval leaders, famous diplomats, and orators figuring in the European war splendidly pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Bound volumes, ten numbers, at $1. Time Square, New York.—Advt.

55 DIE OF PARALYSIS IN THIS CITY IN A DAY

Fatalities Reported Make New High Mark for Epidemic, with 159 More Ill.

EMERSON CALLS FOR BEDS

Hospitals Respond Immediately with Offers of More Than 1,400—Funds Asked to Aid Cripples.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Monday	Deaths Yester-day	New Cases Monday	New Cases Yester-day
Brooklyn.	20	33	59	88
Manhattan. . . .	9	12	44	42
Bronx.	1	..	8	8
Queens.	5	10	21	17
Richmond.	..	..	..	9
Totals.....	35	55	132	159

Total of cases to date.....4,122
Total of deaths to date..... 896

Although no deaths from infantile paralysis were reported yesterday from the Bronx and Staten Island, the total of fifty-five in the other three boroughs was the highest recorded in the city in any twenty-four hours since the beginning of the epidemic. The number brought the total deaths from poliomyelitis since the first of June to within four of 900.

The 159 new cases reported yesterday was one of the highest totals of the epidemic, but Health Department officials were not alarmed inasmuch as Tuesday's reports included cases of Saturday and Sunday.

As a further step in the direction of caring for the hundreds of children soon to be discharged from hospitals as recovered, but crippled, Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday issued an appeal to citizens for $15,000 with which to buy braces and supports.

He announced that Louis J. Horowitz, President of the Thompson-Starrett Company, had contributed $5,000 for this purpose to the orthopaedic dispensary of Mount Sinai Hospital, and that Dr. Louis C. Ager, visiting surgeon in charge of the poliomyelitis work at Kingsbrook Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, had collected $1,639, $500 of which had been contributed by Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim.

Dr. Emerson's Calculations.

"The time is approaching," Dr. Emerson said, "when patients will begin to leave hospitals, and the most important consideration will then be the aftercare of them. They will need braces, frames, and mechanical supports, and the Health Department appeals to citizens to suply these for those who cannot afford to buy them. The appliances needed will cost from $7.50 to $30 apiece, averaging about $15 each.

"We now have more than 4,000 cases of poliomyelitis, and I think we can take 5,000 cases as an estimate for the whole epidemic. Twenty per cent. of this number will die, and of the remaining 4,000 cases fully 2,000 will be in some manner paralyzed when they are discharged from hospitals. The paralysis in all of these cases will need aftertreatment, but in half of them it will be permanent, and this means that 1,000 children will require mechanical appliances, which will cost about $15,000."

Commissioner Emerson said yesterday that the blood serum obtained from recovered patients and used with promise of success in the Willard Parker, Kingston Avenue, Mt. Sinai and other hospitals had not yet been subjected to sufficient test to be more than a promise. He said no treatment could be pronounced generally effective until after it had proven its value in many cases through a long period of time.

The difficulty of gauging the value of the serum from the limited time in which it has been used was illustrated in description of two cases in Mt. Sinai Hospital. The first was that of the son of a physician who was brought to the hospital in a critical condition, paralysis having attacked his neck and bogun, it appeared, a fatal invasion of the respiratory organs. Three surgeons were called into consultation and agreed on immediate use of the serum. The injection was made one evening; the next morning the boy's fever had gone and two days later he was on the road to recovery.

The second case was a boy of about the same age brought into the hospital in an almost identical condition. In this case the serum was not used, only the usual treatment being administered, but the results were identical. The surgeons are unable to say positively, therefore, whether the serum saved the life of the child for whom it was used.

Even a report that no child treated with the serum had died would not be convincing, Health Department officials said, because the cases so treated had been selected and were few in number.

Call Issued for More Beds.

With 2,159 cases in hospitals yesterday and only 279 vacant available beds, Commissioner Emerson sent out a call for more beds, and before the day was over he had received communications promising to make 1,400 beds available immediately or in the near future. Of these beds, fifty are on North Brother Island, and 100 or more will be provided by the New York Hospital.

The Trustees of the hospital voted yesterday to open at once the old Orthopedic Hospital at 126 East Fifty-ninth Street for the treatment of infantile paralysis cases. The use of the building has been donated by the Orthopedic Hospital, which is now in its new building, and the New York Hospital will equip it and bear $6,000 monthly maintenance cost.

Only one case of infantile paralysis, it was announced yesterday, had developed among the 2,222 families under the care of the United Hebrew Charities. The case was that of a child belonging to a family of refugees from Mexico.

Through the generosity of a friend of the Charities, several thousand window screens have been installed in the homes under the organization's care; milk has been given freely to the children; and a number of mothers who have heretofore done some work in partial support of their families have been relieved of such work in order that they could devote themselves exclusively to the care of their children. Visitors and nurses of the society are given printed and oral instructions broadcast.

Flowers for the Shut-in.

The United Hebrew Charities is represented on the Committee in Permanent Care and Follow-up for Cases of Infantile Paralysis organized by Dr. Emerson, and will co-operate in the work outlined.

The National Plant Flower and Fruit Guild has had fifty window boxes containing growing flowers placed in the windows of homes in which children are quarantined.

The Woman Suffrage Party reported to the Health Department yesterday that it had succeeded in having the price of garbage pails reduced and had sent out speakers, who had addressed more than 50,000 persons in street meetings on the prevention and treatment of infantile paralysis. The party said further that it intended to co-operate in the follow-up work.

Dr. Emerson said that altogether more than twenty organizations, including branches of the Y. M. C. A. and religious societies, had co-operated in the city "clean-up" campaign, and would give their assistance in the "follow-up" work.

At the request of Deputy Police Commissioner O'Daniel, 11,000 circulars of information for the public on how to fight poliomyelitis were distributed yesterday among the policemen of the city.

When the conference of scientists meets here tomorrow, one of the subjects discussed will be the possible relation between the epidemic and the subway digging in the city. Early in the outbreak the theory was advanced that possibly the infection of poliomyelitis came from subsurface strata of soil or was in some other way released by extensive excavating. An investigation by the Department of Health seemed to establish the falsity of this theory, but Dr. Emerson will submit his findings to the scientists for their opinion.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of the new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Donald Campbell, 70 Prince St.
Lillie Kotinsky, 250 Madison St.
Sylvia Montrasor, 183 Sullivan St.
Antoinette Aciemo, 105 Thompson St.
John Caruio, 60 Thompson St.
Filomena D'Alesandro, 29 Grand St.
Marion Lane, 2,014 3d Av.
Benjamin Richman, 123 Stanton St.
Victoria Arnesta, 101 Allen St.
Hyman Arnesta, 101 Allen St.
Francis Zuckerman, 204 E. 99th St.
Edw. McTierman, 182 E. 108th St.
Frida Herman, 1,453 5th Av.
Max Cohen, 321 Madison St.
Joseph McCullough, 836 W. 183d St.
Sylvia Rudeman, 186 Forsyth St.
Gasina Franchine, 163 Chrystie St.
Loretta Hurtig, 426 3d Av.
Jerry Ryan, 135 Ferry St.
Giuseppe Gallo, 94 Roosevelt St.
Alfred O'Nell, 338 E. 96th St.
Carmella Sommella, 131 Mulberry St.
Lucio Zaccarri, 312 East 110th St.
James Ward, 829 9th Av.
David Schatz, 55 East 109th St.
George Wehrenberg, 321 West 28th St.
Hugo Mina, 301 East 40th St.
William Kaiser, 421 East 81st St.
John Brennan, 2,172 Amsterdam Av.
Evelyn McCloud, 1,484 Amsterdam Av.
Ruth Miller, 305 84 St.
Josephine Corridon, 150 West 28th St.
Charles Katin, 202 East 19th St.
Elizabeth Donohue, 188 Amsterdam Av.
Fanny Rosenbaum, 141 2d Av.
Jennie Whitman, 221 East 10th St.
Ludwig Pakat, 623 East 15th St.
Mary Johnson, 416 East 9th St.
Harold Frazer, 148 West 142d St.
Simon Berg, 61 Sheriff St.
Lawrence Ayers, 258 West 10th St.
Pasquale Fortunato, 7 Cornella St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Rosie Dorio, 232 West 28th St.
Ruth Friedenberg, 282 West 91st St.
Giuseppe Gallo, 94 Roosevelt St.
Abraham Rubin, 247 East 78th St.
Lillian Hicks, 219 West 51st St.
Helen Nagy, 250 East 26th St.
Josephine Corridori, 150 West 28th St.
Sylvia Rudeman, 186 Forsyth St.
Donald Campbell, 70 Prince St.
Thomas Amalfitono, 23 Lewis St.
John Di Giorgio, 530 East 13th St.
Alien Mincer, 910 W. 191st St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Concetta Dimillo, 4,500 White Plains Av.
Anna Kantchowitz, 1,557 Hoe Av.
Raymond Kleymberg, 2,240 Quimby Av.
Jerome Duise, 322 East 151st St.
Barbara Westphal, 3,750 Park Av.
Lawrence Andronette, 308 E. 163d St.
Dorothy Dresson, 261 Alexander Av.
Baby Shapiro, 1,904 Crotona Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Maria Bonavolinti, 21 Richardson St.
Michel Cruise, 128 North 10th St.
Selia Rabinowitz, 276 South 1st St.
Camo De Lea, 107 Skillman Av.
Paul Tropole, 988 Metropolitan Av.
Gladys Seymour, 856 Grand St.
Edward Olhen, 32 Apolio St.
Thomas Titoni, 270 Humboldt St.
Helen Schudnoff, 250 South 2d St.
Edna Van Wie, 103 Garland Av.
John L. Sullivan, 95 Herbert St.
Margaret Dougherty, 41 Lombardy St.
Mike Rogovsky, 179 Wythe Av.
Henry Schernbrand, 213 Hooper St.
Mary Bilio, 150 Sassau Av.
Morris Goldman, 894 Belmont Av.
Lillian Rosoli, 475 Alabama Av.
Ida Green, 696 Williams Av.
Bernard Blamas, 710 Liberty Av.
Francis Brennan, 90 Sheridan Av.
Annie Goldman, 433 Dumont Av.
Morris Stavisky, 601 Hopkinson Av.
Frank Ketik, 48 Bristol St.
Witty Weitnerman, 187 Blake Av.
Nannie Goldberg, 109 Thatford Av.
Francis Clarke, 383 Logan St.
Fanny Jole, 420 Livonia Av.
Emma Adamseck, 1,828 Albany Av.
Elizabeth Harbort, 537 East 35th St.
Milton Zeselman, 1,265 42d St.
Wilbur Barker, 449 Avenue U.
Joseph, John, Raymond, and Winifred Scally, 1,415 E. 9th St.
Catherine and Clinton O'Neill, 2,847 W. 24th St.
Sylvia Levine, 523 Washington Av.
Bernard Lippman, 351 5th Av.
Joseph Maascili, 141 Sands St.
Janet Richardson, 126 10th St.
Raffaele di Bartholomew, 96 Main St.
Irene Osofsky, 279 Front St.
Annie Gillies, 196 John St.
Eva Girda, 193 Front St.
Colgoro Milton, 240 High St.
Elizabeth Behrend, 94 Hall St.
Lena Mollo, 62 Front St.
Catherine Ryan, 127½ Dikeman St.
Concetta de Mair, 68 Woodhull St.
George Feiss, 270 16th St.
Rosemary Gardner, 130 Clermont Av.
Nora Guglielnolli, 7,203 13th Av.
Robert Capper, 1,119 37th St.
Elsie Smith, 819 40th St.
Mary Phelan, 447 72d St.
Irene Olsen, 5,824 3d Av.
Milton Miller, 4,264 14th Av.
Florence Salter, 341 Hopkinson Av.
Milton Farber, 327 Hopkinson Av.
Offy, (Baby,) 1,871 Park Place.
Jacob Laudesman, 35 Sumner Av.
Richard Nebel, 1,104 Lincoln Road.
Mildred Walters, 25 Conselyea St.
Walter Sussman, 867 Lafayette Av.
Catherine Dohl, 823 St. John's Place.
John Jacobson, 1,300 Sterling Place.
Marie Addo, 196 Melrose St.
Reg. Honig, 525 Bushwick Av.
John Jonke, 321 Troutman St.
Vito Catalano, 170 Hamburg Av.
Genevine Burke, 1,360 Halsey St.
Nicolo Lozito, 486 Central Av.
Robert Martin, 35 St. Nicholas Av.
Rosalia Russo, 1,500 Knickerbocker Av.
Fred Dalder, 78 George St.
William Murphy, 1,635 Broadway.
Annie Tommello, 17 Hamburg Av.
Charles Hales, 53 Central Av.
George Greenberg, 29 Monteith St.
Hope Zypilkewize, 18 Ellery St.
Fred Margolis, 1,502 Willoughby Av.
Irwin Sparder, 724 De Kalb Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Robert Martin, 35 St. Nicholas Av.
Concetta Di Maio, 68 Woodhull St.
Salvatore Mineo, 202 Boerum Place.
Mildred Walters, 25 Chauncey St.
David Bakevell, 23 Conselyea St.
Gladys Seymour, 856 Grand St.
Rose Mazzaro, 378 Manhattan Av.
Mike Mascolo, 40 Nostrand Av.
Helen Chudnoff, 250 South 2d St.
Stephen Toth, 84 Berry St.
Witty Wienerman, 187 Blake Av.
Amelia Sarrobino, 3,384 Fulton St.
Margaret Creighton, 1,665 83d St.
Walter Niebling, 4,744 Jerome Av., Morris Park.
Catherine Kelly, 282 Jay St.
Maria Buonavalenta, 2 Richardson St.
Rosina Cantela, 1,391 Gates Av.
Fred Dalder, 78 George St.
Sigmund Zinnian, 66 Lewis Av.
Lawrence De Boer, 2,284 Bedford Av.
Frank Marieheim, 146 Fountain Av.
Raffaela Amato, 2,863 West 15th St.
Francis Clarke, 383 Logan St.
Jack Young, 645 Central Av.
Anna Relssert, 5,813 5th Av.
Charles Ebinger, 91 South 8th St.
Florence Milne, 4,612 Fort Hamilton Av.
Anthony Monte, 50 Prince St.
George Feise, 270 16th St.
Janet Richardson, 126A 10th St.
Joseph Mickevich, 79 Gold St.
Edward Dixon, 328 43d St.
Evelyn Brennan, 1,348 38th St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Joseph Oakley, 200 8th St., L. I. City.
Woltje, 83 William St., Long Island City.
Michael Sheridan, 80 East Greenpoint Av., Woodside.
Maurice Harvey, 84 North 51st St., Corona.
John Harvey, 84 North 51st St., Corona.
Murray Roth, Nichal St., Corona.
Morris Reiss, 65 Kingsland Av., Elmhurst.
Raymond Larksnker, 26 35th St., Corona.
Louise Wachter, 1,133 Canal St., Woodhaven.
Grene Hulks, 4,106 Jamaica Av., Woodhaven.
John Lynch, 4,015 Syossett St., Woodhaven.
Fels Greenberg, West St. and Shore Av., Jamaica.
Samuel Young, Tarmus Av. and Albion St., St. Albans.
Catherine Barcin, 110 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.
Muril Muller, 9 South 99th St., Rockaway Beach.
Eric Graf, Rintal St., near Madison St., Creedmoor.
Robert Brown, 1,550 McCormick Av., Ozone Park.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Morris Reiss, 65 Kingsland Av., Elmhurst.
Hazel Henry, 13 Richardson St., Glendale.
William Wolfe, 83 William St., Long Island City.
Rae Mattoro, 4,364 Fulton St., Richmond Hill.
Eleanore Younberg, Shore and West Sts., Jamaica.
Joseph Kohlweiser, 108 Zeigler Av., Maspeth.
Rubin Brooke, 214 40th St., Corona.
Charles Wiles, 570 Atlantic St., Jamaica.
Crailn Jurgens, Dry Harbor and Johnson Av., Elmhurst.
Henry Birdzall 212 23d St., Flushing.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Norman Diesdendorf, 12 Wright St., Rossville.
Edith Mance, 153 Beach Av., Tottenville.
William Miney, 54 Monroe Av., Port Richmond.
Fred Eccleraton, 360 Bay St., Stapleton.
Ruth Eccleraton, 360 Bay St., Stapleton.
George Sorenson, 320 Broadway, West Brighton.
Marie Guenther, 487 Vanderbilt Av., Stapleton.
Richard Swanson, 1,564 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton.
Matthew Campbell, 75 Cromwell Av., Dongan Hills.

It was admitted at the Department of Health yesterday that, despite all possible care, mistakes had occurred in the names and addresses published, and it was said that the department would welcome every correction of error.

MOTOR CARS FOR EVERYBODY

Reduction in Price Suggests a Wide Extension of the Market.

The announcement by the Ford Motor Company yesterday of a sweeping cut in the prices of its cars, the price of a touring car, for example, being reduced by $80 to $360, set the statisticians speculating on the probability of a reduction of prices by other concerns and the possible extension of the market for cars.

At the eginning of the year, in statistics sent out by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce was the prediction that the 1916 production of cars would exceed 1,200,000, and the record of output thus far indicates that the prediction was not extravagant. This would bring the number of automobiles in use in the United States at the end of the year close to 3,500,000. On the prices at the beginning of the year it was estimated that any person with an income of $1,200 could afford to own an automobile, and on these premises it was asserted that a market for 5,000,000 cars was open in this country.

With the new epoch foreshadowed by the Ford reduction, the automobile man already referred to said yesterday that ultimately 2,000,000 motor vehicles would be in use in the United States. The automobile horse power, he roughly figured, was already down to about $20, as compared to $150 for the flesh and blood horse, and the farmer, who must be the owner of a vehicle for getting about, would be more and more impressed with the economy of the automobile. Its radius and speed are already recognized by the more progressive farmers as important factors in economy. A big spread of automobiles among farmers was predicted.

Another new class ready for the automobile at a lower price is composed of persons of moderate income who live in towns where it is no great expense to have a garage on the premises and where the care and repair of the car may be kept down to a small item. Thousands of families of this class have been looking to the time when they could earn a car.

Secretary Baker to Stump in Maine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Baker was added today to the list of Democratic speakers for the Maine campaign. Mr. Baker said he expected to go to Maine Aug. 24 and remain there several days. Secretaries Daniels, Wilson, and Redfield also will speak there.

$7,300 RELIEF FUND NEVER SENT ABROAD

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis Collected Money for Work Among Hospitals.

SWANN CONDUCTS INQUIRY

Commission Backed by Roosevelt, Parker, Straus, Clews, and Pinchot, but They Are Not Blamed.

The Allies' Hospital Relief Commission raised $7,300, not one cent of which had been devoted to the aid of the Allies' hospitals. This was disclosed yesterday in a John Doe proceedings by District Attorney Swann into the activities of the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, director general of the commission.

Alton B. Parker is President of the commission, Henry Clews, Treasurer, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Oscar S. Straus, and Gifford Pinchot are Vice Presidents.

Ex-Judge Parker will send to Dr. Baylis this morning a notification of his dismissal as Director General and the officials will pro rate the $2,000 debts of the commission and probably close its activities.

There is strong probality that the postal authorities will start an investigation because of the appeals sent through the mail to thousands of persons by Dr. Baylis.

Assistant District Attorney Roesch, who is conducting the inquiry, said last night that Dr. Baylis had organized the commission, conducted all its affairs, and that no blame for the conduct of its affairs fastened to any of the distinguished persons whom he had persuaded to be officials of the commission, of which he constituted himself the Director General.

The investigation was started by complaints of persons who had business relations with the Director General and who were dissatisfied with the results. Among them were Richard Arthur, a writer; Mrs. Edith F. Ranger, who organized the benefit entertainment at the Biltmore Hotel on May 18, and George K. Buck, who was also employed by Dr. Baylis in connection with the Biltmore benefit. Dr. Baylis heard of the complaints against him which had been made to officials of the commission and went to the District Attorney charging that the persons who complained against him had ulterior motives in discrediting the commission.

As a result the District Attorney's office summoned Dr. Baylis, Mrs. Ranger, and Mr. Arthur before Mr. Roesch on Monday afternoon. Mr. Arthur exhibited to the Assistant District Attorney documentary evidence of how Dr. Baylis had conducted the affairs of the commission. The hearing was resumed yesterday, but Dr. Baylis was not present. After the hearing he was over Mr. Roesch said:

"As soon as I had listened for a few moments to what Mr. Arthur and Mrs. Ranger had to say, the tables turned. Dr. Baylis was at once put into the position of a defendant. I don't know why he didn't show up when the hearing was called yesterday, but I am determined that he shall submit to a thorough examination, for such flagrant abuse of the American public's generosity is not to be overlooked.

"It appears that Dr. Baylis, who was formerly minister of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church and prominent in Brooklyn Progressive politics, organized the commission all by himself last February. He went to prominent persons and, having a splendid address, soon persuaded them to become officers of the commission. After it was established he made himself the Director General, who, it proved, meant to be the whole affair.

"Auditors who went over the books after the investigation was started found that there had been received something over $7,300 and that none of it had gone to the aid of the allied wounded.

THE FASHION
There are fashions in securities as in clothes. Stocks, bonds, mines, railroads all have their vogue. But Mortgages are always in style; and our Guaranteed Mortgages, sound and convenient, are the most popular of all.
LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

NEW OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate).
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES: Broadway Cor. Wall St. " Park Pl. " 28th St. " 42d St. Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

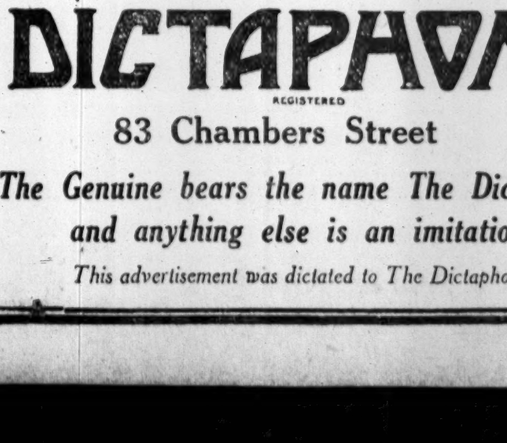
ADVERTISEMENT.
Hamlin Garland starts a new serial about an impressionable New England girl, fascinated by a picturesque cowboy, and adored by a college man employed as a waiter in a Western Camp. It's called "Emily's Horse Wrangler" and starts this week in
Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

WURLITZER

THE ONLY SMALL GRAND—ACOUSTICALLY CORRECT
Our little Strad Grand of apartment size is a most artistic and wonderful achievement because great acoustic experts have given to its tone the same brilliancy and carrying power as the largest concert grands. The Strad is of exquisite proportion. Price $445. Thursday only.
The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
115 W. 40th St.
Just East of Broadway

CHALMERS
Used Cars
at
Small-Change Prices
C. T. Silver, Inc., has taken over the distribution of Chalmers cars for the Metropolitan District. We're discontinuing business and selling out our Chalmers used cars for a song.
Some of these cars are being grabbed for one-sixth their factory value. Not one of them is a cheap car. They're all true-blue, Quality First Chalmers. We're selling them cheap, that's all.
Here are two examples that indicate the tremendous values:
Chalmers six cylinder 4-passenger touring car, 1913 model. Cost new, with equipment, approximately $2,500. In good condition mechanically, tires in excellent shape. Except for few small dents in right front fender, appearance is perfect. Self-starter and electric lights. Closing out price, $500.
A number of Chalmers 1914 Master Sixes, 5 and 7 passenger touring. Electric self-starters, electric lights, four-speed transmission; some with seat covers, some without. Approximate cost new, each $2,500. Offered for from $625 to $750.
If you have been holding off because you hadn't enough money to buy anything but a cheap used car, now is your opportunity to get a high-class Chalmers at a price that will make your check-book fairly leap out of your pocket.
Open Evenings
Chalmers Motor Company of New York, Inc.
Broadway at Fiftieth Street
New York City, N. Y.

Men's Furnishings at McCutcheon's
During the month of August special prices will prevail in this Department, showing in many instances considerable reductions from regular prices, including Men's Silk Shirts, Negligee Shirts with laundered or soft cuffs, Golf Shirts of Cheviot and Viyella Flannel, also Evening Shirts of plain and pleated designs, Pajamas, Etc. The following though not reduced are worthy of special note.
Bath Robes of Terry Cloth $5.00. Slippers $1.00. Bath Robes, mercerized cotton, $5.00. Wool and Cotton $7.50 and 10.00.
Imported Flannel Robes $14.50, 16.50 and 19.50.
Men's Night Shirts with collars or surplice necks of Muslin, Cambric or Mull, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00. White China Silk at $8.50.
Golf Sweater Jackets are shown in an extensive assortment at $5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 10.50 and 12.00. These are principally garments made in Scotland, but in some cases the yarn is imported and the coats made here.
Men's Belts in Black, Tan, White and Grey at 50c and $1.00. A new feature is the silver or gilt adjustable buckle to which can be fitted any color belt at $2.50 and 3.50.
Bathing Suits at special reductions.
Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets
Reg. Trade Mark



Can you hear what you dictate to The Dictaphone? Certainly. To hear all, or any part of what you have dictated, simply reverse the "dictate" lever and listen.
And your typist has it just as easy. She can make you repeat forty times if necessary, without any embarrassment or annoyance. That's one thing that dictating to The Dictaphone means.
Call Worth 3043 and ask any other question that has to do with the writing of letters.
THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
83 Chambers Street
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone and anything else is an imitation.
This advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone.

MEXICO IS READY TO HELP US AGAIN

Obregon Lauds Co-operation in Fort Hancock Fight, Saying It Proves Good Faith.

ANXIOUS TO STOP RAIDS

Belief Expressed in Mexico's Capital That the Incident Will Have a Beneficial Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—The Minister of War received a telegram today from El Paso, saying that Mexican customs guards yesterday had assisted American soldiers in defeating the party of bandits which attacked Fort Hancock and expressing the thanks of General Bell for the assistance. General Obregon said that this showed that the de facto Government always was willing to co-operate with the American forces in capturing bandits.

All the military customs guards on the frontier have orders to assist Americans in fights against bandits whenever possible.

One prominent member of the official family of the First Chief told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that the action of the customs guards in rendering assistance to the American troops was the best thing that could have happened, as it would show the American people that the Constitutionalist Government not only was willing, but also was anxious to help the United States suppress the bandits who raid the frontier. Mexico was only waiting, he said, for the United States to stretch forth the hand of friendship. Both nations could work in harmony, he said, if the United States would look upon the de facto Government as a real friend and not a possible enemy, and relations which would endure forever would promptly be established.

When the American people learned, he said, that the reactionists now in the United States engaged in fomenting new revolutions were enemies and were abusing their hospitality in trying to make war between the United States and Mexico, they would either send them back to Mexico or suppress their activities in American territory.

"Speaking for the young men, of which I am one," he said, "we want peace with the United States, as we realize that we have much to learn, and the United States can be our teacher. Many modern improvements are lacking here in Mexico, but in the United States they are common. We must get these things from there. Our position should make us peaceful neighbors, not enemies."

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 1.—The body of Private John J. Twomey, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, who was killed in the fight near Fort Hancock on Monday morning, was escorted to the Union Station this afternoon by the band and a detachment from Fort Bliss.

The body of Customs Inspector Robert L. Wood, who was the first man killed, is being held here pending the arrival of a brother from Strawberry Point, Iowa. Wood will have a military funeral, as General Bell has ordered that he be treated as an army scout. Wood lost his life because he would not fire through a door for fear of hitting a little girl.

Three of the bandit band were captured at San Ignacio and are being brought to Juarez for public execution in the cemetery. They were captured by Captain Murruyo, commanding the San Ignacio Garrison. The others of the band were driven across the river by Captain Murruyo, according to General Gonzales, and were in hiding at the ranch house when the American cavalrymen attacked.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Major Gen. Bell, in his report, directs especial attention to the co-operation of Carranza troops in the fight with bandits yesterday near Fort Hancock. The Mexicans sent eight men under Captain Marcello Murruyo to the American side where they joined the six men from the Eighth Cavalry, who were engaged with the bandits. General Bell's report tells a story substantially the same as unofficial accounts and concludes:

"I wish to call attention to the co-operation of the Mexican troops. Three bandits belonging to this band were captured yesterday by the Mexicans and are now en route to Juarez."

RAIN FLOODS CAMPS OF NEW YORK TROOPS

Twelfth Regiment May Be Forced to Move Its Camp—Men Suffering Great Discomfort.

Special to The New York Times.

M'ALLEN, Texas, Aug. 1.—After a month of comparatively dry weather the New York troops have gone through sixteen showers in the last twenty-four hours, and are experiencing all the discomforts of improperly drained camps. In the camp of the Twelfth Regiment there is approximately one inch of dry land to two yards of water. As a result of the dampness it was said today that about 20 per cent. of the total force was temporarily disabled with colds.

Conditions in the Twelfth's camp have become so bad that unless some method is discovered to drain the countless pools the camp site will be abandoned and the entire regiment moved about a quarter of a mile toward Mission, where the ground is slightly higher. Directly east of the Twelfth's camp there is a pool which is fully 300 yards wide and 6 inches deep.

In the camps of the Seventh and the Seventy-first the little trenches dug around each tent are full to the brim, ready to overflow at the next shower. The Squadron A camp is also a series of pools. All day the men of the Twenty-second Engineers worked over the drainage problem, but as the ground is practically level the solution is difficult.

Now that everything about the camps is dripping moisture and the ground is soggy, the lack or cots is felt keenly. Aside from the cots which the officers bought with their own funds, there are probably not more than 100 cots among the men of the entire New York State division. When the Quartermaster's Department has been asked just when the men might expect to receive the cots which the War Department has promised the answer has been that they were en route.

It is difficult to determine just who is at fault for what one officer described as the "deplorable condition of the camp." When an especially heavy shower swept through the camp last night many of the tents were flooded, and the guardsmen were compelled to get up in the darkness, dress themselves, and spend the rest of the night standing up in water. The men have borne the unpleasantness of camp life with great fortitude, the grumblers being few, but today the soldiers were outspoken in their complaints, and groups pleaded that conditions be described for those at home, in order that they might be improved.

The bad weather has interfered with the transportation system between camp and the Quartermaster's depot, which is half a mile away, near the railroad tracks. The mud is about a foot deep, and transportation with the heavy motor trucks has been abandoned. Thirty-three trucks which arrived on Saturday have been of no use as yet because they have no chains to prevent skidding. One hundred civilians sent here to operate and care for the motor trucks have spent their time paddling about in the mud in their bare feet trying unsuccessfully to extricate the two trucks which were sent out as an experiment. Company H of the Twenty-second Engineers, ordered on Saturday to proceed with equipment about forty miles west of McAllen, is still in camp because of the "motor blockade."

Supplies filling twenty-two cars which arrived last night will be unloaded alongside the railroad tracks and covered by tarpaulins until they can be carted away. The army mule will save the situation regarding supplies.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES, KILLS 60 MEXICANS

Carload Blows Up Near Guaymas —Forty Carranza Soldiers Injured.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 1.—The explosion of a carload of dynamite killed sixty and wounded forty Carranza soldiers at Empalme, near Guaymas, Sonora, according to reports received here today.

It was reported that the Mexican authorities were proceeding in their investigation on the theory that the explosion was due to a shot deliberately fired into the car. Buildings in Empalme are said to have been badly damaged.

FUNSTON WILL EXPEL ARMY DETRACTORS

Announces His Plan to Send Home Newspaper Correspondents Who Falsify About Conditions.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 1.—General Frederick Funston tonight sent to the War Department at Washington a telegram announcing his intention to rid the various National Guard camps of newspaper correspondents who send out false accounts of conditions in the camps. He referred to such correspondents as "pests," and said he had endured them as long as he purposed to.

An order has been sent to all district commanders along the border covering future action against newspaper men sending out dispatches which may be classed as untruthful. In each instance the offender will be tried by a special court of militia officers from his State. If found guilty he will be ordered from camp.

ASSAIL SCHOOL HISTORIES.

Mrs. Crumpacker and H. A. Wise Wood Call Them Inaccurate.

War conditions in Europe were described to the members of the Rubber Club of America, at luncheon of its New York City Preparedness Committee yesterday at the Hotel Woodward, by Mrs. Margaret Crumpacker and E. N. Huxley, both of whom related personal experiences in the belligerent countries.

Mr. Huxley, who is connected with the United States Rubber Company, was a passenger on the English Channel steamer Sussex when she was torpedoed. He related his experiences briefly and paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the British destroyers whose promptness in arriving at the scene prevented a large loss of lite, but, he added, had England been sufficiently prepared previous to the outbreak there would have been no war.

Mrs. Crumpacker returned to this country last May after spending five months in military hospitals in France, during which time she was permitted to visit the front and was escorted for several miles through the French trenches.

She and Henry A. Wise Wood were invited as guests of the Rubber Club to tell the members something of preparedness and its necessity as a means for insuring peace.

Mrs. Crumpacker, after a brief recital of the sufferings of the French and the patriotism of the entire nation, turned to the educational system of our public schools, as shown in the teaching of American history, which she criticised as not only inadequate but actually inaccurate.

"Our public schools are the training ground for the future citizens of the United States," said Mrs. Crumpacker, "and it is distressing to find that many who have charge of the education of our youth are too much inclined to teach the policy of peace at almost any cost. Unfortunately this sentiment was widely shown in the recent convention of the National Educational Association."

Mr. Wood continued the argument against inaccurate school histories.

R. B. Price, Chairman of the Committee on Preparedness, presided. The following committee was appointed to work for preparedness in co-operation with the 135 local committees of the Rubber Club in different cities: C. D. Studebaker, F. I. Reynolds, Franklin Kesser, G. H. Carnahan, A. A. Spadone, W. Hobbs, J. N. Kirk, Jr., and H. J. Moorhead.

15,000 LOCKED OUT IN MEN'S SUIT TRADE

Action of 150 Manufacturers Threatens to Add 60,000 to Clothing Strike.

WILL COST MANY MILLIONS

Contractors Declare They Can Make No Profit in the Present State of the Industry.

With Federal mediators ready to start today their attempt to end the fourteen weeks' strike of 45,000 makers of women's clothes, 150 manufacturers of men's clothes locked out 15,000 workers yesterday. They plan to close more shops today and to throw out of work a total of more than 30,000 workers. There are widespread reports that the union of workers on men's garments will call a general strike of its 60,000 members. This action would put out of work in New York City more than 100,000 clothing workers, representing more than 500,000 persons dependent upon the wages paid labor in the industry.

There are fully $100,000,000 in orders for women's clothes that are waiting to be filled when the cloak shops reopen; the manufacturers of men's clothes said last night that orders for $150,000,000 worth of men's clothing had been placed for the Fall season and that this could not be filled if the lockout yesterday led to a general strike.

In the lockout of the men's garment workers which started yesterday the big manufacturers of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association have not taken the initiative, but the sub-manufacturers of the United Coat Contractors' Association. On the face of it, it appears that the workers, whose union is the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, are the victims of a fight between the big manufacturers and the contractors. The contractors have demanded that the big manufacturers supply the sewings, which means chiefly thread, which has advanced greatly in price since the prices paid the contractors were fixed. The contractors assert that the big manufacturers would not make a satisfactory settlement, and to paralyze the big manufacturers locked out their workers. More than two-thirds of the men's garments are made in the contractors' shops, and by shutting them up the contractors embarrass vitally the big manufacturers who are responsible for filling the $150,000,000 orders they have booked.

Officers of the Amalgamated Union said yesterday that they were taking no stand in the fight, but are innocent victims of the fight between the manufacturers. But the big manufacturers assert that the union and the contractors are working hand and glove in an effort to embarrass the big manufacturers, so that the union may get concessions and the contractors make larger profits. They say frankly they believe they are facing a general strike, which would call the workers out of their shops, completely paralyzing the industry. The Contractors' Association controls more than 400 shops, of which 150 locked out their workers yesterday.

The manufacturers also charge that the union is working to gain the public sympathy which the cloakmakers received when they were locked out by making the lockout by the contractors an excuse to call a general strike they had planned anyway.

In an attempt to prevent the millions of loss that would come through a general strike in the men's clothing industry, the Executive Board of the Manufacturers' Association voted a meeting yesterday to offer employment to every worker locked out by the contractors. They will open new shops if necessary to carry out this program.

In the cloakmakers' strike the Federal inquiry is to start today. The mediators, Ethelbert Stewart, Assistant Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor; James A. Moffitt of Orange, N. J., and Charles W. Mills, a coal operator of Philadelphia, will meet the leaders of the Cloakmakers' Union at the City Hall at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon, when the union will report to Mayor Mitchel on the failure of the peace conferences he arranged. The report was to have been made yesterday, and Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, and Morris Hillquit, its counsel, went to the City Hall. But Mayor Mitchel read the following telegram he had received from L. F. Frost, Assistant Secretary of Labor:

Secretary of Labor Wilson absent. Will you kindly continue conference you have called on the garment workers' matter until 11 A. M. Wednesday next to enable representative of the United States Department of Labor to attend.

Mayor Mitchel told the labor leaders he had telegraphed this reply:

Conference called for today in garment workers' matter has been postponed to Wednesday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock, City Hall, in accordance with your request. Will you please notify the three conciliators?

It will be the effort of the conciliators at first to try to settle the strike. If they fail in bringing the cloak manufacturers and the workers together, they will start an investigation of the industry.

TELEGRAPHERS GET A RISE.

Arbitrators Also Give Central Men Vacations and Extra Sunday Pay.

The arbitration award to the telegraphers and towermen of the New York Central and Nickel Plate Railroads became effective yesterday when filed with the United States District Court by Harry K. Daugherty of Grove City, Penn., Chairman of the board. The average increase in pay is 9 per cent. over the schedule of Nov. 15, 1915. The men west of Buffalo get 8 per cent., and those east 10 per cent. The demand was for 15 and 13½ respectively.

Men employed for two years will get seven days' annual vacation, and those who have worked three years and longer will get ten days. The demand was for vacations of fourteen days. The men will receive double pay for Sunday work, and need not work overtime unless the interests of the lines demand it.

NEARLY ALL FAVOR STRIKE.

Count Said to Show Railway Employes Almost Unanimous.

The heads of the "Big Four" railway brotherhoods began at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday to count the votes recently cast by the 450,000 railroad workers in all parts of the country on whether to empower the leaders to call a national strike if the railroads refuse an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime.

About one-fourth of the votes had been counted last night, and it was said that the expression in favor of the strike was almost unanimous.

L. E. Johnson, President of the Norfolk & Western, has sent out another appeal to employes, urging submission of the question to arbitration. The circular was in response to a circular by leaders of the brotherhoods justifying their position.

Threat to Tie Up Havana Shipping.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—The engineers and assistants in Havana Bay decided tonight to strike tomorrow unless an eight-hour day was granted them. This strike, which seems unavoidable, would tie up all Havana shipping.

NAVY CHIEFS OPPOSE 'JUMPING' PROPOSAL

Promotion by Selection Would Foster Political Intrigue, House Conferees Are Told.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill providing for "promotion by selection" to Captain and Rear Admiral, instead of by seniority, as at present, was criticised today by naval officers testifying before the House conferees on the bill.

"I believe that if you took a poll of the naval service on this Senate amendment you would not find twenty-five men who would vote for it," said Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. "The reason is that everybody is afraid of political influence."

The effect of the amendment, which provides that promotion by selection shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy on recommendation of a board of nine flag officers, will be discussed tomorrow by Captain Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Opposition was also voiced before the House conferees today to the Senate proposal to limit the officers of the navy to a certain percentage of the enlisted personnel. Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, retired, a member of the Naval General Board, disapproved this idea. He also joined with Rear Admiral Strauss in objecting to the promotion by selection amendment.

Rear Admiral Strauss read a letter from Captain William S. Sims, Commander of the Nevada, saying he was opposed to this promotion plan.

"I have found that many officers are opposed to this proposal," he said.

"You think it might open the way to favoritism?" asked Representative Butler.

"I think so," was the answer. "Another objection to it is that it does not always pick winners, as was shown in the civil war."

Promotion by selection was supported by Rear Admiral Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in charge of navy personnel. Economy and efficiency both would be served by adopting the plan, he asserted. It would insure that young and efficient officers were put in important positions, he contended, and that incompetents were retired early.

NEW AUTO HIGH GEAR TEST.

Car Crosses Continent with Only High Speed Equipment.

A new feat was accomplished by the automobile yesterday. A twelve-cylinder car completed a run from San Diego, Cal., to New York City on high gear, according to checks made at the beginning, during, and at the end of the trip by officials of the American Automobile Association.

The lower gears were taken out of the car, a Pathfinder, before the start was made and a seal placed on the gear box by officials of the A. A. A., which was examined and found unbroken after the car arrived in New York at 1:30 yesterday afternoon. The lower gears are those used when more power is needed from the motor, as in hill climbing, while in high gear the revolutions of the motor and of the rear wheels are at their nearest approach in time.

The car left San Diego on July 3. It was driven by Walter A. Weidely and Feine Scholler. The route was the Lincoln Highway, except for a short detour, and the distance covered about 3,500 miles. The car climbed the mountain ranges and came through without mechanical trouble, the drivers said, although in Wyoming they ran into a cloudburst, and for some time thereafter found roads nearly impassable. Upon arrival in New York the car was driven to Sheepshead Bay Speedway, and there a test made to show that the car was not specially geared. According to time taken by an A. A. A. official, the car covered a mile in 0:59.2 at Sheepshead.

THE GOVERNOR BANS EXTRA SESSION NOW

Republican and Progressive Leaders Agree to Abide by His Decision.

DEFERS REAPPORTIONMENT

Appeal Made to Him After the G. O. P. State Committeemen Wrangle for Two Days Here.

There is but little likelihood that an extraordinary session of the Legislature will be called to pass a Senate reapportionment to meet the objections of the Court of Appeals, which, in a decision last week, set aside the Reapportionment act passed by the Legislature in April.

This became known after a conference between Governor Whitman and a number of Republican and Progressive leaders, among whom were Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee and George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee.

Governor Whitman was sought as an arbiter after the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee had wrangled over the question at one heated session on Monday, and another session yesterday, which was far from harmonious.

A new reapportionment had been urged on the Executive Committee for many reasons, among others that of "safety first." It was pointed out that there was just a possibility that the next Legislature might be Democratic in one or both branches, with the result that the Democrats might gerrymander the State against the Republicans.

Governor Whitman, when the Executive Committee sought him, laughed at these fears and told the members that he would surely be elected by a majority substantial enough to carry all the Republican candidates for Senate and Assembly in normally Republican districts and in some that were not normally Republican.

After the conference Governor Whitman said:

"Members of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee called on me today, together with others interested in the question of an extraordinary session of the Legislature, and asked me to take that matter under advisement, which I agreed to do.

"The question has arisen purely over the decision of the Court of Appeals in the reapportionment case last week, and does not in any way concern the question of taking the soldier's vote. That is a constitutional question purely, and the Attorney General has already given an opinion that the militiamen should be permitted to vote, though absent from their own election districts."

Chairman Tanner was authorized by the Governor to inquire and make sure that money was available for taking the vote of the New York militiamen. He received assurances from Albany that the cost would be only $20,000 and that there was money available to defray this expense.

AUTOS KILL ONE, HURT FIVE.

Girl of 6 Runs In Front of Car and Is Crushed.

A little girl was killed and five persons were hurt in automobile accidents in and near New York yesterday. Kate Paretti, 6 years old, of 532 West Broadway, was the child killed. She ran in front of a car owned by Mrs. Edith D. Lamson of Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, at West Broadway and Bleecker Street. Mrs. Lamson and Miss Margaret F. Lamson held the child while the car ran to St. Vincent's Hospital. The child died on the operating table.

A trolley car, a furniture van, and an automobile collided at 182d Street and Webster Avenue and Ralph Miner, 14 years old, of 396 East 179th Street, was thrown from the van to the street. He was taken to Fordham Hospital with bruises and contusions.

Ouida Bergere, a Spanish dancer, of 3 East Thirty-fifth Street, and George Fitzmorris of the Hotel Aberdeen were crossing Queensboro Bridge in Fitzmorris's car at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning when they collided with a taxicab. Miss Bergere was cut about the head, and was treated in St. John's Hospital.

Anna Burchell, 11 years old, of 1,224 Southern Boulevard, skated in front of a motor truck at Southern Boulevard and Home Street last evening and a wheel passed over her right leg. She was taken to Lincoln Hospital.

Elizabeth Miller, 17, of 452 East 175th Street, rode her bicycle in the path of an automobile at Park Avenue and 174th Street, last evening, and was knocked down and run over. She was taken to Fordham Hospital with fractures of the right arm and right thigh and concussion of the brain.

Joseph Babior of 92 Adams Street, Hoboken, N. J., left his automobile at 62 Hudson Street, Hoboken, yesterday and returned presently to find it gone. While he was telling the police a call came for an ambulance from Ferry and Hudson Streets. There was Babolr's car, a wreck, and William Dorvan, 14 years old, of 228 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, was in the wreckage, senseless. He was sent to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said he might die. The police arrested Lester Calvin, a chauffeur, of 20 Hudson Place, whom they said had been in the car with the boy. He was held on a charge of grand larceny.

STATE AND CITY MAY ACT IN CAR STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

tion afforded by its service, and with respect to its compliance with all provisions of law and its charter requirements.

Both Refuse Arbitration.

Representatives of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and of the carmen's union went to the City Hall yesterday in response to an invitation issued by the Mayor on Monday. The strikers were represented by William D. Mahon, International President of the union; William B. Fitzgerald, its general organizer; Hugh Frayne, New York organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union. Edward A. Maher and his son, Edward A. Maher, Jr., appeared for the company.

Both sides made it plain at the outset that they were not willing to arbitrate.

"I have asked the representatives of the Third Avenue Railroad and of the employes to meet me today in this matter because of its very great public concern," said the Mayor. "Of the merits of the various questions involved I know nothing. The city has no right, perhaps, to take any active interest in the merits of those questions other than the general interest that, of course, the city always feels in seeing a question of a semi-public nature of this kind settled fairly and rightly, but it has a right to take a direct and active interest in this particular matter because it affects the public service of the city, in which all the people have an interest.

"The railways of this city concern the comfort and the convenience and the daily lives of all the people of the city, the whole life of the town, and the city has the right to take an interest in anything that affects that."

Mr. Maher and his son told the Mayor in response to questions that the Third Avenue Railroad had nothing to arbitrate with the members of the union, and that they would only deal with their employes as individuals. Mr. Maher, Sr., said the company did not recognize Mahon and Fitzgerald as representing these employes, and that they would refuse to recognize any union.

Rejects Collective Bargaining.

"No demand of any kind has been made on the Third Avenue Railroad Company by its employes," said the elder Mr. Maher. "The first information the company had of any dissatisfaction came after the strike. We are opposed to having our men on our lines in Manhattan organized. There is a union among the employes of the two subsidiary companies in Westchester County which was handed down to us as an inheritance. We have never opposed this union in Westchester County."

"Then do I understand that there is nothing you are willing to arbitrate?" asked the Mayor, and Mr. Maher said there was nothing. He said the principle of arbitration did not enter into the controversy because there was nothing between the company and its men that needed arbitration. He said he did not believe in collective bargaining if that meant dealing with a union, and that he could conceive of collective bargaining unless it was with a union.

Mr. Mahon, speaking for the union, said the men were as determined as the company in refusing to arbitrate the right to organize.

"That is a constitutional right, and can't be arbitrated," he said. "Anything else we are willing to arbitrate, but not that."

Mr. Mahon admitted, as had Organizer Fitzgerald earlier, that the union was renewing efforts on the employes of the New York Railways Company. Fitzgerald told reporters that a rough draft of the demands of these employes had been drawn and would be served on the company as soon as possible. The men, he said, would ask for recognition of the union and for a wage scale similar to that demanded of the Third Avenue Company.

Theodore P. Shonts, President, and Frank Hadley, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Railways Company, issued another joint statement, in which they denied that the employes of the New York Railways Company were dissatisfied.

The statement added that the company is now and always has been willing to meet its men and discuss matters of mutual interest, but that it was impossible for it to recognize and deal with an alien union.

Notwithstanding this statement, Mr. Fitzgerald insisted that the employes of the New York Railways Company attended five strike meetings last night, and that permanent headquarters had been established at Mozart Hall, 328 East Eighty-sixth Street, and at 125 West 100th Street.

The Third Avenue Company in the meanwhile continued to operate cars in some parts of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday, closing down the service, as usual, at night.

Two cars of the Union Railway Company, a Bronx subsidiary of the Third Avenue system, collided yesterday at Third Avenue and 149th Street, injuring two persons. Both cars were badly damaged. The injured were Mrs. Marie Correlle, 39 years old, of 2,406 Hoffman Street, and Adolph Sackmoff, 30 years old, of 4,072 Third Avenue. Both were sent home after receiving treatment.

John Clark of 160 Bleecker Street, motorman of one of the cars, was arrested on a charge of criminal negligence.

In another collision between two cars at 167th Street and Grand Avenue, the Bronx, Policeman John J. Boden of the West 100th Street Station, doing strike duty, was injured.

THE EVENING MAIL TO MOVE.

Newspaper Leases the Old Lupton Building from the City.

Plans have practically been closed, it was ascertained yesterday, for the removal next Fall of The Evening Mail from its present site at 203 Broadway to the old Lupton Building at 23 to 27 City Hall Place, near the Municipal Building. The Evening Mail Building, a nine-story structure, with a large frontage on Fulton Street, was sold a short time ago by the estate of Elliott F. Shepard to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which has just completed its new twenty-seven-story building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Dey Street. The telephone company has since acquired all the Broadway block front except the immediate Fulton Street corner.

SHUBERT CASE IN COURT.

First Papers Filed in Wife's Suit for Separation.

The first paper to appear in court in the suit of Mrs. Catherine Shubert against Jacob J. Shubert for a separation was a notice of appearance yesterday by Stanchfield & Levy, attorneys for the defendant.

Neither the attorneys nor the parties to the action would discuss the case further. J. J. Shubert said he had nothing to add to a previous statement to the effect that his reason for publishing an advertisement disclaiming responsibility for his wife's debts would be made apparent soon.

A notice of appearance in another action brought by Mrs. Shubert was also filed yesterday. This suit is against W. & J. Sloane and is understood to be based on a demand by Mrs. Shubert for household effects she claims and which she fears will be turned over to her husband.

Plate Glass Insurance

THE TRAVELERS INDEMNITY CO.

Owned and Controlled by the Travelers Insurance Company

The Greatest Casualty Company in the World.

76 William Street
Phone 5400 John

1 Madison Avenue
Phone 4401 Gramercy

166 Montague St., Brooklyn
Phone 9300 Main

Lane Bryant

Clearance sale prices now afford the expectant mother big bargains in dainty, cool Summer Apparel for

MATERNITY

Reduced 30% to 60%

Differ in no outward way from prevailing modes. Expand automatically. Conceal condition. Fit when figure is again normal; therefore are not an additional expense.

Middy Suits	(were to 5.95)	3.95
Odd Dresses	(were to 10.75)	5.00
Voile Dresses	(were to 29.75)	9.85
Silk Gowns	(were to 27.50)	14.85
Mohair Suits	(were to 32.50)	16.50
Silk Suits	(were to 64.75)	24.75
Chiffon Wraps		9.85 to 39.75
Sport Coats	(were to 11.50)	6.50
Auto Dusters	(were to 11.50)	6.50
Silk Coats	(were to 24.75)	14.85
Taffeta Coats	(were to 34.50)	19.85
Faille Coats	(were to 45.00)	24.75

Corsets and Underwear

25 West 38th St.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning today at 8:30 A. M.

A Sale of Toilet Requisites for Men

An event in which standard shaving toilet requisites are offered at prices which are lower than anywhere else in New York.

$5 Auto Strop Razors	reduced to	$3.95
$5 Gillette Razors	reduced to	$3.95
$1 Dominoe Duplex Razors	reduced to	.79
$1 Gem Jr. Razors	reduced to	.79
$1 Ever Ready Razors	reduced to	.79
$1 Hollow Ground Razors	reduced to	.50
$1 Pkge. of 12 Auto Strop Razor Blades	reduced to	.79
$1 Pkge. of 12 Gillette Blades	reduced to	.79
50c Pkge. of 6 Dominoe Duplex Blades	reduced to	.39
35c Pkge. of 7 Gem Jr. Blades	reduced to	.29
30c Pkge. of 6 Ever Ready Blades	reduced to	.25
25c Park & Tilford Bay Rum	reduced to	.21
45c Park & Tilford Bay Rum	reduced to	.39
60c Park & Tilford Bay Rum	reduced to	.49
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 15% alcohol, 15c size	reduced to	.12
25c size, reduced to 18c; 39c size	reduced to	.29
15c Du Vallen's Talcum Powder	reduced to	.10
15c Sylvan Talcum Powder	reduced to	.12½
Arthur's Lilac Vegetal, 6 oz. bottle	reduced to	.45
Johnson & Johnson's Shaving Cream	reduced to	.16
Velvo Face Cloths, reduced to six for		.25
50c Shaving Brushes	reduced to	.39
$1 Shaving Brushes	reduced to	.79

Also—Military Brushes, Hair Brushes, Barber Combs, Face Lotions, Mirrors, etc., specially priced for this event.

B. Altman & Co.

Unusual Values are now being offered in

Young Men's Suits

made of fancy woolen mixtures, marked, to close out, at the reduced prices of

$17.50, $19.50 & $23.50

The range of sizes in these Suits is not complete.

(Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Fifth Avenue, New York

Brill Brothers

49TH STREET AND 42ND STREET STORES

Annual Sale of High Grade

Summer Suits for Men

Practically the entire remaining stock of fine Summer Clothing carried at these two Brill Stores. Splendid values at their regular mid-season prices—they offer men and young men a remarkable clothes buying opportunity at the reduced prices quoted here.

$16.50 and $18.00 Fancy Mixture Suits, $13.50
$20, $22 and $25 Fancy and Blue Suits, $16.50
$25.00 and $30.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $21.50
$35.00 and $40.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $27.50

White Flannel and White Serge Trousers, Special at $3.65, $5.00, $7.00 and $8.50

Shantung Silk Coat and Trousers, $15, $20, $25
Shantung Silk Three-Piece Suits, $35

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42nd STREET

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Complete Disposal

of Summer Styles—

Must be effected at any cost—hence these extremely low prices—

Silk Suits—$28, $35, $65
Formerly $95 to $200. Of taffeta, faille, Shantung and silk jersey.

Summer Dresses—$18, $22, $28
Formerly $35 to $65. For Morning, Afternoon and Dance Wear.

Mid-Season Gowns—$38 and $45
Formerly $75 to $125. Delightful Afternoon styles, of chiffon, Georgette crepe and silk.

Afternoon & Evening Wraps—$45, $75
Formerly $95 to $150. Of rich silks and satins.

Street & Motor Coats—Formerly $45 to $75—at $18, $35

Town & Country Hats—Formerly $18 to $35—at $5, $10

The opportunities in this

Semi-Annual Sale of

Saks Suits for Men

Reduced from

$28, $25, $23 and $20—to

$17

are great, and that is all there is to it!!

Reductions at this season are thicker than flies, but there is only one sale like this. Its outstanding feature is, that we make all the sacrifice and you reap all the gain. Every suit is regular stock, every suit is actually reduced from a former price, and the selections are free from the customary sale limitations. Buy a couple of suits now, wear them through the humidity, and then lay them away against next season's prices, which promise to be the highest ever known for clothes.

A small charge for alterations.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

Shall New York Street Railways Be Run for the People of New York?

To the People of New York City:---

The threat to tie up the street railroads of this City is your problem.

A definite expression of public opinion will be overwhelming.

We believe we are profoundly right, and we want the public of this City to know why.

* * * *

See what is threatened:

An organization from another city, in order to bolster up its side of a dispute in a neighboring community, seeks to stop the very life-blood of the City of New York.

There are no differences between our men and ourselves. It is not even claimed that there are.

But this alien organization proposes to call a strike anyway!

* * * *

We are not fighting labor unions or the principles of organization.

Our problem is a simple one—but very practical.

It is this: We are responsible to the people of New York for providing safe, prompt and continuous transportation service.

For that responsibility we are held vigorously to account by public opinion re-inforced by a Public Service Commission with drastic powers.

The very life of the City depends upon the continuity of our operations. Disrupt it, and New York is prostrate.

* * * *

Our men are being threatened and intimidated by the Amalgamated Association of Electric Street and Railway employes, an organization with interests in various parts of the United States.

Its main offices are in another city.

Its interests are not primarily the interests of the people of New York, of the transportation companies within its borders, or of the men they employ.

* * * *

To accept the regime of this organization would immediately make the operation of the street railroads of New York a prey to the orders, the prejudices and the disputes of the officers of an alien organization with alien interests, working for alien purposes, and with no responsibility whatever to this community.

Our men want to stay by their jobs. A careful canvass makes that clear.

There is no question, however, of the purpose of this organization, without consultation with, or authority from, our own employes, to call a strike on the lines of the New York Railways, with a hope that through threats and intimidation our men may be induced to stay away from their work.

We are ready, and have always been ready, to meet with our own men to discuss our mutual interests.

* * * *

The management of these lines has worked harmoniously with its men for many years.

We have recognized the impossibility of providing the service the people demand unless men and officers co-operated heartily.

* * * *

Our men themselves know that we want to share with them the increased prosperity of the Company.

We have increased wages twice this year.

During the past several years we have made other increases, as well as constantly adjusted working conditions so as to make them more favorable.

But this alien organization, to serve its own ends, now proposes to throttle the daily life of this Great City in spite of all that.

* * * *

It would be impossible for us to recognize or to deal with this organization without stultifying ourselves in the performance of our supreme duty to the people of this City.

We wish to make it clear, therefore, that we cannot and will not have any dealings whatsoever with this alien organization, although our willingness to meet with our own men stands—and will stand.

* * * *

The public interest in this situation far transcends that of any corporation or its employes.

We are gravely conscious of our duty to leave no step untaken that will avoid an interruption of transportation service.

We are relying upon the loyalty of the uniformed employes of this Company to co-operate with us in maintaining the service we are obligated to give to the people of New York.

The men may, on their part, rely upon us to do everything in our power to see to it that their interests and safety are protected to the full extent of the law.

* * * *

The City authorities of New York have assured us of their determination to preserve order and give ample police protection to our passengers and employes.

With such protection, there will be no doubt of our ability to maintain our service—and maintain it with our loyal, uniformed employes.

* * * *

If every man in New York makes up his mind that insofar as his influence is concerned he will not tolerate an interruption of traffic on the street railways of this City, there won't be any question as to what will happen.

New York Railways Company

By Theodore P. Shonts

President

TRADE BOARD BEGINS NEWS PRINT INQUIRY

Mounting Paper Prices Due to Abnormal Demand, Mill President Dodge Asserts.

COLLUSION IS CHARGED

Publishers Will Prove Combination Exists, Their Spokesman, J. H. Zerbey, Tells Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Federal Trade Commission today began hearings in its investigation of the news print paper situation. The commission was told by J. H. Zerbey, President of the Pennsylvania Associated Dailies, representing the National Editorial Association, that one paper-making concern was holding in storage a million dollars' worth of news print paper, and that prices of paper were increasing day by day.

The investigation was ordered by the Senate to determine whether there had been an undue increase in the prices of news print paper. The Commissioners have invited publishers of 2,000 daily newspapers and 4,000 weeklies to be heard. Special agents of the commission are now at work examining the accounts of the principal makers of print paper in the United States and Canada.

Presentation of the news print manufacturers' case was made by Phil T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company. Mr. Dodge said his company was producing one-third of the news print now used in this country. He admitted that it was his company that was charged with having $1,000,000 worth of paper in storage. This paper was being held, he declared, to make good the company's boast that it had never failed its customers on account of any calamity, whether fire, flood, or strike.

Mr. Dodge said his concern was about to build a new large factory, which it was forced to build in Canada because of present conditions inimical to paper manufacturers in the United States. He predicted that unless there was improvement in these conditions the entire industry would move from the United States into Canada.

All New Orders Refused.

Mr. Dodge explained that his company's reserve stock had been depleted from 37,000 tons to 17,000 in order to afford relief, and that all new orders, including contracts for nearly 100,000 tons from abroad, had been refused. The great difficulty, he said, was that a very sudden and unexpected demand, increasing the country's paper consumption over 20 per cent. in the last year, had entirely outrun the total available supply. Moreover, nearly every item of expense in manufacture had been increased, and the import of timber bought in Canada for manufacture here had been forbidden by the Canadian authorities shortly after the American duty on Canadian paper was removed. No new mills had been built in the past year, he said, as it was impossible to make a fair return on capital.

F. P. Glass, Vice President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said that the publishers in his association were morally certain that there was collusion among the manufacturers to force up the price of news print paper. He promised that within sixty days the association would place in concise form before the commission its findings after investigation, and he said he believed this would prove to be legal proof that a conspiracy existed among the manufacturers. Many papers are losing all profits, he said; a number must go out of business. A number of mills are making paper cheaper than ever before, his association has learned, according to Mr. Glass.

Mr. Zerbey testified that some papers had been unable to get a sufficient supply of paper because brokers could not make deliveries. He said he managed to get out his paper by holding down to six pages, throwing out advertisements. He asked for information on the situation from thirty or forty manufacturers, and received only three replies. This correspondence showed him, he said, that the manufacturers had a clearing house of information.

Size of Papers Cut Down.

Mr. Zerbey said that some members of the association he represented have been forced to urge their advertisers to cut down their space. He cited instances in which the publishers had been forced to raise the price of their papers. He said that he and others would like to, if they could do so without throwing away their circulation. Mr. Zerbey brought out that under the tariff laws Canadian mills cannot charge more than $2.50 per hundred pounds for print paper in the United States without paying duty. He thought this a challenge to United States manufacturers.

The publishers, said Mr. Zerbey, would be willing to pay a small advance in price. He said that one cause of increased prices was the heavy selling force employed.

"Why employ them if there is a shortage of paper?" he asked.

Mr. Zerbey charged favoritism in the sale of paper, and declared present prices varied widely, according to the whim of the manufacturer, the discrepancy running from 2 to 6 cents a pound. He added that while some publishers could hardly buy paper for cash, even at exorbitant rates, others had made two year and three year contracts at favored terms. He thought it apparent that manufacturers had united to force users to deal only with the mill they were accustomed to patronize, and that any further increase in price would force many papers under 20,000 circulation into bankruptcy.

The commission expects to make its report by Oct. 1.

JERSEY CITY ACTS TO BAR MUNITIONS

Continued from Page 1.

freight yards at Communipaw. The Director asked that he be informed at once as to what precautions were being taken for the protection of life and property, it appearing to him that the presence of such large quantities of explosives was a menace to the community. He insisted that the cars should be especially guarded while they remained on sidings in the yards, in order to prevent an explosion such as occurred a few years ago on powder boats at one of the piers at Communipaw.

In reply to this letter President Beeler wrote that figures from a statement which he had at hand showed that for a period of thirty days, from June 11 to July 11, inclusive, the average detention to cars containing explosives in the Communipaw yards was four-tenths of one day per car. He further said that this class of business, like live stock and passenger traffic, moves most promptly.

City Declared Powerless.

There were a series of conferences in which Congressman James A. Hamill, Federal officials and Corporation Counsel Milton participated, and the Director was informed that the city authorities had no jurisdiction whatever in the matter; that railroads under the Federal laws had a perfect right to transport explosives on their cars and to have them transferred to their terminals to barges in the river. This was confirmed by the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Milton. Although the city authorities had no control over the situation, according to the Federal officials and the Corporation Counsel, the Director of Public Safety insisted upon certain regulations, which included the handling of the explosives as promptly as possible after the arrival of the cars here to insure the protection of life and property. The barges were to be allowed to remain at the piers only long enough to be loaded; then they were to go to the Government anchorage or to their destinations at Gravesend Bay.

It was arranged that, if the loading was not finished within the time limit, the barges were to pull out to the Government anchorage and come back again in daylight until the work was completed.

In the case of the Johnson 24, which investigation shows was responsible for the explosion on Sunday morning, the barge, instead of going to the Government anchorage or to Gravesend Bay after it had been loaded at the Central Railroad pier, went a distance of over half a mile to the Lehigh Valley pier at Black Tom, where it tied up. This was in violation of the law, and the Director of Public Safety proceeded at once to cause the arrest of the persons whom he believed responsible for this violation.

Yours very truly,
FRANK HAGUE,
Director of Public Safety.

1,912 Cars of Ammunition.

Following the reading of Commissioner Hague's report Inspector James M. Connolly of the Jersey City Bureau of Combustibles stated that in June and July 1,912 cars loaded with ammunition had arrived at Jersey City over the Lehigh Valley system, while 915 cars of ammunition had arrived over the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The filing of this information started the discussion in earnest. Commissioner Brensinger taking the floor first. He read the resolution and followed with a speech in which he charged that the railroads were endangering life and limb in the city, and that time for action, regardless of the legal status of the case, was at hand.

Commissioner Brensinger said the board had failed in the past to realize its responsibilities in the matter, and added that "the time is here now when we should realize the danger and go ahead, law or no law."

Commissioner Byrne interrupted at this point and said he was opposed to the Brensinger proposal. The matter, he said, was one for the constituted authorities, and he pointed out that the Interstate Commerce Commission was already investigating the matter to see what could be done to safeguard the public.

"It is my emphatic opinion that we should not take the law into our own hands, as has been suggested," said Mr. Byrne.

Mayor Fagan entered the discussion to say:

"There will be investigations of these explosions and reports will be made, and then after long delays the thing will die down and there will be more explosions."

The resolution was then put to a vote and carried.

"What does that resolution call upon me to do?" Mr. Hague asked, when Mayor Fagan announced that it had been approved and was in effect.

"It says for you to take all necessary power into your hands and to stop these shipments through and from this city," answered Mr. Brensinger.

Railways Quickly Notified.

Within half an hour after the resolution had been adopted James F. Norton, Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety, to whom was assigned the duty of notifying the railroads, called the highest official of each line whom he could reach by telephone and read the resolution to him and told him that the company had twenty-four hours to comply. Last night official copies of the resolution were mailed to the heads of all lines affected.

"I shall not shirk my duty," said Commissioner Hague, "and I wish to add that I have tried every means possible to rid the city of the peril according to law and have failed. Given the necessary authority, I shall leave nothing undone to make the peril a thing of the past."

Mr. Brensinger said the substitution of "nuisance" for "menace" gave the action taken a semblance of legality.

Still another resolution passed at yesterday's meeting of the board calls upon the Corporation Counsel to get all available data on the explosion, to ascertain the full extent of the damage done in the city and to bring action for damages against those who may be proved responsible.

THINK NEW YORK IS SAFE.

Officials Say Inspections Make Munition Explosion Here Unlikely.

The New York Board of Aldermen will not meet again until Sept. 12. The munition traffic situation as revealed by the Jersey City explosion is not sufficiently menacing to demand any additional ordinances, city officials said yesterday. The existing ordinances are drastic and under them no such explosion as that in Jersey City is possible here, city officials thought.

Shipments of munitions that pass through New York are stored mostly at Mott Haven and come over the New Haven Railroad, principally from Bridgeport, Conn. A few shipments come by the New York Central, but everything is stored at the Mott Haven piers until it is lightered to the lower bay for transshipment. These explosives are comparatively safe to handle, according to Joseph O. Hammitt, Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau. These shipments are mostly wet guncotton, packed in tins and about one-fifth water. The Interstate Commerce Commission does not consider this as an explosive, but rather a light combustible.

According to Chief Hammitt a strict watch is kept at Mott Haven.

When the shipments first began the Bureau of Fire Prevention took the matter up with various city departments, principally with the Dock Department as well as the Custom House officials, and a working agreement was reached.

KNOWN DEAD NOW SIX.

Chief Leyden's Body Found Under Debris—Policeman Dies in Hospital.

Six persons are now known to have lost their lives as a result of the explosion Sunday. Policeman James Doherty of the Jersey City force, who was injured on duty, died in the Jersey City Hospital yesterday. He was 28 years old and lived at 76 Bartholdi Avenue, Jersey City, with his wife and two small children. "Efficient and faithful," was the tribute paid to his memory by Commissioner of Public Safety Hague, when told of his death.

The body of the sixth known victim, not yet identified, was found off Pier 19 yesterday morning. On the body was a watch, which had stopped at 2:10 A. M., which was about the time of the first explosion. The body, that of a man of about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, smooth shaven, and light complexioned, is in the Jersey City Morgue.

The body of Cornelius Leyden, police chief of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was found yesterday afternoon buried in the débris at Black Tom. Two workmen digging in the ruins uncovered the body in the débris of the warehouse building, which had been blown to pieces and partly burned.

The body was covered with bricks and débris and was mangled. It seemed that probably every bone had been broken.

Leyden, who was 45 years of age, lived at 236 Whiton Street, Jersey City. Just before the explosion he was talking with freight foreman Frank Henley on the pier.

MacKENZIE UNDER ARREST.

Promptly Gives Bail—Insists Explosives Law Was Not Violated.

Edmund L. MacKenzie, President of the National Docks and Storage Company, for whom a warrant charging manslaughter was issued after the Black Tom Island explosion, was arrested at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday morning by Detectives Green and Ahearn of the Jersey City Detective Bureau and taken to Jersey City, where he was arraigned before County Judge Mark A. Sullivan. Mr. MacKenzie was released in $5,000 bail pending a hearing Friday morning.

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ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY HEARS MME. GADSKI

Prima Donna Gives Her Services for Madison Square Garden Civic Concert.

WELCOME BY GREAT THRONG

Program Arranged by Conductor Rothwell Consists of Many Wagner Favorites.

One of the largest audiences that have attended a musical event in New York in recent years filled Madison Square Garden last night for the concert of the Civic Orchestral Society, the special attraction being a Wagner program with Mme. Johanna Gadski of the Metropolitan Opera House donating her services as soloist. When the concert began at 8:30, delayed fifteen minutes beyond scheduled time by the crowd, there were lines of applicants for tickets stretching up and down Madison Avenue from the main entrance and turning the corners. When the last ticket was sold it left probably a thousand persons unable to get into the hall.

Perhaps there was about the evening something of the element of welcoming back Mme. Gadski in her first appearance after the end of the legal proceedings in which her husband, Captain Tauscher, has been concerned, which have brought forth some criticisms of her appearing on the stage. At any rate, the audience made a special point of applauding her heartily. She was literally forced to repeat her first number and to add an encore to the second.

Perhaps, on the other hand, the sentiment of the evening was more accurately summed up by the whispered word of Oscar Hammerstein as he left the hall: "Mark my word, the greatest bargain hunter in the world is the American music lover."

At any rate, it was one of the largest concerts held in the city in a long time, and proved that even in the Summer time there are thousands of people here who want to hear good music well done at moderate prices.

The program devised by Mr. Rothwell was strictly of the "old favorite" variety. Its numbers were the prelude to the "Meistersinger," the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal," the "Tannhäuser" overture, the prelude and "Love Death" from "Tristan und Isolde," and "The Ride of the Valkyries." Mme. Gadski sang "Dich Theure Halle" from Tannhäuser," and Isolde's narrative from Act 1 of "Tristan und Isolde."

With the exception of the Good Friday music and the "Ride of the Valkyries," the orchestral numbers had already been heard at previous concerts of the series. They were all done excellently last night, the "Meistersinger" overture and the "Tristan und Isolde" number especially so, and the "Tannhäuser" overture less so. Mr. Rothwell has an unusually good sense for vividness in atmospheric effect, and his playing of the Good Friday music brought this again to the foreground, for he succeeded in enveloping the number in poetic suggestion.

Mme. Gadski was in excellent voice, whose volume was quite capable of coping with the huge spaces of the Garden. She has not recently sung "Dich Theure Halle" better than she did last night. Isolde's measures, given as the second number, do not take so gratefully to concert use, especially in so large an auditorium.

WANT NEW 22D REGIMENT.

Defendam Association Ask That It Be Infantry Organization.

Veterans of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., enrolled in the Defendam Association, are getting up a petition to be presented to Governor Whitman, asking authority to organize a new regiment, to be known as the Twenty-second Infantry, N. G. N. Y., The Twenty-second Engineers, now on the border, is to be organized into a regiment of six companies, it is understood, to be known as the First Regiment of Engineers, and the old numerals of "22d" will thus be lost.

It was due to the efforts of the veterans that the numerals "22" were retained when the old regiment of engineers was disbanded a little more than two years ago, and a bitter fight was made for this. The veterans intend to make an equally vigorous campaign for the proposed new regiment, and believe that the old Twenty-second was not fairly dealt with.

The petition, after citing the danger to the State of New York in an inadequate force of National Guard to protect it in case of serious disorder, said in part:

The organization of a Twenty-second Regiment of infantry would best serve the interests of the State and county, as it would provide a regiment largely composed of experienced, efficient, and well-drilled men. Engineers can only be made efficient by a long process of study and experience.

It is further respectively submitted that the only way the famous esprit de corps, so significant of the Twenty-second Regiment, can be maintained and made available in the service of the State and country is through the organization from the veterans of the Twenty-second of a regiment as aforesaid. Competent, experienced officers now on the reserve list and ex-officers can be furnished.

Colonel George F. Potter, Chairman of the Petition Committee, said many persons were signing their names, and that he hoped to forward the petition in a few days.

GREY SITS WITH THE LORDS.

Viscounts Haldane and Bryce Act as His Sponsors.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Viscount Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, recently raised to the peerage by King George, took his seat in the House of Lords this afternoon.

The Foreign Secretary had Viscount Haldane, former Lord High Chancellor, and Viscount Bryce as his sponsors.

The Judge Says:

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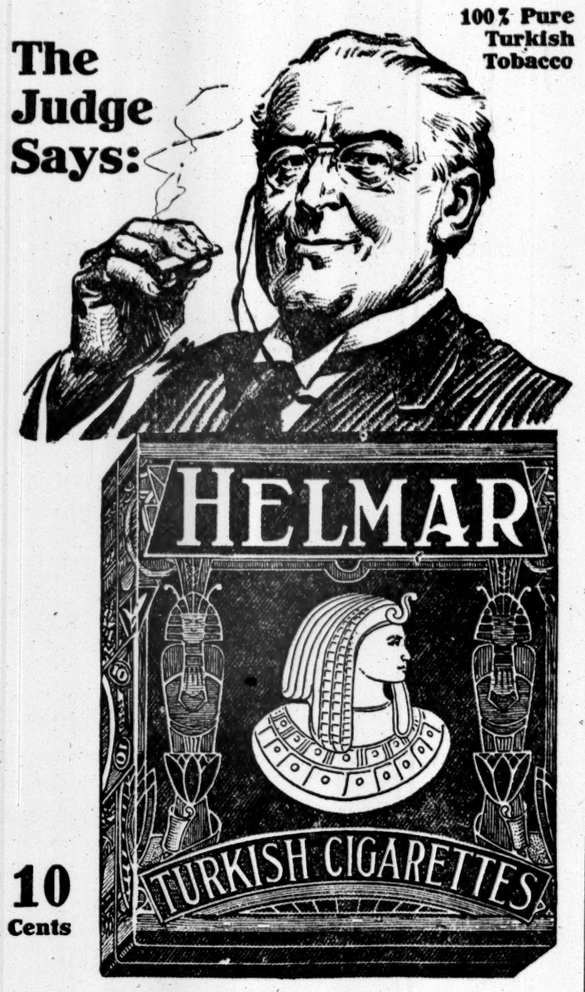

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LAND KONINGIN SURVIVORS.

No Panic When Steamer Struck Mine, Consul Mahin Says.

HARWICH, Aug. 1.—Survivors of the Dutch mail steamer Koningin Wilhelmina, which was sunk off the North Hinder Lightship yesterday as the result of striking a mine, arrived here today. They included Frank W. Mahin, American Consul at Amsterdam, and Mrs. Mahin. In an interview the Consul said: "There was no panic on board the vessel when the mine was struck, although many passengers were thrown down by the shock. Everybody behaved splendidly."

Mr. Mahin was loud in his praise of the treatment of the survivors aboard the torpedo boat destroyer which rescued them.

HOLD TWO IN DRUG CASE.

Mason and Fallara Arraigned Before U. S. Commissioner.

Daniel Mason, an exporter, with offices in Mexico, and Anthony Fallara, an importer, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday, charged with violation of the Harrison law, which prohibits trafficking in drugs. Assistant United States District Attorney Stanton said the men had conspired to procure from drug concerns in this country quantities of cocaine, heroin and opium, and that Fallara sold the drugs in smaller quantities to habitual users of them.

The evidence upon which the men were arrested was obtained by Police Lieutenant Sheb of the Narcotic Squad. Mason was held in $5,000 bail and Fallara in $2,500.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Will Irwin has arranged with Bayard Veiller for the latter to make a dramatization of his novel, "Red Button," to be produced in New York when it is ready.

Klaw & Erlanger have accepted for production a musical comedy called "Have a Heart," the book and lyrics by Guy Bolton and Pelham G. Wodehouse, and the music by Jerome Kern.

The Rialto announces definite arrangements for the picture, "Hell to Pay Austin," with Bessie Love and Wilfred Lucas, next week. There have been three postponements.

CAPITAL TO STAY WET.

Effort to Install Prohibition at Washington Fails in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The effort to get through the Senate an amendment to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District failed today. The Senate also refused to abolish the present relationship between the United States and the Federal District.

Encouragement was found by the advocates of prohibition in a decision by Vice President Marshall last week on an amendment offered by Senator Works of California that the District of Columbia be abolished as a local government and turned over bodily to the United States. The Vice President held that this proposed amendment was not general legislation and could not be attached to an appropriation bill, but he based his ruling on his view that the District of Columbia was not a municipality and merely the agent of Congress to govern the seat of government.

Senator Sheppard of Texas today offered as a feeler a very carefully drawn proposal to forbid primarily a local brewery to use a picture of the United States flag for advertising purposes. The Vice President ruled that the amendment was not in order. Senator Sheppard appealed from the decision. The Senate sustained the Vice President by a vote of 50 to 5. Those who voted against the ruling being Senators Cummins, Curtis, Jones, Kenyon and Sheppard.

The Vice President made it clear that he would rule against an amendment for prohibition and the Senate having sustained him, Senator Sheppard and Senator Jones, who intended to offer prohibition amendments, have decided not to make a fight for them. They may, however, try to get a roll call vote and place Senators on record.

Habeas Corpus for McCarthy.

Charles McCarthy, Managing Director of the Metropolitan and Suburban Real Estate Company, who is in the Tombs on a charge of bigamy, sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Supreme Court Justice Clark yesterday directing his production in the Yorkville Court this morning to attend an inquiry concerning the deed to property at Southampton, L. I., which he wishes to use as security for a bail bond for his release.

POLICE MARKSMEN HONORED

Commissioner Woods Decorates 19 Members of the Force.

Commissioner Woods yesterday decorated nineteen members of the Police Department with silver bar pins showing that they had been graduated as first-class pistol shots. Among the number were two Lieutenants, two Sergeants, and fifteen patrolmen. Commissioner Woods inaugurated sharpshooting in the department six months ago.

The men who received the pins were: Lieutenant Michael F. Keily, Fourth Inspection District; Lieutenant Rupert Deyo of the Seventh District, Sergeant Charles Stilson, Detective Bureau; Sergeant Joseph Bannon, Marine Division, and the following patrolmen: John Jacoby, Old Slip Station; Henry Seligman, Oak Street Station; Francis Walsh, Elizabeth Street; Alexander Cassidy, Charles Street; James Dea and Charles Kirk, West Twentieth Street; Charles Manion, East Sixty-seventh Street; Louis Stillman, Simpson Street; John Schmauder, and Joseph P. Cabel, Morrisania; Adolph Schuber, Highbridge; Albert Kornich, White Plains; Joseph Evans, and Henry Butts, Detective Bureau; Michael Keily, Fourth Inspection District.

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EVE. WORLD: "Induces hearty laughs."
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MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15
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AUGUST 5TH 12TH

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916.

MR. HUGHES ON AMERICAN RIGHTS.

In his reductio ad Rooseveltianum of the notification speech, Mr. ROOSEVELT calls it "admirable." Persons of a more critical temperament may find in the Carnegie Hall admirability an expansion and a dilution of the acceptance message of June 10, and an appeal for votes on a low plane. One notable phrase of that has been curtailed and diluted. On June 10 Mr. HUGHES stood for "the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea." On July 31 he stood for "the unflinching maintenance of American rights on land and sea." What concrete policies in Mexico and on the border would he have directed and enforced had he been President since 1913, or would he direct and enforce should he become President in 1917? Seeking to stir the languid Middle West, he tries to paramount the Mexican troubles into the prime and supreme issue. In all his Mexican chronicle and commentary no definite and visible plan of his own is to be found. A public man who opposes a policy is bound to offer an alternative. Mr. HUGHES offers no alternative to Mr. WILSON'S Mexican policy. He contents himself with husks of phrases, "a policy of firmness and consistency," "firm, consistent, and friendly dealing," and so on. A pound of criticism. Not a pennyweight of plain, clear proposal.

As to the maintenance of American rights at sea, Mr. HUGHES but repeats the old Republican, in a milder shape the Rooseveltian, formulas. He is not candid, or his memory fails him in regard to the Lusitania "warning." How many Americans believed, until after the fact, that Germany would sink the Lusitania? Mr. HUGHES reiterates the moldy supposition that there would have been "no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania," that "we should have been spared the repeated assaults on American lives," if the Administration had been firmer and more direct. "Moreover, a firm policy would have been strongly supported by our people, and the opportunities for the development of bitter feeling would have been vastly reduced." "Firm" is Mr. HUGHES'S private and personal adjective. Well, Mr. WILSON'S policy with reference to the German submarine policy was firm enough to earn him the opposition and the hatred of a great number of Mr. HUGHES'S promoters and supporters. It was firm enough to force Germany to acknowledge the right of American citizens to travel in safety on the seas. Without rushing into war, without drifting into war by the use of "a host of resources short of war by which to enforce our just demands," Mr. WILSON asserted that right. A policy of force exerted against Germany at the height of her military fortune would have brought about the miscellaneous submarine slaughter of many Americans. No belligerent passenger vessel would have been safe. The "weak and vacillating" and infirm WILSON held steadily to his purpose and attained it. He safeguarded, and without war, the rights of Americans at sea. All the nebulosities of Republican theory with its everlasting "ifs," all the conventional Republican epithets, cannot hide or alter that inescapable fact.

Mr. HUGHES'S remarks about the remissness—a mythical remissness—of the Administration "with respect to the protection of American property and American commerce" are a sop to the alien element in his own party, an invitation to the alien element in Mr. WILSON'S. To such depths has the high Americanism of the June Mr. HUGHES fallen. Why did the Oyster Bay tutor not excise the passage from the pedestrian speech which he so graciously compliments? Or was he overcome by his zeal to beat WILSON? Anything to beat WILSON, anything but the truth.

COLONEL SLOCUM EXONERATED.

The honor of the army is the nation's honor. Therefore the exoneration of Colonel SLOCUM, of the Thirteenth Cavalry, who has been subjected to a flood of unofficial charges and complaints since the Mexican raid at Columbus, N. M., last March, is a matter for national congratulation. That the surprise by a body of Mexican outlaws of troops of experience and training was unfortunate must be admitted. The soldiers had been relied upon to be wary and protect the part of the border at which they were stationed, and that they were fully competent to protect it when prepared was shown conclusively in the result of the raid. In comparison with the loss of life among the raiders the casualties among the soldiers and citizens at Columbus was small. The raiders did their worst.

The raid was wholly unexpected. General PERSHING, General FUNSTON, the Chief of Staff, and the Secretary of War are convinced that Colonel SLOCUM had no warning, that, on the contrary, he had information, on which he was justified in relying, that VILLA with his main force had proceeded toward Guzman, leaving only a small force at Palomas. What is more, Colonel SLOCUM had no reason to believe that VILLA had any other reason for approaching the border than to seek refuge in the United States in case his capture by the Carranza troops seemed imminent. Evidently the army attached no importance to the reported threats of VILLA that, in case of the recognition of CARRANZA, he would invade American territory. As a matter of fact, General FUNSTON recalls that, after his attack on Agua Prieta last November had been frustrated by FUNSTON'S announcement to him that if any more shells fell on the American side of the border the American troops would take part in the conflict, VILLA threatened an assault. He had 10,000 men at that time and did not carry out his threat. It was natural to suppose that he would not attempt to attack an American garrison with a small body of men.

The report on the case will be welcome. It will serve to relieve the public mind of an unfortunate misunderstanding. The various tales touching the jamming of machine guns and the delay in getting at rifles which had been placed under lock and key are not mentioned by Generals PERSHING and FUNSTON. But it is fair to presume that the investigation was thorough and the exoneration of Colonel SLOCUM is complete.

PROTECT THE WATERSHEDS.

The House conferees have refused to accept Senator GALLINGER'S bill, incorporated in the General Agricultural bill, reappropriating for forest purchases $3,000,000 left over from $11,000,000 appropriated by the Weeks act creating the Appalachian National Forest Reserve in 1911. It is expected that there will be a vote in the House today on the reappropriation. The economic necessity of watershed protection is admitted. The $8,000,000 spent in acquiring forest areas on important watersheds in half a dozen Southern States, in New Hampshire, and in Maine has been spent wisely and to national advantage.

The policy of watershed protection must be continued, or an ultimate national loss and increased federal expense will be inevitable. The true economy is to keep on, not to intermit. The House should consent to the reappropriation.

PUBLIC UTILITY STRIKES.

It can hardly escape attention that the local and national strikes now pending are public utility strikes, and that the repudiation of public authority in their settlement rivals the public demand for official intervention. The national organizer of the traction strike will arbitrate working conditions, hours, wages, and so on, but will not arbitrate the right to organize. In this he agrees with the manager of the company against which the strike is directed. "No labor organization is going to conduct this road," says the manager of the Third Avenue line. The Interborough management says that the city has the best transportation system in the world, and must lose it if the employés are to be the managers. A fight to a finish is the strategy of both sides. Hostilities have not yet begun in the railway strike. It is known that the men have voted to give their union negotiators carte blanche to strike, but hope remains that peaceful methods may prevail. But in the national strike also there is resolute repudiation of a settlement by superior authority of questions which they declare are not capable of arbitration in any of the forms in which that word is so loosely used. That flat repudiation of methods which the public prefers in matters so closely concerning the public raises the question whether there is anything about which the public may be as stiff as the repudiating strikers and managers.

It would seem that all should agree, and none should be heard against the proposition that the law is not suitable for arbitration. So far the strikers are right. Their right to organize ought not to be arbitrated, and could not be taken from them even if it were arbitrated and the award were against them. The application of the law to the particular case may be arbitrated, either in the courts or otherwise, but the law cannot be altered except by the lawmakers. That cuts both ways, and puts the managements in the right also. The right not to belong to a union is as clear as the right to belong, and the right to earn a living is the same for all men. The management of public utilities is the duty of those responsible to the law for their regulation. It is the duty of the officials to administer the law just the same during strikes as at other times, and it is the duty of the strikers to obey the law at one time as well as at another. The existence of strikes neither alters the law nor excuses from the law. Law should be administered by the courts, and not by agreements to abide by it or to excuse from its application. The demand that the "union shall be recognized" in the sense that only unionists shall be employed is the same as a proposal of a conspiracy against the employment of those who do not forfeit their right to employment by refusal to join a union. In short, universal fundamental rights are not suitable to arbitration. All citizens have a right to join a union, and no union has a right to take from any citizen the right to earn his living without a union license. These rights are not suitable to submit to arbitration, and should be enforced even if surrendered through arbitration, if that could be imagined.

These general considerations are applicable to all strikes, but public utility strikes are in a class by themselves, although the strikers do not seem to think so. There is even talk of "organizing" postal employés, teachers, and municipal servants generally. That could only mean that such unions would strike as freely as the traction and railway employés. There is not the least disposition shown in any union circle to consider the embarrassment of the public by such strikes. Rather there is every preparation to make that embarrassment as complete as possible in order to make the pressure for surrender greater. In such cases, would a correct public opinion demand arbitration in an attempt to get by purchase or surrender what belongs to it of right? Or should there not be a line drawn between strikes affected with a public interest, in a sense apart from mere social interest, in all disputes between capital and labor on a large scale? In the recent garment strike, for example, there was a great social interest, but distinctly of a different sort from the interruption of the traction and railway services or the services in public employments generally. All such services are in a class by themselves. Employment in them is highly appreciated for its stability, its distinction, its shortness of hours as a rule, and a scale of pay which may not be large, but which is above that earned in similar occupations. The proof of this is seen in the eagerness with which such employments are sought. There never is trouble about filling such positions, apart from the difficulty of getting the law enforced allowing freedom of employment to all. Public opinion is justified in demanding that private strikes should be arbitrated in order that there may be equality in industrial bargaining. But public opinion is under compulsion to consider whether public employments ought not to be considered quasi enlistments, with the privilege of individual withdrawal, but without the power to stop work concertedly. Arbitration processes, in the sense of judgments to be executed by superior authority under penalty of fine and imprisonment, are too much akin to forced labor for modern times. No court could order a union into unwilling compliance with an award, although similar orders against a corporation might be executed. But it is worth consideration whether there is not something about employments of a public nature which is inconsistent with an unlimited right to strike.

THIS, TOO, HAS PASSED AWAY.

We see no excuse for this controversy that is going on in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and points west about whether the blonde is disappearing or not. There is no room for controversy; all that is necessary is to look out upon the world with open eyes and mark. The brunette is disappearing, too, and the American complexion is approaching a single type. Look around you on the street car and observe the color of the hair of your fellow-passengers. It is nearly all of the same shade, a lustreless brown. We are working out an American type, so far as complexion is concerned. In Sweden, doubtless, they have blondes still and in Italy brunettes, but in America midnight locks and golden curls are becoming extinct. The next generation, most likely, will be almost unanimously brown-haired.

It is not a golden brown, either, nor anything you can be ecstatic about; it is a mud color. The truthful novelist will not be able to call his heroine's hair chestnut, or to speak of the glinting lights and cool shades in it, any more than he could talk of the lights and shades in the coat of an English sparrow. Where are all the golden-haired girls? Airy, fairy Lilian, where is she? She may be golden-haired in the grammar grades, but by the time she gets to high school the fatal change has begun. When you pass the clamoring youngsters in the street your heart warms at the old familiar names shouted stridently; Skinny and Shorty and Fatty; youth is not innovatory, and the Skinny and Fatty and Shorty of your boyhood live again; but where is Whitey? You miss that name as you pass the knot of youngsters arranging the terms of tag, hide-and-go-seek, Black Tom, and ring-a-levo. The white-haired boy still exists, but is fast disappearing. In your day he used to graduate into a blonde, yellow-haired, or light brown, but now the few survivals of him graduate into the prevailing color.

"It was brown, with a golden gloss, Janette." The golden gloss is gone, Colonel HALPIN. "Her full black ringlets downward roll'd." "Her mud-brown ringlets," you would have to make it today, Lord TENNYSON. "Why your hair was amber I shall divine"; but can you divine why it changed so soon to sparrow-hue, Mr. BROWNING? Still, there is cheer; here and there the glorious red-haired girl still holds the fort, a brilliant spot of beauty in the wide monotony. And if there is no variety in the color, there is plenty in the length and softness of it; and then there is one maiden whose hair is different from the rest; other people may think it is not, but it is. As for man, there is no such consolation for him; his hair is not soft or long, it is just mud-colored and nothing else. He is the American type, without redeeming circumstances. The struggle of types is over, or nearly over, so far as hair is concerned; it is the survival of the brownest.

THE MILITIA MUDDLE.

The right and the authority of the President of the United States to assemble the army or any part of it at a point where he considers its services are required for the defense of the nation is indisputable. He has the same right in regard to a "federalized militia," which is a part of the army. There was no demand in this country for any sort of "federalization" of the States' militia except among the politicians and the militiamen. A powerful militia lobby engineered the Hay bill through Congress and also defeated the Garrison and Chamberlain plans for the establishment of a force of citizen soldiers under the sole control of the Federal Government.

If the plan of a federalized militia had not been forced upon the country, the innumerable complaints emanating from National Guard sources of the retention of the regiments on the border in hot weather, after the threat of war had been dispelled, would evoke more sympathy. The organized militia had received Federal training at a large cost to the War Department for thirteen years under the Dick law, and in the estimation of experienced army officers had not developed into a military body of sufficient efficiency to be accepted as part of the first line of our army. The annual reports of the head of the Division of Militia Affairs in the office of the General Staff did not warrant the belief that the various States were preparing their citizen soldiers to be of good service in case of war. In a few States the development was encouraging, but in many the Dick law was almost a dead letter.

Yet the Hay scheme to further advance the relative position of the militia was carried through. The Judge Advocate General seems to think that the Hay kind of federalization does not federalize. That is another side of the question which seems to grow more troublesome daily. A surprisingly large number of the militiamen now subject to the new law seem to object to its working. There should be hope, then, for an early repeal of the law and the substitution for an ineffectively federalized State militia of a national body of citizen soldiers trained wholly by army officers under the eye of the War Department.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

In 1867 we bought Alaska for $7,200,000. This was one of the most profitable investments ever made by a nation. Our annual dividend is now more than 900 per cent., and it is growing all the time.

We received from this largest of our outlying possessions in the fiscal year that ended with June $26,500,000 worth of copper, canned salmon valued at $18,000,000, gold worth $16,000,000, and nearly $1,000,000 in silver, with furs and other products that raise the total to about $67,000,000. In this year gold shows an increase of $1,000,000, and silver an addition of 200 per cent. The receipts of copper have risen to $26,500,000 from only $700,000 eleven years ago, and $4,600,000 in 1912.

With these metals and the salmon we acquired, for $7,200,000, an enormous quantity of coal, worth billions of dollars; deposits of tin and petroleum; a group of curious names, such as Kuskokwin and Koyokuk; the highest mountain on the continent, and the memorable Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, with the scenery, characters, and other material for several entertaining novels. Our dividends are not fully measured by the products which now show a yearly return of 900 per cent.

Great as they are, how much larger they would be if we could now import Alaska's temperature, or a modification of its extreme 40 degrees below zero, and distribute it where it is needed!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another Study of Responsibility.

Had Sunday morning's explosion over in Jersey City taken place a year or so ago, when there was some reason for believing, and more for suspecting, resort by persons in this country to criminal devices for the purpose of stopping the flow of American-made munitions to the Allies, there would have been a widespread tendency to ascribe the disaster to the plotters who were then accused of doing much work of the same sort. Now that theory receives little attention. It is mentioned but rarely, and then only as a possibility, with no other claim to acceptance even as such than the fact that the destruction wrought was in a way and to a considerable degree beneficial to the Central Powers.

That benefit, of course, is very far from proof, and cannot even be considered evidence, that agents of those Powers, or misguided sympathizers of them, started the fire. From all that is known or seems likely ever to be known, its origin was in one or another form of the carelessness to which at least nine out of ten of our fires are due—carelessness which probably is ineradicable from human nature, and, therefore, must have allowance made for it as something normal and necessary.

That the fire, once started, had such disastrous consequences resulted in part and immediately from the ill-judged attempt of the terminal employés to extinguish it themselves, instead of summoning with promptitude the more competent specialists of the local Fire Department. In the circumstances, that was a terrible mistake, but it was terrible only because the circumstances included gross violations of the law with respect to the collection and storage of explosives. Had it not been for those violations there might, indeed, have been a great and costly conflagration of the ordinary and legal materials gathered in such enormous quantities in the warehouses and on the piers in the vicinity, but it would not have endangered and injured all the cities on both sides of the river.

So, on a last analysis, the responsibility rests in about equal shares on those who violated the law and on the officials who allowed the violation to become a matter of routine and habit. It is strange, therefore, that stern prosecutions of men in the former class have already begun, but the representatives of the latter are not confessing their guilt and they are not charged with it.

A Refusal with a Condition.

There has been much criticism of the Allies—in effect of Great Britain and France—for refusing to allow the American Red Cross to send medical supplies into Germany for the relief of the civilian population. As a matter of fact, the refusal could at any time have been turned into a permission by the simple expedient of meeting the perfectly reasonable condition which the Allied Governments imposed—the condition that the distribution of the supplies in question should be made by the Red Cross itself, acting through the groups of authorized agents and representatives that have come to be called and recognized as "units."

The suspicion that if this precaution were not taken the material sent over would reach other than civilian beneficiaries may or may not be justified, but it was one the entertainment of which by the nations at war with Germany was natural enough to be easily comprehensible, and, instead of denouncing them for their hardness of heart, they might well be praised for making a concession that contained not a little of the magnanimous. For, after all, any assistance rendered to the civilian population of Germany lessens to the same degree the strain on her national resources, and leaves just so much more for her to use in maintaining the efficiency of her armies. This the Allies were and are willing to ignore, insisting only that they have the one guarantee they think they can trust against a direct diversion of neutral gifts to meet the military needs of their enemies.

The grievance of the American Red Cross lies only in the fact that it can get medical supplies for sending over to Germany, and can get them in great quantities—a circumstance in itself of much significance—but it cannot raise the money with which to equip and support "units" of its own in that country. Why it cannot do so is allowed to remain a mystery. Yet its appeals for funds with which to perform obviously good works in any part of the world never before have found American ears either deaf or cold. The eager givers of medical supplies for distribution in Germany have in their own hands the remedy for the situation that so excites their indignation. They have only to go a little deeper into their pockets and pay for the necessary "units" as well as the medicines and other doctor gear. That, surely, is simple.

Its Profit Looks Excessive.

If, as claimed, the venture of our Government into the business of marine insurance has netted it a profit of $1,000,000 for each of the two years that have elapsed since the plan was started, one might conclude that the charges exacted from ship owners and shippers have been too high, especially as it is not a usual, perhaps not a legitimate, governmental ambition to increase revenues in this particular way. Doubt about the reality of the profit made is due only to the general queerness of Government bookkeeping, and its familiar tendency to ignore expense and count gross earnings as net.

Still, the conclusion that the charges were unduly, that is, unnecessarily, high might be hasty. That is strongly suggested by the fact that the regular marine insurance companies, with their greater experience in computing risks, would not take the war business except at rates much larger than the Government chose to charge. It may be, therefore, that the Government was more lucky than wise, and that its $2,000,000 is not a sufficient compensation, from the actuarial point of view, for the great losses it undertook to meet.

But it may also be that the charges were large enough, or even too large. Probably nobody knows with any approach to exactitude. War, fortunately, has not yet been reduced to figures as trustworthy as the multiplication table, or those that would tell each of us, if we consulted them, when, in the natural course of events, he is going to die and when his house is going to burn up. The available statistics in this lugubrious field of chance are still vague and confusing to such an extent that it is little wonder that the regular insurance companies of all kinds tend toward putting "war risks" so high as to make them practically prohibitive.

Captain Fryatt's Judges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If, as reports indicate, a submarine was attempting to sink Captain Fryatt's merchant vessel without warning, he was justified in using every possible means of self-defense. That is a law of nature, but it is incorporated in every system formulated by man—civil or common or international. The commander of that submarine was a pirate and deserved and still deserves the fate of a pirate, hanging.

If a so-called naval court tried Captain Fryatt for defending himself against a pirate, and, finding him guilty, condemned him to death, the members of that court are equally pirates, and when apprehended should be treated as such. The Kaiser, if he indorsed their findings, should meet the same fate.

Z. W. COOMBS.

Worcester, Mass., July 31, 1916.

Noises of the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents writes that "unruly boys" and "street vendors" make 104th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, noisy and unbearable for stay-at-homes, who have to suffer also with heat. Was he never a boy? Did he ever dwell in a tenement house or in a basement where so many of the poor of this neighborhood live and come out for a breath of pure air after sundown to play innocent games of tag or hide and seek? Their laughter and good-fellowship should make him feel glad that he is alive and in possession of good hearing.

As for street vendors, the poor are glad of their presence.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

New York, July 30, 1916.

A LOST VOTE.

Independent Switches Back to Mr. Wilson After Mr. Hughes's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an independent voter I had fully intended voting for Mr. Hughes this November, and wrote him a lengthy letter to that effect. But I also reminded him that the woman's suffrage question would prove a delicate and embarrassing problem. Apparently Mr. Hughes has not considered it so, as in his speech he says: "I favor the vote for women."

In the face of such overwhelming opposition to women voting as appeared in the election last Fall, it is almost inconceivable to contemplate this lack of judgment shown by Mr. Hughes. It will lose him the votes of those who voted against woman suffrage last Fall. In this respect Mr. Wilson has certainly shown himself the stronger of the two men, and I shall cast my vote for him.

Mr. Wilson has certainly kept us out of war no matter how vacillating his diplomacy may have appeared to many.

F. L. SCHMIDT, JR.

New York, Aug. 1, 1916.

DEFENDING GERMANY.

The Sincerity of Some Loyal Opinions Is Questioned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although fully two years have passed since the beginning of the great European war, the question as to who caused it is now as earnestly discussed as ever. In our Summer hotel there are over 300 guests, of whom a good third is of German origin. Once six women, speaking in German, after a short discussion came to a unanimous conclusion that it was the late King Edward of England, who had made a secret agreement between his country, France, and Russia, that forced on Germany this terrible war. "That is the truth about the origin of this war," said one of them authoritatively, and the other five solemnly assented to it, repeating: "Ja, ja, das ist die Wahrheit."

Hearing that, I could not help remembering that not only these six women of German origin, but sixty-odd millions of Germans, hold this extraordinary opinion, in spite of all evidence to the contrary, because the German Government pleased to proclaim it both officially and unofficially, through thousands of German newspapers. That is a mot d'ordre for the German world, and there is no use of arguing against it.

A young teacher of German origin has defended with special zeal every act of the Germans, be it the ruthless treatment of the Belgians, the bombing of women and children in England and elsewhere, or the sinking of the Lusitania. Once, meeting her face to face, without any witnesses, I asked her whether she honestly believed all she said about German deeds. "I belong to the great German family," she answered frankly, "and I am bound to defend all members of my family, whatever they do, though in private I may cry from shame." And I wondered how many Germans in private cry from shame, though before the others they try to justify all German ways and means.

An old woman of German origin, born in this country, told me when we have had the occasion to understand each other's views on this war: "I avoid speaking in German because I do not want to take part in discussion with the Germans, for they do not want to believe the facts I have learned myself personally. Just before the war I lived on the German-Belgian frontier, and I saw not only numerous railways leading to Belgium, but also a great quantity of dynamite and other ammunition stored on that frontier long before the declaration of war. Is there any wonder that I am for the Allies, body and soul?"

P. J. POPOFF.

New York, July 31, 1916.

An Ambulance for Serbia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Sybil Eden, Red Cross nurse, with the Serbian Army, makes a most earnest appeal for an ambulance to be used by her at Saloniki for the Serbian soldiers. Few persons realize the heroic character of the Serbian soldiers. The wounded bear the terrible suffering of being transported on ox carts with unflinching fortitude. The agony of those shattered and wounded men jolting over the roughest roads is beyond description. Appeals are numerous these days, but every contributor to this ambulance can feel that he is not only alleviating suffering, but helping to save the men of a nation which is in the greatest danger of extermination.

The ambulance can be shipped to Bordeaux free of expense through the War Relief Clearing House, 133 Charlton Street. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. C. W. Leavitt, care Guaranty Trust Company, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mrs. C. W. LEAVITT.

New York, July 31, 1916.

Paying for Fire Loss.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed that Fire Commissioner Adamson has brought suit against the owner of the storage warehouses on Amsterdam Avenue for the cost of extinguishing the fire, because the owner failed to obey the orders of protection as ordered by the city. I am glad of this, and I suppose the insurance companies will not pay out any money unless compelled to do so by the court. There is only one way to prevent such fires, namely, to forbid any insurance company to issue a policy unless the building is thoroughly examined and certified.

JOHN McGAHIE.

Brooklyn, July 31, 1916.

THUNDERBOLTS ASTRAY.

In slumber deep on early Sabbath morn
The City lay in peaceful, dreamful rest;
Forgotten were its cares, the eager quest
That each day brings, the love, the truth, the scorn,
New gladness of the heart, or sorrow born
Of vanished hopes and dreams, the soul's unrest
That sees the heights, but cannot gain the crest
Of Life and Joy, and backward sinks forlorn!

Then came a sound that "murdered sleep,"
And greater than the greatest battle's roar,
It swelled and roared, reverberating deep,
As though the Trump of Doom, foretold of yore,
Its startling summons to the world had blown,
With thunders manifold from God's own Throne!

Then swift a red glare shot across the sky,
Quick followed by another fiery glow
That through awed silence wavered to and fro
As though from flames in which the world must die,
Wrapped in the last dread fires of doom drawn nigh!
An awful silence fell, then rumblings low
Broke in a crash again, as to foreshow
A second warning come from Heaven high!

* * * * *

The Sabbath morning dawned at last serene!
The wondering city woke to its new day,
And eager thousands with a troubled mien
Shook off the awe that still upon them lay.
They learned that bolts forged for the battle's doom
Had broken in our own night's starless gloom!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

VAIN ATTEMPTS TO DIVIDE THE BELGIANS.

Attitude of the Flemings Toward Germany as Set Forth by Their True Spokesmen.

BY A FLEMISH BELGIAN.

New York, July 31, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a true Flemish Belgian, may I answer the cable recently published in New York papers and which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES under the heading "Flemish Party Moves to Divide Belgians"? Dated from Brussels, where the telegraph is controlled by the German authorities, this cable openly bears its trademark and shows its source. It is, at the same time, a most remarkable mixture of belief in the American people's ingenuousness, and of dishonesty in spreading false reports.

Many people have no doubt asked themselves on different occasions: What is the Flemish question in Belgium and how does it stand under the present German occupation?

It must be understood, to start with, that in the nine provinces of Belgium the Flemish constitute well over one-half of the population, and also occupy about one-half of the territory, the northern provinces, Western Flanders, Eastern Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, Brabant, (northern portion;) while the Walloons, who speak French, occupy the southern provinces, Liége, Namur, Luxemburg, Hainaut, Brabant, (southern portion.)

It is interesting to note that the Flemish element extends into the French Flanders to the west, and into Zealandish Flanders in Holland

History records that, in the course of centuries, the fate of both Flemish and Walloon provinces was often identical. In spite of different origins and languages, the similarity of their religion, of their customs, their numerous intermarriages, their community of aspirations, of living, of economical interests and national destiny have permitted Belgium's most conspicuous and illustrious historians to state, with proofs, that there truly is a Belgian nation as well as a Belgian country.

If the bilingual question has given rise to discussions, never has it put her national existence in danger.

At the time of Belgium's invasion Flemish and Walloon cities suffered horribly without distinction, and the Germans did not spare the Flemish any more than they did the Walloon population—massacres, pillages, fires, outrages were their common lot. Indeed, Visé, Dinant, Tamines, &c., are Walloon, while Aerschot, Louvain, Termonde, &c., are Flemish cities.

But, soon after the occupation, a change in the attitude of the German authorities seemed to be disclosed by their dealings. A powerful German party was then advocating the annexation of Belgium. Meanwhile sentences of death, penal servitude, imprisonment and fines were being imposed indiscriminately on both the individual Flemish and Walloons, as well as taxes, levies, exorbitant requisitions, coercive measures on the cities of both. Strange steps were taken by the Germans toward the Flemings in order to effect an impossible reconciliation. Thus, for the purpose of attempting to divide the Belgians, Catholic members of the Centre in the Reichstag were making advances to their Belgian coreligionists in spite of the freshly closed graves of their slaughtered priests, in spite of their ill-treated Bishops, in spite of the still smoking ruins of their churches!

Such a game was doomed to failure; all attempts to get them to forget or to divide the Belgians by recalling their former political, religious or linguistic dissents broke down before an untamable spirit of national union.

It is almost a year ago (Temps, June 27, 1915,) that the German Governor General in Belgium, von Bissing, spread a report to the effect that on the request of some Flemings—no names mentioned, and for good reasons, indeed—he had declared himself willing immediately to Flemishize the Ghent University, on the sole condition of finding professors able to teach in Flemish. (To change Ghent University, one of the four Belgian universities with Brussels, Louvain and Liége, has been indeed one of the aims of most of the Flemish party, and this question was about to be settled by the Belgian Government when the war broke out.) But, a few days later, on July 3, 1915, one of the leading papers of Holland, the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, printed a protest of Flemish origin, firm and dignified, declaring positivaly that no authorized application such as reported had been made to the German Governor General, and that the Flemings "remained absolutely determined to accept nothing from the hands of the enemy."

But even such denunciations did not prevent the German administration from pursuing its course. Unable to win over the Flemish element, it still was possible to compromise it in the eyes of the Belgian patriots by pretending to rule especially in its favor. Thus it was that the German authority, for instance, offered to Flemish students of Utrecht University safe conducts to allow them to return to Belgium to visit their families, (Neerlandia, June, 1915, P. 100,) while in Belgium itself young men of the same age are subjected to inscription, to inspection, and to a census, and liable to severe sentences in case of attempted flight. The same German authority also took an odious pleasure in treating differently the Flemish and the Walloon prisoners or interned civilians. May I only recall how at Soldau Camp, on Jan. 25, 1915, from a group of several hundred civilians—men, women, and children—carried without any inquiry to Germany as prisoners, the Flemish people were allowed to return to Belgium after three months of captivity, while their Walloon comrades had to stay.

How were such actions received by the Flemish spokesmen?

L. Franck, Deputy for Antwerp, made a formal protest against such methods to General von Bissing on April 13, 1915, in the name of his Flemish constituents.

On July 21, 1915, Belgium's national holiday, an official manifesto was published, signed by eight of the principal leaders of the Flemish movement then in Holland—Messrs. Franz van Cauwelaert, advocate and Deputy of Antwerp; Arthur Buysse, advocate and Deputy of Ghent; Cyriel Buysse, man of letters; Julius Hoste, advocate at Brussels Appeals Court; Leo van Puyvelde, professor Ghent University; Léonce du Catillion, man of letters at Brussels, and André de Ridder, man of letters at Antwerp. The signers, while protesting their devotion to the Flemish cause, also "affirmed, with like energy, that they would remain irreducibly adverse to any idea of reconciliation of the Flemish with the foe, and that they rejected with indignation any and all its favors."

In their turn, twenty-eight professors of the Universities of Ghent, Louvain, and Liége, and of the Superior Commercial Institute of Antwerp, both Flemings and Walloons, addressed an appeal to all the Belgian press, urgently calling on them "to refuse the publication of any article which might revive the antagonism of languages and compromise the national concord and discipline."

And then the Flemish leaders in occupied Belgium raised their voices. A manifesto was prepared and instantly signed by the best-known names. This second manifesto, even more vigorous than the first, states in substance, according to the Algemeen Handelsblad of Amsterdam, Aug. 10, 1915: "The undersigned Flemish-Belgians are anxious to make the following declaration:

1. They cannot accept, and declare they do not want, any favor which the German Government might desire to grant them in contradiction to the Belgian laws.

2. They affirm that certain newspapers are now published here (in occupied Belgium) which, under the guise of devotion to the Flemish cause, do not represent any fraction of the Flemish movement.

3. They appeal to their Flemish and Walloon compatriots to abstain from all polemics on the language question as long as freedom of action is hindered in Belgium by foreign occupation.

Those are the real authoritative voices to state the feelings of Belgium's Flemish people, and not the German Kommandantur in Brussels!

The recent and widely commented on speech delivered in the Reichstag on April 5, 1916, by the German Chancellor, promising the Flemish people the Imperial Government's protection in their claims, has given rise to renewed unanimous and forcible protests from the Flemish leaders. By turns they were published in the Flemish organs: Vrije Belgie, published at The Hague; Belgische Standaard, La Panne, Free Belgium; De Stem uit Belgie, London; Het Vaderland, Havre; Het Belgische Dagblad, The Hague, &c., stating particularly:

Flanders will continue to be only one with Belgium—a free Belgium—and if not she will disappear from the world's map.

We Flemings have only a feeling of bitter contempt, of aversion and disgust, for the slaughterers of our people, who have also the sad courage to insult and defame their victim.

Your sudden and disconcerting sympathy for our Flemish language and population is only vile hypocrisy, concealing our subsequent Teutonization. Your aid and support, we repel them with a kick.

Flanders will grow as an integral and active part of Belgium, not with your aid, but against you, and it is to crush you that she gives the best of her sons' blood and life.

Today, more than ever, the Belgians remember their excellent national motto, "L'Union Fait la Force," and the burden of their old song, "Flemish, Walloon, are only Christian names; Belgian is our family name."

A FLEMISH BELGIAN.

TO HELP THE CHANCELLOR.

Our Interest in the Success of Bethmann Hollweg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclined to think that there is some serious trouble ahead in the relations between Germany and the United States which may affect the future peace in a very disadvantageous way. President Wilson's attitude, or I might rather call it non-attitude, toward England makes the position of Bethmann Hollweg very serious. As you know, the members of the German submarine warfare party are very vociferous. They were defeated because the moderate public opinion was convinced that President Wilson would do something toward England after he had enforced American rights against Germany. They are getting very restive. You cannot tell them that the German problem was a question of lives, while the English problem is a question of values. They think this is not true. According to their view, the President thinks that the right of American citizens to travel on belligerent boats loaded with ammunition is more important than the right of American citizens to do peaceful trading; he was willing to stake human lives on the enforcement of the first right, and that is why the Lusitania was sunk. But he is not willing to risk anything for the principle of international peaceful trading. I am telling you what they think; I am not arguing the question.

If Bethmann Hollweg should be weakened or ousted before peace is made, it would be a very serious thing. Bethmann Hollweg is a very moderate man; he has grown enormously with his responsibilities, as is proven by his latest speech. The Prussian Conservatives hate him because he has promised a reform of the Prussian franchise. That is why they support the Tirpitz policy, though in days gone by they were anything but pro-Tirpitz. If they succeed, not only will German peace terms not be moderate, but the future development of Germany will be really militaristic. I wonder whether that is in the interest of President Wilson's Government.

Germany cannot be beaten in such a way as to be hurled back into her old frontiers. Undoubtedly there is a great deal of suffering in Germany. That might be sufficient to bring down on their knees a people like the English, who have never had an invasion. But Germany's history is a history of invasions.

Russia's achievements in East Prussia have revived memories of these. The privations which other parts of Germany have undergone are trifles compared with the suffering of the people in East Prussia. With these facts in view, the Germans will go through anything before making a peace which does not safeguard them. They may be arrogant when they are victorious; when they become mad they will put up a fight the like of which the world has never seen and compared with which everything that has happened up to date will be a mere trifle. It would be almost impossible to make a decent peace, and the settlement would leave the aggressive party in the ascendency if Bethmann Hollweg is defeated. I think, to a certain degree, the possibility of his defeat is in the hands of President Wilson. Surely he is not going to act the part of the British dest

EBEN D. JORDAN DIES; HAD BEEN LONG ILL

Boston Merchant Was a Leader in Civic Movements and Welfare Work.

ESTABLISHED ART GALLERY

President of the Boston Opera Co. and a Director of the Metropolitan Opera Co. of New York.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 1.—Eben D. Jordan of Boston, senior member of Jordan, Marsh & Co., and one of the most prominent wholesale dry goods merchants in New England, died tonight at his Summer home here as the result of a paralytic stroke suffered ten days ago. He was in his fifty-ninth year and had been in ill-health for some time.

Mr. Jordan was a son of the late Eben D. Jordan, who founded the firm in 1851. He traced his ancestry directly to the Rev. Robert Jordan, a clergyman of the Church of England, who came to this country and settled in what is now the State of Maine in 1640. Mr. Jordan was born in Boston, and after being graduated from the public schools prepared for college in Adam Academy. During these years he was in poor health and had trouble with his eyes. Finally he entered Harvard University, but was unable to complete the course, owing to ill-health. After a trip to California for his health he entered his father's business as a clerk, working his way up until he became a member of the firm in 1889.

He soon became one of the most active and best known citizens of Boston, taking active part in every movement for the welfare and improvement of that city. One of his greatest benefactions was the establishment of the Jordan Art Gallery, where he exhibited rare judgment and an appreciation of the beautiful in art in his selection of pictures. He gave the gallery masterpieces by such artists as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Lawrence, Gilbert Stuart, Trumbull, Diaz, Decamp, Couture, and Leloir.

Until he sold his stud of 100 horses to George Pabst in 1907, Mr. Jordan was known as one of the greatest hackney breeders in this country. In 1904 his entries won two of the four championship prizes offered in the Madison Square classes. Following this, in 1905, he was elected President of the American Hackney Horse Society.

Mr. Jordan's various homes were all elaborate establishments and contained many art treasures. His own house was at 46 Beacon Street, in the Back Bay section, where he moved in 1897 after the death of his mother in the paternal mansion, Stonehurst, on Corey Hill, Brookline. His North Shore place was The Rocks, at Manchester, and was surrounded by spacious grounds, where he died. His estate of 1,000 acres, three miles from Plymouth Rock, was known as The Forges, and it was here that he developed his famous hackney horses. This estate contained a horse show ring, school, a fish hatchery, a golf links, and all the other equipment of an ideal country residence.

During the Summer of 1903 Mr. Jordan leased Inverary Castle, the ducal seat of the Campbells, where he entertained extensively.

He was interested in many civic and business enterprises. In addition, Mr. Jordan was President of the New England Conservatory of Music and of the Boston Opera Company. He was also Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York and an Honorary Director of the Royal Opera in London.

He was a Director of the Boston Dry Goods Company, the Chelsea Newspaper Company, and a Trustee of the Avon Street Trust and a trustee under the will of his father, the late Eben D. Jordan, whose estate at the time of his death was more than $3,000,000.

Mr. Jordan's wife, who was Miss May Sheppard of Philadelphia; a son, Robert, of Boston, and a daughter, Mrs. Douglas Munroe Robinson, of New York, survive.

Miss Mary Compton Engaged.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 1.—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Compton, daughter of the late H. C. Compton of Plainfield, to the Rev. Edgar Atherhol of Philadelphia, a Methodist minister engaged in mission work.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. T Fairchild

Mr. and Mrs. Tappen Fairchild are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their home at Kingsbridge, N. Y., yesterday. Mrs. Fairchild was formerly Miss Julia Freeman, daughter of General and Mrs. Frank M. Freeman.

H. T. Webster, Cartoonist, to Wed.

Miss Ethel Worts, daughter of Chevington Worts of Toledo, Ohio, and Harold Tucker Webster, cartoonist on The Globe, will be married today in the Church of the Transfiguration. Miss Worts was born in Canada. Mr. Webster, who lives at 607 West 135th Street, comes from Parkersburg, W. Va.

FANCHER—HANSON.

Miss Margaret Hanson, daughter of Eugene M. Hanson of Yonkers, was married last evening to Dr. Walter E. Fancher, also of Yonkers, in the St. Andrews Memorial Church, that city, by the Rev. Henry Chamberlaine of Chappaqua, N. Y. The maid of honor was a sister of the bride, Mrs. C. Parker Lattin. The bridesmaids were the Misses Helen Buchanan, Helen Buchanan, Helen McDowell, of Yonkers, and Anna Teverley of Middletown, Del. The best man was Dr. Clinton T. Vail.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the parents of the bride.

CROWLEY—DRURY.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 1.—Miss Agnes M. Drury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Drury of Central Avenue, was married last night to James H. Crowley of Valley Road, West Orange. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas J. Herron, assistant rector of St. John's Church. The bridesmaid was Miss Hannah Kenny of this city and the best man Thomas Flynn.

SPENCER—ABBOTT.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 1.—Miss Margaret Beekman Abbott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Abbott of this city, and Dr. Henry James Spencer, son of the Rev. Henry Spencer of New York, were married at noon today at the home of the bride's parents.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN APPEAL

The National Surgical Dressings Committee of America herewith makes, for the first time, a formal public appeal for "money."

The appeal is for Home Relief, not foreign.

7,000,000 dressings have been gratuitously distributed among the Allies since October, 1914. Material and labor for these have been given spontaneously and generously, and we hope will continue to be given in increasing proportion as long as the European war lasts.

60,000 dressings are now requested from the New York branch of the National Surgical Dressings Committee towards the initial equipment of the Hospital Units of New York State, organizing for the American Red Cross.

The Committee needs the sum of $5,000 to be used for this purpose, and asks for contributions. Checks or money may be sent to National Surgical Dressings Committee, 299 Fifth Ave., designated for "Home Relief."

MARY HATCH WILLARD,
International Chairman.
CARITA SPENCER,
National Chairman.

ORGANIZE FOR RUSSIAN AID.

New Association Will Collect Funds Here for War Relief.

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of an organization in this city to solicit funds for the alleviation of war conditions in Russia. The organization, which will have headquarters in the Flatiron Building, Broadway and Twenty-third Street, will be known as the Russian-American Relief Association. Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, was the chief organizer and is the honorary President.

The statement accompanying the announcement of the formation of the association said that up to this time no organized effort for the relief of war sufferers in Russia had been made in the United States. The new association will hereafter take entire charge of all funds contributed in this country for Russian relief. The funds, it was stated, will be distributed through imperial and officially recognized organizations in Russia, and all the needy, regardless of creed, will be recipients of such relief and assistance as the fund makes possible. Arrangements have been made with the National City Bank to act as depository.

Mme. Oustinoff, wife of the Consul General in New York, is Honorary Vice President, the active officers being: President, Mrs. Charles H. Boynton; Vice President, Mme. Mishtowt, wife of the Naval Attaché; Treasurer, Alexander Znamiecki of the National City Bank, and Secretary, Mrs. John Dyneley Prince. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Honorary Treasurer, and F. Routsky, Imperial Russian Consul in New York, is Honorary Secretary.

The Executive Committee is made up as follows: Mrs. Alexsef, Miss Luletta A. Leland, Mrs. Alexander Pratt, Mme. Wilenkin, Mrs. Charles R. Crane, Mrs. Price Post, and Mme. Turkevich.

The Advisory Council members are: Imperial Russian Ambassador, Consul General Oustinoff, Frederic W. Allen, Charles H. Boynton, Charles R. Crane, Frederic R. Coudert, Henry P. Davison, Hayden B. Harris, Darwin P. Kingsley, Samuel McRoberts, C. J. Medzikhovsky, Commander Mishtowt, Professor John Dyneley Prince, Charles H. Sabin, and Willard Straight.

A Russian bazaar will be held at one of the New York armories in the first week in December, and all the proceeds resulting from the bazaar will be forwarded to the officially recognized organizations in Russia to meet the demands for relief work.

WHALE STRANDS ON BEACH.

45-Foot Sulphur Bottom Expires After Grounding Off Rockaway Inlet.

Bathers, bungalow dwellers, and boatmen who at noon yesterday were on the beach of Rockaway Inlet, between Roxbury's and Rockaway Point, were startled by the appearance of what they thought was a wandering island dashing toward the shore. The speed with which it traveled caused a miniature tidal wave which drove the bathers breathless on the beach.

Local fishermen discovered that the visitor was a sulphur-bottomed whale, about 45 feet long, 9 feet beam, and 10 feet deep amidship. It had grounded in five feet of water.

The huge mammal, according to the fishermen, had been chased into the inlet by two blue sharks 15 feet long, and in its excitement had got caught in a sloughway between a sand bar and the shore. The captive blew up huge spouts and lashed the water into a frenzy with its tail.

When the word had spread that a genuine sulphur-bottomed whale had been stranded on the beach fishermen got out their harpoons, while other sportsmen brought all manner of weapons to the scene. Thus surrounded, the whale struggled to get free until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and then died without a sigh. At last reports crowds were cutting pieces of blubber off the carcass as souvenirs.

SOCIALISTS UNITED ON PEACE PROGRAM

Conference Demands Freedom for Belgium and Poland, and a Balkan Union.

EXPLAINS SITUATION HERE

Algernon Lee Assails Advocates of Preparedness—Delegates Against Aggrandizement.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The complete re-establishment of the independence of Belgium and Poland and a democratic federal union of the Balkan States were points unanimously agreed upon at the opening of the International Socialist Conference at The Hague yesterday, according to a detailed account of the session received here.

Pieter Jelles Troelstra, head of the Dutch delegation, who delivered the principal address, said that national differences among the belligerent Socialists were still too strong for united Socialist action. He urged all Socialists to realize speedily the tasks confronting them and to see that the development of Socialistic tendencies produced by the war was not used for the strengthening of absolutism and bureaucracy.

The Swedish delegate, Branting, warned against the exaggeration of disarmament, but advocated a reduction in military burdens.

The question of Belgian independence was raised when a letter was read from Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Munitions. Minister Vandervelde, who is one of the leaders of the Socialist Party in Belgium, insisted that the conference should declare itself unreservedly for the restoration of his native land. There was no opposition to this, but it was decided not to attempt to deal with the thorny question of Alsace-Lorraine.

Algernon Lee, American representative and Socialist candidate for the Governorship of New York, reviewed the effect of the war on Socialist organizations in America. He said that during the first year the influence was depressing, people being more or less thrown off their balance, but that they had thoroughly recovered now. Mr. Lee said that although a small Socialist wing in America favored preparedness a much larger section definitely anti-German, the great bulk of the party thought it would be best if neither side was crushingly defeated.

The American delegate said that the United States had its own problem in a very strong militarist movement which had grown up there. While the advocates of a bigger army and navy always talked of national defense, the Socialists, he said, felt it really meant a tendency to aggrandizement and to get the power to exploit Mexico and South America. Not only Socialists but trade unionists and pacifists were extremely active in combating this and he believed the anti-militarist movement had become stronger and clearer.

Regarding the American proposal to call a conference of the whole Socialist international, Mr. Lee said that the American Socialists felt that perhaps the European socialist committee was better informed and that he was inclined to take their opinion as to whether the time was ripe. He added that he believed such a conference should be held as soon as possible.

After the session had been adjourned Mr. Lee said the delegates were united on the ground that the war should not result in either annexations or indemnities.

RESCUE 2 FROM FOUNTAIN.

Policeman Pulled Out of Water After He Saves a Boy.

In Washington Square is a fountain that sprays scores of children every hot day. One of these, the smallest and most venturesome of the boys, climbed the iron railing around the fountain yesterday afternoon and for some unknown reason submerged himself in the water, which was deeper than he was tall.

Patrolman George Ruppert of the Mercer Street Station jumped over the railing to rescue the youngster, his foot catching on the iron spikes of the railing. He lifted the boy out, but his own head disappeared in the water until citizens got him out. The policeman was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital with a sprained ankle. The boy disappeared without his name being learned.

ANARCHISTS RIOT IN COURT.

Led by Women, They Fight Police in the Tombs Tribunal.

A mob of anarchists, led by women, fought the police and spectators and hurled a bundle of books at Magistrate Murphy in the Tombs Police Court yesterday when the cases of the twelve anarchists who were arreated last Saturday for wrecking the offices of Il Progresso Americano, the Italian newspaper, were adjourned until Thursday.

Further confusion was caused by a cry of, "Look out for the bomb," while the mob and the police were fighting. The women "reds" used their teeth to good advantage and three court attendants are nursing sore arms as a result. One woman, Miss Christano Cretano of 2,345 Hartman Street, Bronx, who led the mob, nearly had out the eyes out of a policeman who attempted to arrest her.

Miss Cretano and two others, Giuseppe Ferrari and Goralamo Balenta, were arraigned for disorderly conduct before Magistrate Murphy as soon as order had been restored. They were each fined $10 each after they had pleaded guilty.

EDISON FOR BETTER ROADS.

Inventor Urges State Control and Employment of an Expert.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—State control of all roads, the use of concrete only for new construction, and the employment of an experienced French road engineer were some of the remedies Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, advocated today for better roads in New Jersey. His opinions were sought at a meeting of the New Roads Legislative Committee appointed recently by Governor Fielder.

The meeting, which was attended by many officials throughout the State, went on record in favor of the Sears $7,000,000 Goods Roads bill, which will be voted on in the State in the November election.

CHICAGO TO GREET HUGHES.

Plans Are Making for the Opening of Mid-West Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Preparations are being made for the entertainment of Charles E. Hughes when he comes to Chicago on Tuesday to open the Republican campaign in the Middle West at a meeting to be held in the Coliseum, where he was nominated for the Presidency. A public reception, arranged by business and professional men, will be given at the Republican national headquarters in the Conway Building.

John C. Shaffer, who heretofore has been an ardent Progressive and Roosevelt supporter, is Chairman of the Reception Committee. Henry R. Rathbone is Chairman of the Committee on Organization, and Horace L. Brand, publisher of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, is Chairman of the Press Committee. Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman will preside at the mass meeting.

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TWO HELD FOR FILM THEFT.

Police Find Reel of Play in Which Billie Burke Starred.

Charged with the larceny of an eight-reel film entitled "Peggy," in which Miss Billie Burke played the star part, Philip Epstein of 141 Essex Street and Frank Elkins of 2,939 Amsterdam Avenue yesterday were held in $2,000 bail each for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Court. They pleaded not guilty. Sam Beckman, in branch manager of the Triangle Film Corporation, producers and owners of the film, said the production had cost $40,000. The container was being shipped to a Newark Theatre on July 20 when it disappeared from an express wagon. Detectives who were assigned to the case obtained information which resulted last Saturday in the arrest of Epstein. Detective McGann of the Second Branch testified yesterday that he found the missing film in Epstein's possession. Elkins was arrested a few hours later.

ASK MISSOURI PACIFIC LIEN.

Guaranty Trust Co. Intervenes in Union Co.'s Foreclosure Suit.

The Guaranty Trust Company, having received permission from Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court to intervene in the foreclosure suit of the Union Trust Company against the Missouri Pacific Railroad, yesterday filed a cross bill with the court yesterday, asking that the lien of the first and refunding mortgage, dated Sept. 1, 1909, executed and delivered by the railway company to the Guaranty Trust Company and Frederick J. Edwards, as trustees, be declared and established as a lien on all the company's property.

The property which the company wants consists of all bonds and other securities pledged under the first indentures of Jan. 1 and Aug. 1, 1887, and all the property and cash remaining after the payment of the sum found to be payable upon the 5 per cent. trust bonds due Jan. 1, 1917.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Mexico were:

J. R. Cardenas, Miss Felicia Arellane, Mrs. R. C. Anders, Luis Bottan, William R. Campbell, Orlando Daly, Alexander Foster, William Gardner, Charles P. Harrington, Roland R. Hall, O. J. Hill, J. Latour, Miss L. Lamar, M. Marsh, Charles C. Riggs, Robert Reid, Oscar C. Stapleton, Charles Smith, James Sivewright, Charles W. Tracy, Mrs. M. Whitters, Miss Clara Westbrook, Mrs. M. Todd, J. R. Tome, Charles L. Wagner.

SANITARY WAS UNSANITARY.

Lorenzo of That Surname Fined $1 for His Untidiness.

A little, foreign-looking man sat uneasily in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning, holding in his hand a summons, in obedience to which he had come to court. He had been told to wait until his name was called, so he sat on the edge of a bench, his ears alert for the name.

Clerk William Gannon called the case of a man charged with violation of the Sanitary Code, and said a great many things which the man on the bench did not understand at all, but the man heard the word "sanitary," and, jumping to his feet, hurried to the court rail.

"Who are you?" asked the attendant at the gate. "What do you want?"

"They called me," explained the man in broken English. "I'm Lorenzo Sanitary."

The attendant sent Lorenzo back to his seat and tried to tell him that the code and not his name had been mentioned, but the man could not grasp the idea, and kept jumping up and running to the rail every time Clerk Gannon called one of the first dozen cases of violations of the code. Finally, realizing that there were eighty violations of the code to be disposed of and that Lorenzo would make order in the court impossible by the time the eightieth was reached, Gannon rearranged the calendar and called Lorenzo's case.

The man was fined $1 for violating the Sanitary Code.

NOTED EVANGELIST DEAD.

Harry Monroe, Once a Counterfeiter, Headed Mission 24 Years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Harry Monroe, who served as Superintendent of the Pacific Garden Mission here for twenty-four years, and who is said to have converted "Billy" Sunday, died at his home here today in his sixty-ninth year. Death resulted from injuries suffered in a street car accident last November.

Mr. Monroe, who was known all over the country by hundreds of gamblers and former convicts he had converted, started in life as a counterfeiter. His career as such came to an end when he came under the spell of the late Colonel George R. Clark, who conceived the idea of starting the mission. Here Mr. Monroe met him and became converted.

From that time until his death he was respected by the greatest in the city, and became a power for good, his work among the criminal classes and the outcasts of society making him known all over the country.

Henry Clinton Overing.

Henry Clinton Overing, a great-grandson of General George Clinton, first Governor of the State of New York and the first Vice President of the United States, died on Monday, at the home of his nephew, Henry O. Tallmadge, in Yonkers, in his eighty-ninth year. He was born on Broadway near Spring Street. He never actively engaged in business, deriving his income from real estate in this city. His father owned 3 State Street, where he resided for many years and which is now partly occupied by the South Ferry Realty Company. Mr. Overing was noted for his charities. He never married.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN B. V. QUACKENBUSH, Vice President of the People's Bank of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and for many years President of the institution, died yesterday afternoon in his sixty-seventh year. He was interested in many financial concerns in Rensselaer County.

Dr. CHARLES KELLY BRIDDON, who retired from practice fifteen years ago, died on Monday at his Summer home in Kingsbridge in his ninetieth year. He was born here and for twenty-five years was attending surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Briddon was a former President of the New York Pathological and Surgical Societies.

The Rev. Father GEORGE A. FARGIS, S. J., known as an authority on astronomy, died on Monday at Woodstock, Md., in his sixty-second year. He was a Professor in St. Francis Xavier's College in West Sixteenth Street, and had been in ill-health since he suffered a paralytic stroke two years ago.

GEORGE F. BAKER, for many years associated with the Willard S. Brown Company, fire insurance brokers of 1 Liberty Street, died on Monday at his home, 587 Riverside Drive, after a short illness.

THOMAS H. COFFEY, prominent for many years as a leader in the fight for Irish freedom, died on Monday at his home in Passaic, N. J., in his sixty-fourth year.

DANIEL DONNELLY, 50 years old, a retired policeman, died on Sunday from old age at his home, 104 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn. When the Brooklyn Bridge was opened in 1883 he was appointed a Police policeman by the old Brooklyn and New York Bridge Commission and after the consolidation of New York City and Brooklyn he was taken into the regular department. His wife, three sons and a daughter survive.

Mrs. ROSE MEDERO, wife of Gilbert Medero, died on Sunday at her home, 207 Thirteenth Street, College Point, L. I. She was a native of Montevideo, Uruguay, thirty-three years ago and is survived by her husband and three children.

JOHN J. BURNS, son of Elizabeth T. and Patrick F. Burns, died on Monday at his home, 1,225 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-fifth year.

WILLIAM R. RELYEA, for many years an undertaker in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 90 Wilson Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Relyea was born in Brooklyn and succeeded his father, Peter Relyea, in business thirty-five years ago. He is survived by his widow, one son and one daughter.

HUGO KRIEG, a diamond setter, died yesterday at his home, 28 Elmwood Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was forty-four years ago and is survived by two sisters.

RICHARD L. NEVILLE, 75 years old, a former newspaperman, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary Neville Hughes, at Douglas Manor, Douglaston, after an illness of more than a year. Mr. Neville was once dramatic editor of The New York World and later joined the staff of The New York Herald.

WILLIAM S. HODGSON, a member of the firm of Tierney Hodgson, dealers in yarn, died on Monday at his home, 128 Milton Street, Brooklyn. He was born in England forty-eight years ago and has lived in Brooklyn for the last six years. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

Miss MARGARET B. KELLY, one of the oldest public school teachers in New York, died on Monday from a complication of diseases. She was born in Hudson, N. Y., sixty-five years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for the past thirty-five years.

THORNTON L. HOPKINS, a salesman for the varnish house of Beckwith & Chandler Co., in Manhattan, died at his home in Fort Hamilton on Monday after a long illness. Mr. Hopkins was born in Fort Hamilton fifty years ago and is survived by two sisters.

FRANK W. RUSSELL, Recording Secretary of the Lawrence-Cedarhurst Volunteer Fire Department and employed in the Board of Assessors' office at Hempstead, L. I., for a number of years, died in this city yesterday from heart failure. Mr. Russell was born in this city fifty-one years ago. He was a Republican and was active in politics. He is survived by his mother, one daughter and two sisters.

Mrs. BARBARA ELIZABETH PFALZGRAF, died on Sunday from old age at her home, Seventy-ninth Street and Twenty-first Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Pfalzgraf was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, eighty-four years ago. She is survived by three sons, two daughters and seven grandchildren.

FRANK DICKINSON, a lithographer, died of Bright's disease at his home, 838 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-fifth year. He is survived by a wife, a sister, and a brother.

Mrs. ADELINE RUNYON HEATH of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her niece, Mrs. George Bunting, in Newmarket, N. J., in her eighty-fifth year.

JAMES W. FARRELL, a contractor of Newton, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his sixty-fourth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

VON DOENHOFF.—To Mr. and Mrs. Albert von Doenhoff of 70 East 80th St., city, Sunday, July 30, a son.

Engaged.

BARBIER—HESS.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hess of Newport, R. I., announce the engagement of their daughter Marjorie to Mr. Meyer Barber of New York City.

SHETZEL—SCHEFFER.—Mary Scheffer to George Shetzel.

Married.

HUNTINGTON — HOADLEY.—At Riverdale Presbyterian Church, New York City, July 27, Elizabeth Wainwright, daughter of Cleveland Hoadley and Grace Parish Dodge, to the Rev. George H. Huntington of Constantinople, Turkey.

Died.

ALEXANDER.—July 31, at his residence, 91 West 103d St., John Alexander, in his 70th year. Funeral services on Wednesday evening, Aug. 2, at 8 P. M.

BAKER.—July 31, 1916, George F. Baker, husband of S. Tillie Saulpaugh. Funeral services this (Wednesday) evening, 8:30 o'clock, at residence, 587 Riverside Drive, corner 136th St.

BOYCE.—Suddenly, at his residence, 503 Central Av., East Orange, N. J., July 31, 1916, Frank Boyce, beloved son of Robert Rankin Boyce and Caroline Ward, in his 7th year. Funeral private.

BRIDDON.—On Monday, July 31, Dr. Charles K. Briddon, in his 90th year. Services at his late residence, 107 West 73d St., New York City, on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BRIDGHAM.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York: With regret announcement is made of the death, July 28, of William Halliburton Bridgham, a member of this society.

ROBERT GEYPHANT, President.

BURR.—Mrs. Helen S., widow of the late James A. Burr, at Chappaqua, N. Y., on July 31, 1916.

CHALMERS.—Aug. 1, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Chalmers, aged 4 years and 5 days, at her residence, 88 Centennial Av., Forest Hills Gardens. Funeral private.

DAVIDSON.—Suddenly, July 31, James F. Davidson, at his residence, 170 Vermilyea Av., aged 43 years. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 9:30 A. M.

DAVIES.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1916, David Davies, in his 75th year. Funeral services at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. F. Bonnett, 30 Quincy St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Friday, at 2 P. M.

DEANE.—Monday, July 31, 1916, Jennie Deane, daughter of Samuel and Indiana K. Deane. Funeral services at her late home, 91 Nash St., Thursday evening, Aug. 3, 8 o'clock.

ELLIOTT.—Lester. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building,) Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

HARTIGAN.—At Villa Park, N. J., July 31, Ellen M. Hartigan, (nee Murtha,) beloved wife of P. A. Hartigan. Funeral from 104 West 108th St., thence to Ascension Church, 109th St., Thursday, Aug. 3, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

HENDRICKSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 1, Sarah A., widow of Peter Hendrickson, in the 82d year of her age. Funeral at the residence of her son, Rev. Wm. H. Hendrickson, Sr., in Hinckley Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M. Interment at Hempstead, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

HOPKINS.—On Monday, July 31, Thornton L. H. Hopkins, at his late residence, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Funeral services from St. John's Episcopal Church, 99th St. and Fort Hamilton Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 2 P. M.

ISAAC.—July 31, Jacob Isaac, after a lingering illness. Funeral services at 559 West 156th St., Wednesday, Aug. 2, 10 A. M.

JACKSON.—In Chattanooga, Tenn., on Aug. 1, 1916, Fanny McCall, wife of Arthur L. Jackson, and daughter of the late Richard McCall.

JACOBS.—Harry. Officers and members of Constitution Council 648, R. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late brother Wednesday, at 10 A. M., from the chapel at Mount Sinai Hospital.

CHARLES KLUGE, Secretary.

KELLAS.—In West Haven, Conn., July 30, 1916, Hannah L. J. McGillvray, wife of James F. Kellas. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, West Haven, Conn., on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

LIPSCHUTZ.—On July 31, in his 26th year, Edward, beloved son of Leo Lipschutz and the late Fannie, beloved brother of Henry, Clarence, and Mrs. Florence Kopple. Funeral services from his late residence, 432 Central Av., Far Rockaway, L. I., Thursday, Aug. 3, at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Neboh Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

McCORMACK.—On July 31, Mary J., beloved wife of Michael McCormack, formerly of West 42d St. Funeral Thursday at 9:30 A. M. from her late residence, 409 East 182d St., thence to the Church of Our Saviour, Washington Av. and 183d St. Interment Calvary.

McNABB.—On Aug. 1, John McNabb, native of County Tyrone, Ireland, husband of the late Maria McNabb, (nee McQuade.) Funeral from his late residence, 778 Burke St., Williamsbridge; thence to Church of Immaculate Conception, on Thursday, Aug. 3, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

MADSEN.—West New York, N. J., Aug. 1, Maria M., wife of James C. Madsen, aged 51 years, beloved wife of James A. Madsen. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 427 Broadway, Thursday, 11 A. M. Interment Grove Church Cemetery.

NEVILLE.—Richard L., Monday, July 31, at home of his sister, Mrs. Mary Neville Hughes, Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I. Funeral from there on Wednesday, 10 o'clock, thence to Sacred Heart Church, Bayside, where requiem mass will be offered, 10:30. Interment private. Buffalo papers copy.

OHLY.—Monday, July 31, Frederic William Ohly, younger son of Helen Hallowell and John H. Ohly, M. D., aged 8½ years. Funeral strictly private.

OVERING.—At Yonkers, on Monday, July 31, 1916, Henry Clinton Overing, a son of the late Nancy and Mary Clinton Overing. Funeral service at the residence of Henry O. Tallmadge, 35 Lake Av., on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal, 42d St., 9:50 A. M. Interment St. Peter's, Westchester.

PAYNE.—Aug. 1, 1916, Charlotte A. Payne, sister of Estelle A. Van Brunt. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Thursday morning, 10:30. Interment Port Jefferson, L. I.

PERRY.—Entered into rest July 31, 1916, Dr. Ellis Banning Perry in his 69th year. Remains may be seen Wednesday until 2 P. M., Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St. Funeral and interment private. New Bedford (Mass.) papers please copy.

RAUCHFUSS.—After a lingering illness, Dr. George Rauchfuss, in his 51st year. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 44th St. and Madison Av., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

ROSENZWEIG.—Pepi, dear wife of Aaron, and beloved mother of Louis. Funeral from Meyers & Co. Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 1:30 P. M.

SCHWEITZER.—Charles, at Ronkonkoma, L. I., July 31, 1916, in his 43d year. Funeral services at Petit Trianon, Ronkonkoma, L. I., Wednesday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M. Interment at Lake Grove. Friends are invited. Train leaves Pennsylvania Depot, Long Island Railroad, at 10 A. M.

SMITH.—On Aug. 1, Robert Arthur, son of T. R. and Lucy Smith, at his residence, 1,564 Crotona Park East, aged 3½ years. Funeral private.

SPENCER.—On July 31, at her residence, 63 West 45th St., Amanda Howe Spencer, mother of Mary Chambers Wagner. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St. and 5th Av., Thursday morning, 11:30 o'clock. Interment private.

HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1897
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET
GIFT SUGGESTIONS OF CHINA AND CRYSTAL
Closed Saturdays during August.

Died.

TAGGART.—At New Canaan, Conn., Sunday, July 30, 1916, Margaret Waterworth, wife of Hugh Taggart. Funeral services at her late residence, New Canaan, on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 3:45 P. M. Autos will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:06 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

WEISSENBORN.—On Monday, July 31, 1916, Frank R., beloved husband of Mary A. Weissenborn, (nee Dornseifer,) aged 58 years. Relatives and friends also Wolfhelmine Lodge No. 105, K. and L. of H. are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, 1,328 Boulevard, Jersey City. Funeral on Thursday at 10 A. M.

WHITNEY.—On Aug. 1, 1916 at his residence, 3,004 Broadway, William B. Whitney, aged 73 years. Notice of funeral later.

Brooklyn.

BRICKLEY.—James F., 811 Water St., July 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BURKE.—Mary E., July 31. Funeral 107th St. and Amsterdam Av. today, 9:30 A. M.

CARPENTER.—Margaret, July 30. Funeral 1st 8th Av.

CHAPMAN.—Patrick, 339 Crimmins Av., Bronx, July 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CONLON.—Ann, July 31, aged 87. Funeral 199 2d Av., today, 9 A. M.

DAMM.—Magdalena, 216 East 6th St., July 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GALWAY.—Bridget, 444 West 51st St., July 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HAARMANN.—Loretta, 1,157 Forest Av., July 31. Funeral notice later.

JENNINGS.—Elizabeth, 415 East 9th St., July 31.

JOHNSON.—Elvira J., 104 East 124th St., July 30. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

LYNCH.—Annie F., 137 West 40th St., July 31. Funeral services today.

McKNIGHT.—William, 633 Amsterdam Av., July 31. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

MAHONEY.—Alice, 1,618 2d Av., July 31. Funeral mass at today, 2 P. M.

MOORE.—Maude, 508 West 159th St., July 31. Funeral service today.

OLP.—George, 2,375 Marion Av., Bronx, July 30. Funeral tomorrow.

SCHAEFER.—Lillie M., 622 West 145th St., July 31, aged 7.

TIETZ.—Wilhelmina, 595 East 180th St., July 31, aged 58. Funeral today.

VATTERMARE.—Gordon, 977 Teller Av., July 31, aged 14. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

WICHTER.—Henrietta, 6 Jackson St., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BOOTH.—Ada E., 60 Howes St., July 31. Funeral tomorrow.

BRUNNER.—Albert H., July 31. Funeral 113 Atlantic Av., today.

CURTIS.—Jennie C., 61 10th Av., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DANAHER.—Catherine, 199 Coffey St., July 30.

DICKINSON.—Frank, 838 Quincy St., July 31, aged 55. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DONNELLY.—Daniel, 104 Brooklyn Av., July 30, aged 80. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FOLEY.—Anna, 58 West 9th St., July 31.

HIGGINS.—Isabella, 34 York St., July 31.

HODGSON.—William S., 128 Milton St., July 31, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOLMBERG.—Rank E., 481 Seneca Av., July 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Margaret E., 448 Sumner Av., July 31.

KING.—Michael, July 31, aged 20. Funeral 97 Butler St., today, 2 P. M.

KRECH.—Louise, 473 69th St., July 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KRIEG.—Hugo, 28 Elmrod St., July 31, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LAHEY.—Elizabeth, 1,280 Hudson Av., July 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LOCUS.—William, 201 Prince St., July 31, aged 50. Funeral service today.

LUDER.—Rudolph J., 23 Chauncey St., July 30. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

McCONEGHY.—Alexander R., 120 North 7th St., July 31.

MITCHELL.—James, 545 Morgan Av., July 30, aged 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—James, 1,338 Fulton St., July 31. Funeral notice later.

QUEBE.—Henry A., 1,551 Fulton St., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RICCIARDI.—Genevieve, 1,064 80th St., July 30, aged 37. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

ROSS.—Adele, 1,351 East 10th St., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

PIRATES END GIANTS' WINNING SEQUENCE AND BROWNS TAKE SIXTH STRAIGHT FROM YANKEES

PIRATES TUMBLE GIANTS IN TENTH

Old Hinchman's Slam Cuts the Nice String of Victories Started by McGraw's Men.

SCHUPP IN FINE FETTLE

Holds Buccaneers Where Cooper Holds His Mates Until Veteran Bill Changes the Score to 4 to 3.

Old Bill Hinchman, who has been playing ball ever since the time when every ball caught on the first bound was an out, forgot all about the years which are crowding upon him yesterday, and mussed up the game between the Giants and the Pirates in the tenth inning. Pittsburgh gathered in the game by a score of 4 to 3 just when the Giants apparently were on their way for another long string of victories.

The score was at a standstill at 3 to 3 in the tenth inning when old Bill ambled to the plate, after Wildfire Schulte had popped to Herzog. Bill is an experienced citizen with the ash club. He has played in almost every league in the country, and knows every kind of a curve, from a floater to a pretzel-shaped hopper. Ferdie Schupp had been pitching since the third inning, when Anderson walked the plank. For six innings Schupp held the Pirates hitless, and it looked like an all-night session between Ferdinand and Lefty Cooper.

Hinchman looked over Schupp's wares carefully, and then picked out one which he told Schupp to wrap up in a bundle ready to take home. Old Bill whaled the ball unmercifully, and it rode through the air on a wild, tempestuous trip far down to Hank Fabian's rambler rosebush, hard by the centre-field stockade.

When Hinchman was a young chap and could run, he would easily have circled the bases a couple of times, and would have had plenty of time to roll a cigarette before the ball came back. But Bill has had more or less tire trouble during the last few years, and, considering the way his engine was missing fire, he did a pretty good job as far as third base. They thought for a time that it would be necessary to get a pulmotor to revive old Bill, but he caught his breath after a while.

Hinchman Speeds Home.

Floyd Farmer, who looks just like his name, then hammered a grounder to Fred Merkle. When Floyd hit that ball, Hinchman was gathering speed on the way to the plate. Merkle tried to make a quick toss home, but he threw the ball into the sod and Hinchman was safe with the winning run. Thus was a perfectly good afternoon spoiled for the Giants and several of their friends. Some 5,000 people are not lucky enough to be away on their August vacation witnessed the catastrophe.

The Buccaneers were bold, and grabbed two runs off Anderson in the first inning. Two hits and an error when Merkle muffed Fletcher's toss, and he went to third on Carey's single to right. Schulte singled to right and scored Baird. Old Bill Hinchman forced Schulte at second, and during the operation Carey wisely seized the opportunity to score.

The Giants got one of these runs back when they came to bat in the same inning. After Burns had skied to Farmer, Doyle streaked a double to centre field. Herzog went to first on an error, and went to third, scoring when Robertson got an infield hit which bounded off McCarthy.

Pittsburgh boosted its total to three in the third. After Carey had been duly extinguished, Schulte drew a ticket. Hinchman followed suit, and Kauff and Farmer was hit by an incorrigible slant from Anderson. Joe Schultz, first cousin of Hans Lobert, singled to centre, and Wildfire scored. McCarthy singled to the infield and loaded up the bases. Fischer brought the proceedings to an untimely end when he forced McCarthy at second.

Giants Tie the Score.

In the fourth inning the Giants were fired with a bit of ambition and tied the score. Herzog went to first free of charge, and was forced by Robertson. Davey impudently stole second. Kauff got a hit to second and Robertson went to third. Merkle slammed a hot one to left and Robertson scored. Schulte let the ball trickle through him, and Kauff also plugged all the way home. Merkle going to second. He tried to steal third, but was caught with the goods.

Both Schupp and Cooper pitched airtight ball after that, and none of the batsmen was able to break through effectively. Both were favored with speedy fielding support.

Then came the tenth, when the tried and true old veteran Hinchman produced his three-bagger and proceeded homeward when Merkle failed to head him off at the plate. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	4	1	0	2	3
Carey,cf	5	1	1	3	0
Schulte,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Hinchman,1b	5	1	1	10	0
Farmer,2b	4	0	1	3	5
Schultz,rf	5	0	1	0	0
McCarthy,ss	4	0	1	3	1
Fischer,c	2	0	1	3	2
Schmidt,c	1	0	0	3	0
Cooper,p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	35	4	7	30	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Doyle,2b	5	1	2	6	2
Herzog,3b	4	0	0	3	7
Robertson,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Kauff,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	3	5
Rariden,c	4	0	1	5	1
Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0
aLobert	1	0	1	0	0
Schupp,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	37	3	9	30	16

a-Batted for Anderson in third inning.
Errors—Schulte, McCarthy, Merkle.

Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
New York	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Doyle. Three-base hit—Hinchman. Stolen bases—Burns, Robertson, Rariden. Sacrifice hits—Cooper, (2.) Double plays—Herzog, Doyle, and Fletcher; Cooper, and Hinchman. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 1; off Schupp, 3; off Cooper, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 6 hits, 2 runs in three innings; off Schupp, 1 hit, 1 run in seven innings; off Cooper, 2 runs. Hit by pitchers—By Anderson, (Farmer;) by Schupp, (Farmer.) Struck out—By Schupp, 4; by Cooper, 4. Wild pitch—Cooper. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

BRAVES WIN CLOSE GAME.

Score One Run in Eleventh, Cardinals Being Whitewashed.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Boston won from St. Louis, 1 to 0, today in an eleven-inning pitching duel between Rudolph and Meadows, Rudolph having the better of the contest all the way. The Braves scored their run with one out, as the result of a pass to Wilhoit, a sacrifice by Magee, and a hard drive to deep centre by Konetchy, on which Wilhoit tallied. Magee furnished the fielding features of the day with two sensational one-handed catches of long drives after hard runs. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'anville,ss	5	0	1	3	6
Evers,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Wilhoit,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Magee,lf	3	0	3	3	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	18	1
Smith,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Snodgrass,cf	2	0	0	2	1
Rico,c	3	0	0	4	1
Rudolph,p.	4	0	0	0	9
Total	33	1	6	33	22

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Beck,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Long,cf&rf	4	0	2	1	0
Miller,1b	4	0	1	15	2
Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	3	6
Wilson,rf,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Snyder,c	4	0	0	6	2
Betzel,2b	4	0	0	5	2
Meadows,p	3	0	0	0	7
Total	35	0	4	*31	22

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Beck, Long, Hornsby.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen base—Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Rico, Konetchy, Magee. Double plays—Hornsby and Miller; Snodgrass, Konetchy, and Evers; Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 6 hits and 1 run in 10 1-3 innings; off Rudolph, 4 hits and no runs in 11 innings. Struck out—By Meadows, 2; by Rudolph, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 4; New York, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 0.
(Eleven innings.)
Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 2.
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
(Fourteen innings.)
Boston, 6; Detroit, 2.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
(First game.)
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(Second game.)
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	55	34	.618
Boston	48	36	.576
Philadelphia	50	39	.562
New York	45	44	.506
Chicago	45	50	.474
Pittsburgh	40	49	.449
St. Louis	43	55	.439
Cincinnati	38	58	.396

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	55	40	.579
Chicago	57	42	.576
New York	53	44	.546
Cleveland	52	44	.542
Detroit	52	48	.520
Washington	49	46	.516
St. Louis	49	49	.500
Philadelphia	19	73	.207

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

PHILLIES IN EVEN BREAK.

Shut Out by Cubs in First Game, but Capture the Second.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Chicago shut out Philadelphia in the first game today by 2 to 0, but lost the second game by 3 to 2, despite the fact that Hendrix held the home team down to one hit. Zimmerman's home run in the second inning and Wortman's triple and Wilson's single in the eighth gave the visitors the first contest. In the second game Philadelphia got enough runs in the first inning to win. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Flack,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Zimm'n,2b	4	1	1	2	4
Kelly,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Saier,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Wortman,ss	3	1	1	2	3
Wilson,c	3	0	1	4	2
Lavender,p	2	0	0	1	3
Total	31	2	6	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	0	2	3	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	1	2	0
Byrne,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Good,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Adkins,ss	3	0	1	2	8
Burns,c	2	0	0	3	2
Chalmers,p	2	0	0	1	3
aCooper	1	0	0	0	0
bCravath	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	4	27	13

a-Batted for Burns in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Chalmers in the ninth inning.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Wortman. Home run—Zimmerman. Sacrifice hit—Lavender. Double play—Zeider, Zimmerman, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Base on balls—Off Lavender, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Chalmers, 6 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Lavender, 4; by Chalmers, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	1	0	3	0
Niehoff,2b	3	1	0	3	4
Byrne,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Good,rf	4	1	0	1	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Ludus,1b	2	0	1	9	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Burns,c	2	0	0	6	0
Demaree,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	26	3	1	27	8

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Flack,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Mann,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Zim'man,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Kelly,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Saier,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Wortman,ss	3	1	1	0	2
Wilson,c	3	1	1	8	0
Hendrix,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	2	5	24	9

Errors—Zimmerman, Wortman, (2,) Wilson, (2.)

Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hit—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Niehoff. Good, Whitted, Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Byrne. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 1 hit and 1 run in nine innings; off Demaree, 5 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Hendrix, 7; by Demaree, 4. Wild pitch—Demaree. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.H.E.
Newark	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	—9 14 3
Richmond	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	—7 13 3

AT MONTREAL.

										R.H.E.
Toronto	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	1	—8 12 0
Montreal	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	5	—8 7 0

AT BUFFALO.

										R.H.E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—4	10 1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0 4 1

AT BALTIMORE.

First Game.

										R.H.E.
Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	—7	10 1
Providence	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	—6	9 0

Second Game.

										R.H.E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—4	9 4
Providence	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2	10 4

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	50	40	.556
Providence	50	42	.543
Toronto	45	40	.529
Baltimore	49	44	.527
Montreal	46	42	.523
Richmond	42	45	.483
Newark	38	51	.427
Rochester	35	51	.407

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Richmond.
Providence at Baltimore.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Toronto at Montreal.

YANKS DROP SIXTH IN ROW TO BROWNS

Mogridge Pitches Superbly and His Mates Battle Hard, but Yield in Fourteenth.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—The Yankees hung on grimly today for thirteen innings, and were beaten by 3 to 2 in the fourteenth. The Browns made it six straight—that is, six straight from the Yankees and twelve straight in all. St. Louis is now beset by visions of eclipsing the Giants' seventeen straight.

It was a crisp, hard battle; the hitting was sparse and the pitching high class. George Mogridge, serving for the Yankees, did himself proud, even if his team did lose. He performed in the finest fashion for thirteen long innings of work. When he stepped aside for a pinch hitter in the fourteenth he was roundly applauded by the partisan fans as he left the field, and it was off Russell, his successor, that the Browns got their winning tally.

There was fine pitching also by Davenport and Wellman. Davenport left for the same reason that Mogridge did, to make room for a pinch hitter. He had an artful and disconcerting change of pace. It pulled the Yankee batters forward. They were off their balance and swung too soon. They merely chipped the ball and such hits as they did get were widely scattered.

The Browns could do no more with Mogridge, barring two hits in the eighth inning. They would have no more than tied the score if Elmer Miller had not made a frantic throw when there was no chance to stop a run at the plate. Furthermore, this allowed another man to get within scoring distance and cost the game, as it turned out.

The vicissitudes of the Yankees continue without abatement. In order to improve the batting, which has languished greatly here, it was Manager Donovan's intention to station Caldwell in left field today and assign Baumann to third base instead of Boone, who has helped so slightly in the attack. Baumann was at third as planned, but there was no Caldwell in left field, and there by hangs a tale of a player failing his mates.

The wayward Caldwell, who in the past has shown himself hard to handle, has given Donovan more trouble, and this morning Donovan, though it weakened his pitching staff, fined Caldwell $100, suspended him for fifteen days, and sent him to New York.

With Caldwell's suspension the Yankees have only five available pitchers, Love, Shawkey, Fisher, Russell, and Mogridge. Furthermore, Baker, Cullop, Magee, Maisel, and Gilhooley are unable to play; High has a lame foot, and Gedeon, who was at second today, is not well. Yet, in the face of all this adversity the team played gamely.

The Yanks were not without their share of luck. Miller singled in the first inning, Gedeon sacrificed, Peck was passed, Miller stole third, and Pipp sent a sacrifice fly to Marsans after Austin had muffed his foul fly. There was some luck in Pipp's having two chances to hit, although what luck the team had today of too minute a series is inconsideration compared to the way ill fortune has come upon them this Summer.

The Browns were blanked until the eighth inning. One was out in that period, when Rumler swung a deadly bat for Wellman. Dell doubled to left and Tobin ran for Rumler and scored on Shotton's single to centre. Miller had no chance to cut off the run, and instead of throwing to second to hold Shotton at first, or making a return to the infield, which might have been to try for second, he put all he had on his heave, and the ball went wild past Mogridge and Nunamaker to the stand. Shotton skipped to third and came in when Austin bounced slowly to Peck for an out.

Olding tied the score in the ninth. He walked, Mullen sacrificed, and when Baumann's grounder took a freak bounce over Pratt he tallied. Pipp opened the eleventh with a hit, and Nunamaker opened the twelfth with a hit, but nobody could keep up the good work. Mogridge blanked the Browns in the eleventh and twelfth after the first man up had reached first.

It was the same old triangle that did the business in the fourteenth—Sisler, Pratt, Marsans. Sisler singled, Pratt sacrificed, and Marsans netted in Sisler.

The veteran Bobby Wallace was in the game after a long absence from the diamond. He didn't forget how to play baseball while umpiring. He went to short when a pinch hitter forced Lavan from the game. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	6	1	1	6	0
Austin,3b	5	0	1	0	4
W.Miller,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Sisler,1b	6	1	2	21	2
Pratt,2b	5	0	2	4	3
Marsans,cf	6	0	2	3	0
Hartley,c	5	0	2	7	1
Lavan,as	2	0	0	0	3
aSevereid	1	0	0	0	0
Wallace,ss	2	0	0	1	4
Davenport,p	2	0	0	0	1
bRumler	1	0	1	0	0
cTobin	0	0	1	0	0
Wellman,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	48	3	12	42	19

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E.Miller,cf	6	1	2	1	0
Gedeon,2b	5	0	0	5	6
P'paugh,ss	4	0	0	1	5
Pipp,1b	5	0	1	20	0
Olding,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Mullen,lf	5	0	1	2	1
Baumann,3b	4	0	2	1	5
N'maker,c	4	0	2	7	1
Mogridge,p	3	0	0	1	2
dAlexander	1	0	0	0	0
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47	2	8	*40	20

*One out when winning run was made.
a-Batted for Lavan in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Davenport in the eleventh inning.
c-Ran for Rumler in the eighth inning.
d-Batted for Mogridge in the fourteenth inning.
Errors—E. Miller, Mullen.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Rumler. Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen bases—E. Miller, Mullen, Baumann. Sacrifice hits—W. Miller, Pratt, Gedeon, Mullen. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 10; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 1; off Davenport, 8; off Wellman, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 11 hits, 2 runs in thirteen innings; off Davenport, 4 hits, 1 run in eight innings; off Russell, 1 hit, 1 run in one-third inning; off Wellman, 4 hits, 1 run in six inglings. Struck out—By Mogridge, 4; by Davenport, 3; by Wellman, 4. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Time of game—Two hours and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 11; Atlanta, 9.
Memphis, 3; New Orleans, 0.
Little Rock, 4; Mobile, 2.

New York State League.

Scranton, 7; Elmira, 5.
Wilkes-Barre, 4; Binghamton, 2.
Albany, 4; Utica, 3.
Harrisburg, 6; Syracuse, 5.

American Association.

Columbus, 9; Toledo, 4.
Indianapolis, 11; Louisville, 1.

REDS AGAIN ROBINS' PREY.

After Fourth-Inning Scare Dodgers Tighten to Defeat Mattles, 5 to 2.

Wilbert Robinson's aggressive ball players continued their series with the Cincinnati Redlegs at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon in triumph by vanquishing the Matty clan to the tune of 5 to 2. The game was not won, however, until the 2,000 loyal Brooklyn fans in attendance nearly had palpitation of the heart by the unwholesome manner in which Matty's protégés fell upon the Brooklyn star moundsman, Wheezer Dell, in the fourth inning. But when Manager Robinson yanked the tall Dell from the box and substituted the veteran Nap Rucker, all misgivings as to the final outcome of the game were dispelled. The Robins' southpaw began to retire the opposition at critical moments.

Dell started for Brooklyn and got through the first three innings safely, although he was hit in both the first and second frames. In the fourth stanza, however, Roush, Matty's centre fielder, looked over Dell's offerings carefully. Choosing one he liked, he sent the ball far over the head of Johnston in right field, and it bounded off the fence for a three-base hit. Griffith, the next man to face Dell, drew a pass, and things began to look gloomy for Brooklyn, in spite of the three runs gathered in the second and third innings. Roush scored on Chase's long sacrifice fly to left field, and Griffith was sent to third on Neale's single to right. The outlook for a Brooklyn victory became still gloomier when McKechnie sent Griffith romping across the plate for the second Cincinnati tally with a double that bounded off the right-field fence. Dell then walked Louden, who was sent in to bat for Emmer, and filled the bases.

Manager Robinson, concluding that Dell was not capable of handling the situation, sent out a hurry call for Rucker, who had just started to warm up. Matty made use of the opportunity by sending Clarke to bat in place of Ivy Wingo. Clarke had been scouting for the Brooklyn southpaw, however, and, after feeling him out, Rucker served a slow ball, which he popped to Ivan Olson in short field. This eased the minds of the Brooklyn enthusiasts considerably. The bases remained loaded, but Rucker had disposed of a heavy hitter. Clarence Mitchell, the versatile pitcher of the Redlegs, who is capable of playing any position in the field with the exception of catcher, made the third out. He hit feebly to Rucker, who relayed the ball to Daubert in plenty of time.

There was no danger for the remainder of the game. Rucker maintained good control and let the Redlegs down with a total of four scattered hits.

Hy Myers's single to right field after Cutshaw had flied out to Griffith in the second frame started the Robins' successful attack on Eppa Rixey. Mike Mowrey followed with a hit into Bill McKechnie's territory. The latter, in trying for a force-out on Myers at second, threw wild, with the result that the Robins' centre fielder rested safely on third, while Mowrey waited on first. Ivan Olson came through with a single to left field, which scored Myers and put Mowrey on third. He scored while Groh was tossing out Dell.

A single to centre field by Daubert in the third session started a bevy of Brooklyn hits which resulted in another run for the Superbas. Daubert was forced by Wheat, but the latter sprinted to third on Cutshaw's infield hit and scored when Hy Myers singled to right field. Manager Mathewson revised his infield in the fourth frame, sending Groh to the short field, Louden to second, and Clarke behind the bat. This strategy availed nothing, for Robinson's clan continued to find loopholes through which to send hits, and four runs were collected in both the fourth and eighth innings.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Daubert,1b	4	0	2	13	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	0	3	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	4	3
Myers,cf	4	2	3	2	0
Mowrey,3b	3	1	0	0	1
Olson,ss	4	1	3	6	2
McCarty,c	4	0	0	0	1
Wingo,c	0	0	0	2	0
Dell,p	1	0	0	0	2
Rucker,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	32	5	11	27	13

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,2b,ss	5	0	1	4	3
Roush,cf	5	1	2	1	0
Griffith,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Chase,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Neale,lf	4	0	1	2	0
M'K'nie,3b	4	0	3	2	1
Emmer,ss	1	0	0	1	2
Louden,2b	1	0	0	0	2
Clarke,c	2	0	0	2	2
Mitchell,p	3	0	0	1	2
aFisher	1	0	0	1	0
Total	33	2	9	24	14

a-Batted for Mitchell in ninth inning.
Error—McKechnie.

Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—McKechnie, Myers. Three-base hit—Roush. Stolen base—Johnston. Sacrifice hit—McCarty. Sacrifice fly—Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 2; off Rucker, 1; off Mitchell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Dell, 6 hits, 2 runs in five and one-third innings; off Rucker, 3 hits, no runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Mitchell, 3 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Mitchell. (McCarty.) Struck out—By Rucker, 3; by Mitchell, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Azevedo Boxes Clifford Tonight.

Joe Azevedo, the Portuguese lightweight, who has gained a considerable reputation in his contests with some of the leading lightweight boxers of the country, will oppose Eddie Clifford, the Harlem lightweight, in the main tenround bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club in West Forty-fourth Street this evening. Both boxers are of the aggressive type and should furnish an interesting bout. In another ten-round contest Joe Lynch, the west side bantamweight, who formerly boxed as an amateur, will meet Mickey Dunn, the Harlem bantamweight. There will also be one six and three four-round exhibitions.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 3; Lawrence, 2.
New London, 8; Worcester, 0.
New Haven, 5; Hartford, 1.
Portland, 3; Springfield, 2.
(First game.)
Portland, 1; Springfield, 1.
(Second game; called.)

PENNANT CAPTURES SARATOGA FEATURE

Whitney Entry Takes Handicap Easily—Hidden Star Gets Seneca Stake.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—With the opening fanfare of trumpets over and the excitement of the first day gone, the meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association settled down today in a calm, matter-of-fact manner to the serious business of racing. There is a lot of racing scheduled to take place between now and Aug. 26, and if circumstances are favorable, memorable turf history should be recorded. The track itself, while fast, is not as swift as it was two years ago, when track records were broken with such frequency that the sound of one being smashed created little or no excitement at all.

There was a change in the weather which proved most agreeable to the patrons of the sport. A cool breeze swept over the course and a drop in the temperature of almost twenty degrees made the afternoon at the track a pleasure.

Harry Payne Whitney's Pennant, which won the Futurity in 1913, and was second to Friar Rock in the Brooklyn Handicap, his only start this year, today won a six-furlong handicap for three-year-olds and upward. This event, with the Seneca of $1,500, a selling affair, were the features of the card.

Pennant's victory was most impressive, inasmuch as he won going away at the finish and had three lengths to spare when the judges' stand was passed. The son of Peter Pan was an odds-on favorite and did not leave the issue in doubt for a moment. The early pace was set by Gifford A. Cochran's Prince of Como, which went out at the start and took a commanding lead, but the Disguise gelding found the pace too hot and had to succumb to the onrushing Pennant, which flashed past the leader to take command, after which the Whitney horse was practically allowed down to win as he pleased.

Blind Baggage and August Belmont's Delancy showed lots of speed in the last furlong and came on to finish in the order named. Mr. Whitney, who watched Regret's defeat on Monday, had the satisfaction of seeing Pennant's victory today.

Six horses, a small field for these days at the track, started in the Seneca Stake, the withdrawal of King's Oak and Murphy leading reduced the field from eight. Hidden Star, an importation belonging to the stable of George F. Johnson, Jr., was the first choice and turned the trick. After letting Your Host set the pace to the stretch, Hidden Star gave battle to the leaders and, passing them, drew away to win by a length from Bonnie Tess, with the Carolina Stable's entry third.

Web Carter, an outsider from the Green Tree Stable, the title under which Mrs. Payne Whitney races, was a comparatively easy winner of the jumping race for four-year-olds which have never won $1,000. Lewis Garth's Rhomb, the favorite, was the contender throughout and the latter put up a hard fight in the stretch, but Web Carter always had a little to spare and romped home.

Yesterday it was the last jump that took its toll of falls; today it was the first. Racebrook lost his rider, Harry Williams, at the first obstacle. The jockey was knocked unconscious and was carried off in the ambulance. At the Liverpool on the second round, Archdale threw Kohler, but the boy was unhurt.

After winning the mile selling race, J. M. Henry, Jr.'s, Dervish, entered for $800, was bid up to $1,300, and went to H. H. Fink. Jacklet, bearing the colors of F. C. Frisbie, which has been improving its position in each race in which it has taken part, finished second.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds, follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; selling; five furlongs. Time—1:01.

Katenka, J. O. Ke

JOHNSTON WINS FINAL IN LONGWOOD TENNIS

NATIONAL CHAMPION WINS AT LONGWOOD

W. M. Johnston, Exerting Best Skill, Smothers Armstrong in Four-Set Final.

KEEN RIVALRY IS LACKING

Philadelphian Loses Cunning Before Title-Holder—Takes One Set on Johnston's Errors.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—California tennis scored another triumph this afternoon in the final round of the Longwood singles when William M. Johnston of San Francisco defeated Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia in a four-set match, 6—0, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. Playing with all the skill at his command, the national champion had no difficulty in asserting his supremacy over the Quaker City contestant. Armstrong, whose playing in the present tournament has been a thorn to some of the prominent contenders, seemed to lose his cunning when opposing the Californian, and the element of keen competition was very much lacking.

The brilliant moments were supplied mostly by Johnston and his work drew the plaudits of the largest gathering that has witnessed any play in the tournament. About four thousand people gathered around the court and in the large grand stand. Instead, however, of seeing the sharp play which was anticipated in a final round, they witnessed a sterling exhibition by Johnston and mediocre play by Armstrong.

The Philadelphian appeared to be suffering from stage fright in the first set. He could not get his strokes running smoothly and the national champion, who started by breaking through his opponent's service, continued in the winning stride until he had taken six straight games. During this period the Philadelphian scored only two placements. His back court game, which has been his asset, did not respond to his call and he was frequently netted with an occasional drive out of the court. He could not steady himself to the sharp game which his opponent was playing, and passing strokes whizzed by him the few times that he did try to come to the net.

Johnston Best in Overhead Game.

In some of the earlier matches of the tournament Armstrong had been successful in playing a lobbing game, and he tried it this afternoon. But against Johnston there was a different story. The national champion was all but perfect overhead, in fact, during the entire match he missed only two strokes in this department. He was less steady on his ground strokes, but the percentage was always largely in his favor. It was the Californian's backhand that brought him into the greatest number of errors. He could not be sure, when volleying near the net, that he was sending the sphere true.

Armstrong did succeed in taking one set, the third, but there was a suspicion that Johnston did not seek to close the issue too early. Had he taken the third set, the match would have extended less than forty minutes. The set went to Armstrong mainly on Johnston's errors. The placements scored by each were almost equal. Although the Californian was a bit weak at this point, there is no doubt that Armstrong played his best tennis of the afternoon during the third set. Johnston, however, took chances that he would probably never have selected had he not felt assured that the match was in hand.

Armstrong Gains Confidence.

Although the Philadelphian did not gain a single game in the first set, he started the second with more confidence and won his own service, Johnston netting four points in succession, one of these an attempt to kill when close to the net. For three games the advantage went with service and then Armstrong caused a real thrill by breaking through the service of the national champion. This gave him the lead at 8—1. But he could not keep his grasp on good fortune. In the next game Johnston broke through by coming in at the net and smothering the Philadelphian's drives, and he took his own service at love, three of the points being on Armstrong's errors off service. The Californian went into a lead of 40-0 on the seventh game against Armstrong's service and then got into difficulties as a result of a period of wildness. Three times he drove out of court and it was not until the game had gone to 9—7 that he pinched out the victory. The next game was easy for him on service, but he met with another stubborn contest in breaking down the Philadelphian's service for the winning game. This was one time when Armstrong's delivery was working with effectiveness. The game went to deuce on Johnston's inability to handle the service, but he redeemed himself by some brilliant placing.

Third Set Goes to Philadelphia.

The coast star opened the third set with a number of errors. It was in many respects a reflection of his play in the third set against Washburn yesterday. The barrier caught many of his strokes, and, with Armstrong showing a real inclination toward his best shots, the champion was soon placed at a disadvantage. Johnston was broken through in the third, his antagonist sending across two pretty passing strokes as the Californian came zig-zagging into the net. A net and a double fault completed the latter's confusion.

The tables were turned in the fourth game. This time it was Armstrong who was broken through with some clever cross-courting strokes that left him standing far out of reach. It was the last game in which the champion was successful in this set.

Armstrong took a love game from Johnston on the latter's service and followed with three more, enough to win the set. Every point that went to the credit of Armstrong in the sixth game was the result of an error by the Californian, three of them being nets and the other an out. Some of the Eastern contestant's best tennis came in the following game. After Johnston had obtained a lead of 30-0 on his own service, Armstrong brought forth a pretty assortment of placement strokes that nullified any attack sent against him. He kept shooting the ball to Johnston's feet and after the game had gone to deuce, Johnston contributed to his own downfall by committing two double faults, the last one giving the Philadelphian the winning point in a 7-5 game. The Californian held to his usual play in the last game and the set went to Armstrong at 6-2.

Armstrong's hopes of victory, roused by this set in his favor, faded rapidly in the fourth and last set. The Californian traveled the path of tennis to perfection and Armstrong's assault wavered and broke against the brilliant play. Johnston ran off five games in a row in which Armstrong gained only eight points and seven of these were on errors by the champion.

There was a slight pause while Armstrong captured the sixth game and the seventh, mainly on Johnston's errors. In the eighth game the Californian closed out the victory. The last two points, in a contest that went to deuce, were nets off Armstrong's backhand.

The point scores and stroke analysis:

William M. Johnston vs. Joseph J. Armstrong.

FIRST SET.

Johnston	4	6	6	5	4	4	22	6
Armstrong	1	4	4	7	2	1	6	15	0

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	7	3	10	0	1
Armstrong	10	6	2	0	3

SECOND SET.

Johnston	1	4	1	1	4	4	9	4	6	34—6
Armstrong	4	0	4	4	2	0	7	1	4	26—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	11	7	15	0	2
Armstrong	9	9	6	0	1

THIRD SET.

Johnston	4	3	1	5	0	1	5	2	21	2
Armstrong	2	5	4	3	4	4	7	4	33	6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	11	8	10	0	8
Armstrong	4	5	11	0	1

FOURTH SET.

Johnston	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	6	29	6
Armstrong	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	4	20	2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	11	4	18	0	1
Armstrong	8	7	4	0	1

JAPANESE WIN ON COURT.

Kumagae and Mikami Make Successful Debut in Local Tennis.

A championship color was given to the open tennis tournament in singles of the Crescent Athletic Club, with the initial appearance on the Bay Ridge courts yesterday of R. Lindley Murray, the Californian who holds the national indoor singles title; Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese star, who recently won the New York State championship, and H. Mikami, another Oriental player who has appeared in a number of important tournaments.

Although New Yorkers had seen Murray before, the Oriental players had never exhibited on a local court until yesterday. Both their matches attracted big galleries. Kumagae had little trouble winning his first and second round matches. He did not have difficult opponents, however, which was fortunate for him, because he did not seem to be playing up to his game. In the first round, he won from Henry Warner at 6—1, 6—2, and in the second round he disposed of E. H. Kirkland at 6—2, 7—5.

Mikami had as his opponent in the second round George Stadel, whom he defeated at 6—2, 6—3. Murray, who expects to compete in the East versus West matches, which start at the West Side Club on Friday afternoon, received only a good workout in his match with J. A. Richards, whom he defeated at 6—1, 6—0.

The big gallery at the Kumagae-Warner and the Kumagae-Kirkland contests saw the little Japanese far from his best form. Apparently he felt that his opponents were not in his class and experimented a bit, forsaking his heavily topped driving game and his base line placing in favor of the net. He was unsteady at all times in the match with Kirkland, and frequently so wild that he drove the ball far over the heads of the spectators. In the final set, when defeat seemed imminent, he settled down, and by resorting to the style he knows best was able to take the necessary games. The summary:

SINGLES.—First Round—R. L. Murray defeated J. A. Richards, 6—1, 6—0; William Rand, 3d, won from B. Wallis Merrihew by default; Edmund J. Fixman won from Hugh Tallant by default; Frederick C. Baggs won from J. L. Appleby by default; Channing Burrows defeated G. H. Emerson by default; J. S. O'Neale defeated L. Maxwell Banks, 6—2, 7—5; Ichiya Kumagae defeated Henry W. Warner, 6—1, 6—2; M. K. Sturdy won from Robert Le Roy by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated K. D. Fischer, 5—7, 7—5, 6—3.

Second Round—Hachiahiro Mikami defeated George Stadel, 6—2, 6—3; Edmund J. Fixman defeated Frederick C. Baggs, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4; Channing Burrows defeated Robert F. Nathan, Jr., 6—2, 6—1; Roland Roberts defeated Gwynne French, 6—1, 6—2; S. Howard Voshell defeated H. H. Cohan, 6—1, 6—1; Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Arthur S. Cragin, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1; Ichiya Kumagae defeated E. H. Kirkland, 6—2, 7—5; Henry S. Parker defeated M. K. Sturdy, Jr., 6—2, 6—2; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated B. C. Moorehead, 6—2, 7—6; J. de Gaudemel defeated William E. Bourne, 6—1, 6—2; Eugene Warren won from Theodore Roosevelt Pell by default; Arthur N. Coffey won from Leonard Beekman by default.

Third Round—Arthur N. Coffey defeated Eugene Warren, 6—2, 6—2.

EAST-WEST TENNIS DRAW.

Schedule for the Inter-Sectional Tennis Matches Is Fixed.

Drawings for the East versus West tennis matches which will be played on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills on Friday and Saturday were made yesterday by Robert D. Wrenn.

The drawing brings the men together in the following order: William M. Johnston, national champion, West, versus Richard Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, former national champion, East; Clarence J. Griffin, national doubles champion, West, versus George M. Church, Western and Northwestern champion, East; Willis E. Davis, national clay court champion, West, versus Karl H. Behr, former Middle States champion, East; Robert Lindley Murray, national indoor champion, West, versus Watson M. Washburn, former metropolitan champion, East; Roland Roberts, San Francisco champion, versus either Nathaniel W. Niles or Theodore Roosevelt Pell, East. In the doubles, Behr and Frederick B. Alexander will make up the first East team to play the national champions, Johnston and Griffin. The other Eastern doubles team, Church and Williams, will face Murray and Davis.

According to the schedule which was made out yesterday, four singles matches will be played on Friday and two doubles and a singles on Saturday. Friday's matches will start at 2 o'clock, when Griffin will meet Church and Murray will play against Washburn. At 3:30 o'clock Davis will meet Behr, and half an hour later the Johnston-Williams match will start. On Saturday Williams and Church will meet Davis and Murray at 1:30. This match will be followed by the singles in which Roberts will meet either Niles or Pell, and at 4 o'clock Alexander and Behr will line up against Johnston and Griffin.

Fourth place in the Eastern team was decided at Longwood yesterday by a match between Washburn and Niles, which the former won at 4—6, 7—5, 7—5. Niles will play Pell tomorrow at the West Side Club for the right to meet Roberts in the West-East matches.

ELLEN WINS QUINCY CUP.

Boston Entry Scores 22 Points in Challenge Races Off Marblehead.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 1.—The yacht Ellen, owned and raced by C. P. Curtis, Jr., representing the Boston Y. C., today won the Quincy Challenge Cup when she finished first in the last of the series of three races. The Hayseed IV., owned by H. L. Edwards of the Gloucester Y. C., with which the Ellen divided honors in the two races yesterday, was fourth today, but held second place for the series in the point competition. The Ellen today covered the triangular course of eleven and three-eighths miles in 1:27:16.

The point totals were as follows:

Ellen, Boston Y. C., 22; Hayseed IV., Gloucester Y. C., 19; Britomart, Corinthian Y. C., 15; Sayonara II., Portland Y. C., 13; Ahmeek, Quincy Y. C., 12; Wasaka II., South Boston, Y. C., 12; Bernice, Manchester Y. C., 10; Stranger, Hingham Y. C., 2.

Braves Sign Schoolboy Catcher.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The Boston Nationals, now a baseball team without a catcher as a result of accidents to Gowdy and Tragesser in the St. Louis game yesterday, today set about filling the gap. Arthur Rico, a local schoolboy, was signed as a regular.

N. Y. Y. C. FLEET GETS AUSPICIOUS START

Squadron of Sleek Racing Craft Anchors in Hempstead Harbor to Await Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Pretty Hempstead Harbor awoke today from its customary lethargy—from the somnolence produced by its surroundings of vast estates whose owners flee here to escape the hustle of lower Broadway, and the sleepy oyster and clam dredgers who make its muddy bottom a means of livelihood. Magnificently equipped pleasure craft, slick racing craft, and noisy power boats towing the yachts which will compete in a series of races on the Sound for a week to come transformed the usually placid waters into the busiest anchorage on the Sound, and Glen Cove awoke, looked the harbor over, and enjoyed the picture.

Nature has been kind to the New York Y. C., for a brighter day, with a better breeze for the purposes of a rendezvous could not have been made to order. Commodore Baker literally flew about the harbor in his hydroplane Vim assigning anchorages to the yachts as they arrived. At 1 o'clock he scooted off cityward to come up in state on board the Viking as commander of the great and constantly growing squadron which will start on its cruise eastward at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Among the craft in the harbor which dipped their ensigns at 6 o'clock in answer to the boom of the one-pounder on Commodore George F. Baker, Jr.'s, Viking, the flagship of the squadron, were the huge black-hulled steamer Corsair, the racing sloop Grayling, and the saucy little tender Mermaid, all flying the blood-red swallow-tailed burgee, with its white star and crescent, of Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan, and the speedy auxiliary schooner Vagrant, which is to be of the racing fleet this week, and the trim little power boat Magistrate, both flying Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt's private signal of white, with blue crossed bars and a star of crimson.

Scattered about in the harbor off the quaint and historic little house, officially known as Station 10 of the New York Y. C., were the sixty-five schooners and sloops which are to form the racing section of the squadron, all as crowded with sailors in spotless white working rigs as racing regulations permit. On these also the regulation form of dipping the ensign was followed as automatically as if it were a daily mechanical operation instead of a yearly stunt, performed only at such a rendezvous as this.

From a hundred steam and power craft there was the same formal recognition of Commodore Baker's arrival and assumption of command of what was doubtless the largest and most costly squadron of pleasure craft ever assembled in the waters of New York Harbor. It does not require a very resilient imagination to include Glen Cove in the New York Harbor, in these days of express cruisers, hydroplanes, and hydroaeroplanes. Several of each class of these speed wonders hovered about the entrance to Hempstead Harbor, rushing hither and yon as if to give the laugh to their slower-going sisters, dependent on steam and sails for motive power.

Far away Chicago and Cleveland, and nearer Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston had representative yachts owners in the fleet, Arthur Meeker bringing his steam yacht Arcady from the Great Lakes for the cruise. Baltimore was represented by Henry Walters and his steamer Harada, and Isaac E. Emerson with the showy and speedy steamer Margaret. Philadelphia had a number of representatives in the harbor this evening with more to come in the morning. There at anchor tonight were Cyrus H. K. Curtis's Lyndonia, the steam H. Bromley's Lucinda, Joseph E. Widener's Wakiva, E. Walter Clark's Zipalong and his racing schooner Irolita, P. H. Johnson's Viator and Maxwell Wyeth's Emerald. Wilmington, Del., had a single representative in T. Coleman du Pont's fast Tech. Boston was represented by the schooner Constellation, owned by Commodore Herbert M. Sears of the Eastern Yacht Club, and by Arthur F. Luke's Katherine, and John S. Lawrence's Squaw.

Howard G. Borden started from his home in Oceanic, N. J., in his hydroaeroplane this morning, flew up the Jersey shore, circled the Statue of Liberty, looked over lower New York from his flier, and went to the New York Yacht Club station at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, where he dropped into the water alongside his steamer Sovereign and then steamed here to join the fleet, bringing his sky and water toy along with him.

New Yorkers who had their steam or power-propelled craft here to join the cruise were the following:

James C. and Nicholas F. Brady, with their auxiliary Atlantic; W. H. Childs, Commodore of the Indian Harbor Y. C., with Joyance; Martin J. Quinn, with Arcturus; John Borden's Kanawha, Edgar Palmer's auxiliary Guinivere, Henry P. Davison's Skipaki, O. G. Jenning's Whippet, A. J. Moxhaus's Ellen, Walther Luttgen's Lulita, W. L. Harkness's Cythera, Frederick G. Bourne's Alberta, ex-Commodore C. Ledyard Blair's Diana, Sherwood Aldrich's Alacrity, Morton F. Plant's Vanadis, Richard F. Howe's Natoma, Leonard Richard's Carola IV., J. W. and E. P. Ackerman's Florence, G. M. Pynchon's Marie, Horace E. Boucher's Zita, J. H. Ottley's Elmarlu, Robert P. Perkins's Mohican, J. R. De Lamar's May, H. W. Hanan's Maviet, William Hester's Eagle, J. T. Pratt's Grayling, George D. Pratt's Helena, and Harry L. Maxwell's Banshee.

THROCKMORTON IS VICTOR.

Beats Binzen and Will Try for National Junior Tennis Title.

Harold A. Throckmorton, the national interscholastic tennis champion, and holder of the New Jersey State title, yesterday earned the right to compete for the national junior championship later this month by defeating Elliot Binzen, Captain of the Fordham University team, in the final round of the Middle States sectional title class on the Forest Hills courts of the West Side Tennis Club. Throckmorton won handily by 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Benjamin Letson of De Witt Clinton High School qualified to play for the national boys' championship, which will be contested in conjunction with the junior title events, by defeating J. Kemmerer of Pleasantville, N. Y., in the final round of the boys' sectional championship by 6—4, 6—4.

Throckmorton did not have to exert himself at any time against Binzen. The Fordham Captain seemed to be off his game. In his semi-final match Throckmorton lost the first set to Herbert L. Bowman of Mount Vernon. However, he redeemed himself by taking eighteen out of the ensuing nineteen games, winning three sets at 6—1, 6—0, 6—0. The summary:

JUNIOR SINGLES.—Semi-final Round—Harold A. Throckmorton defeated Herbert L. Bowman, 5—7, 6—1, 6—0, 6—0; Elliot F. Binzen defeated D. F. McCord, 6—1, 6—2, 8—6, 6—3.

Final Round—Harold A. Throckmorton defeated Elliot F. Binzen, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

BOYS' SINGLES.—Semi-final Round—J. Kammerer defeated Harold Taylor, 6—1, 10—12, 6—4; Benjiman Letson defeated Gerald Donaldson, 6—4, 6—3.

Final Round—Benjamin Letson defeated J. Kemmerer, 6—4, 6—4.

KELLY MAY ROW DIBBLE.

Quaker Sculler Accepts, with Conditions, Champion's Challenge.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1. — John Kelly, the champion sculler of the Vesper Boat Club of this city, said today that he would accept under certain conditions the challenge of Robert G. Dibble, the Canadian and American amateur champion, to row three races in September. Dibble, who is a Lieutenant in the 180th Sportsmen's Battalion in camp in Canada, wants to row Kelly at a mile and a quarter, a mile and a half and three miles.

MEADOW BROOK IN FINAL.

Polo Four Will Play Aiken for Randolph Cup—Pt. Judith Wins Also.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—Playing on the best turf of the season, two fast games were decided in the Polo Association tournament this afternoon at the Point Judith Club. The semi-final for the Randolph Cup was a victory for the Meadow Brook Rugby four, who gave two goals to the Deal team, and won by 12 to 4. Deal's brace of counts was earned by Meyers, who had as one of his mounts a neat acting gray. The fifth and sixth periods were the only ones in which the Jerseymen made scores. Cooley accounted for six of the dozen goals earned by the Rugbyites.

The winners will play the Aiken Redbirds, who have advanced by default from the Bryn Mawr Freebotters, in the final game.

The second contest was the best for pace and clean hitting of the tournament, and it opened the series for the Rathborne Memorial Cups, for teams with an aggregate of not more than fourteen goals. It was an unexpected victory for Pont Judith, which received five goals, and defeated Cooperstown, 11½ to 5½. Young Wanamaker, playing near and offside hits with equal facility, led the scoring for Point Judith, and he had good support from his teammates.

Le Boutillier had two grays saddled that excited comment, one very fast newcomer from California and the veteran Canadian mount, Gimcrack, still active in the game after ten seasons. Tomorrow the Army and Navy Cup series will be started with a game between Meadow Brook third and the first Meadow Brook Rugby four.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

MEADOW BROOK.	Hdcp.	DEAL.	Hdcp.
1—Douglass Burden	1	1—M. J. Stern	1
2—J. C. Cookey	3	2—G. C. Sherman	2
3—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	4	3—J. E. Meyer	2
Back—G. M. Heckscher	1	Back—J. B. Williamson	2
Total	9	Total	7

Meadow Brook Rugby—Goals earned, 12; total, 12. Deal—Goals earned, 2; by handicap, 2; total, 4. Individual goals—For Rugby: Cooley, 6; Burden, 2; Hitchcock, 2; Heckscher, 2. For Deal: Meyer, 2. Referee—Arthur Cooley.

SECOND GAME.

COOPERSTOWN.	Hdcp.	POINT JUDITH.	Hdcp.
1—Q. A. Shaw 2d	3	1—P. Stevenson	2
2—L. E. Boutillier	3	2—R. Wanamaker	3
3—Howard Phipps	4	3—P. S. P. Randolph, 2	
Back—B. K. Gatins	4	Back—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.	4
Total	14	Total	9

Cooperstown—Goals earned, 6; less penalties, ½; total, 5½. Point Judith—Goals earned, 7; by handicap, 5; less penalties, ½; total, 11½. Individual goals—For Cooperstown: Phipps, 3; Gatins, 2; Le Boutellier, 1. For Point Judith: Wanamaker, 3; Randolph, Jr., 2; Randolph, Sr., 1; Stevenson, 1. Penalties—Fouls against Randolph, Jr., and Gatins. Referee—E. W. Hopping.

HACKENSACK WOMEN WIN.

Defeat Westfield in Sectional Golf Team Match.

Only one out of six team matches scheduled yesterday in the New Jersey section of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association was played, and this resulted in a victory for Hackensack over the Westfield team by the score of 12 points to 0. The Hackensack team made a clean sweep, scoring the maximum points in each match. The summary:

HACKENSACK.		WESTFIELD.	
Mrs. T. H. Thomas	3	Mrs. W. R. Davis	0
Mrs. J. C. Barclay	3	Miss H. Gardner	0
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker	3	Mrs. G. W. Randall	0
Mrs. M. P. Gardiner	3	Mrs. O. Knight	0
Total	12	Total	0

Played at Hackensack.

MAKES NINTH HOLE IN ONE.

C. M. Jones Uses Single Stroke for 159-Yard Hole at Baltusrol.

C. M. Jones of the Arcola Country Club, playing as a guest of Grenville Parker at Baltusrol yesterday, made the ninth hole in a single stroke. This is a sidehill-pitch-shot, 150 yards from tee to green, and has caused difficulty for more than one famous golfer in the many championships that have been played over the Baltusrol course. Jones received his congratulations modestly and agreed that luck might have had some part in the feat.

Judge Gildersleeve's Good Card.

Judge Henry Gildersleeve celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday yesterday by engaging in a hand-to-hand battle with Colonel Bogie on the Oakland links. The jurist showed that his golf is of the brand that improves with age by turning in a card of 84, which, with his handicap of seven strokes, left him all square with the mythical Colonel for the celebration round.

MISS WAGNER ADVANCES.

Defeats Miss Bogert in Tennis Tourney at Edgemere.

Miss Marie Wagner, former indoor champion in singles, yesterday began the defense of her Long Island championship by winning two matches in the title tournament of the Woodmere Club at Woodmere, L. I. Miss Wagner advanced to the fourth round, defeating Miss Helen Bogert at 6—3, 6—1 in the second round, and Miss Margaret Grove at 6—0, 6—2 in the third round.

Miss Helen Bernhard, whose play on the opening day of the Woodmere tournament showed skill, continued her advance yesterday by putting Miss G. Levy out in the third round by 6—3, 6—2. Miss Gertrude Della Torre also advanced a bracket by defeating Miss Elsu Rayser in a keenly contested third round match at 2—6, 6—2, 6—1. The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round — Miss G. Levy defeated Miss Edith Carson, 8—6, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Helen Lynch defeated Miss L. Weil, 6—4, 7—5; Mrs. D. W. Benson defeated Mrs. A. Seidenberg, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Helen Bogert, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. Ludlum, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round—Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Miss G. Levy, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. J. Rosenthal defeated Miss Helen Lynch, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. E. Marcus defeated Mrs. D. W. Benson, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Elsu Rayser, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1; Miss D. Mordecai defeated Mrs. F. Hirsch, 6—1, 8—6; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. Sell, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Margaret Grove, 6—0, 6—2.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China, (especially addressed mail only,) (via Seattle)—Sado Maru ..... Aug. 3

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... Aug. 4

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia ..... Aug. 5

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru ..... Aug. 7

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra ..... Aug. 10

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai ..... Aug. 11

Post Office News Item.

Postmaster Morgan calls attention to the fact that business houses in Argentina are subjected to considerable inconvenience and additional expense in the receipt of catalogues and samples of merchandise from the United States on account of the customs regulations of that country, for the reason that such articles are frequently forwarded by exporters in this country as parcel post packages instead of as packages of printed matter or trade samples in the regular mail.

As the forwarding of the articles in question by parcel post to Argentina under the conditions prescribed is, no doubt, prejudicial to the interests of exporters in the United States as well as to importers in Argentina, the Postmaster brings this matter to the attention of patrons of his office desiring to promote trade with Argentina.

The rate of postage applicable to printed matter in international mail is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces, subject to a weight limit of four pounds six ounces, and the rate applicable to bona fide trade samples is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces, with a minimum charge of 2 cents per package, and subject to a weight limit of 12 ounces; while the rate applicable to parcel post packages is 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises...5:51 | Sun sets...7:12 | Moon sets...8:37

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:25	9:43	3:31	8:42
Governors Island	9:52	9:53	4:08	4:17
Hell Gate	11:38	11:59	5:49	5:58

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 1.

SS Burmese Prince, La Pallice, July 20.
SS Atlantis, Saya, July 28.
SS Coya, Baltimore, July 29.
SS Metapan, Cristobal, July 26.
SS Rodfaxe, Porto Barrios, July 21.
SS Tourgai, Hull, July 16.
SS Mathilde, Cristobal, July 21.
SS El Paso, Galveston, July 24.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, July 24.
SS Pioneer, New Orleans, July 24.
SS Lampasas, Tampa, July 27.
SS Mexico, Havana, July 29.
SS Hohawk, Jacksonville, July 29.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, July 28.
SS Nueces, Galveston, July 25.
SS Tsushima Maru, Cristobal, July 24.
SS Ancon, Cristobal, July 25.
SS Verona, Naples, July 17.
SS Alexandrian, London, July 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Patria	Palermo	July 9
Ronsdalsfjord	Kirkwall	July 18
Omsk	Shields	July 15
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Luise	Barcelona	July 16
Kirkoswald	Gandia	July 16
Gamma	Kirkwall	July 19
Enrica	Savona	July 15
Kiev	Glasgow	July 20
Strathleven	Havre	July 20
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Mandeville	Jamaica	July 28
El Rio	Galveston	July 27

DUE TOMORROW.

Zaandyk	Kirkwall	July 22
Fandango	Cardiff	July 20
Agios Georgios	Barcelona	July 11
Atahualpa	Barbados	July 26
Almirante	Kingston	July 29
Caracas	San Juan	July 29
Florizel	St. John's	July 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 31
Momus	New Orleans	July 29
El Occidente	Galveston	July 28

DUE FRIDAY.

†Cedric	Liverpool	July 26
Waaldyk	Kirkwall	July 23
Alston	Bordeaux	July 21
Charilaos	Oran	July 17
Prins Willem I	Haiti	July 29
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 1
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 29

DUE SATURDAY.

†Noordam	Falmouth	July 27
Andania	London	July 26
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Quetra	Liverpool	July 22
Veenbergen	Rotterdam	July 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 2

DUE SUNDAY.

Harpagus	Marseilles	July 21
Cannizaro	Middlesbrough	July 22
Tajama Maru	London	July 23
Monterey	Vera Cruz	July 28
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 3
Iroquois	Turks Island	Aug. 1
Acre	Bahia	July 15
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 2

DUE MONDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	July 29
Cadiz	Las Palmas	July 28
Lydie	Newport	July 24
Pastores	Port Limon	July 30
Coamo	San Juan	July 29
Docharra	Montevideo	July 9

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mooremack, Rio de Janeiro	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Adriatic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mooremack, Rio de Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
United States, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Trinidad, Barbados	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Stephen R. Jones, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Camaguey, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hilarius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pannonia, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Eastern Prince, Rio de Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Cristobal	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Munamar, Antilles	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Noordam, Falmouth	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Mongolia, London	——	12:00 M.
Frans, Bergen	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 1.

SS Patria, Marseilles to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 2d, afternoon. Fabre Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 145 miles W. of Morro Castle at 8 P. M. July 31.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 123 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Georgia, Port Arthur to New York, was 259 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 165 miles S. at noon.

SS Munamar, Nipe to New York, was 406 miles S. at noon.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 446 miles S. at noon.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 14 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 288 miles E. S. E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 155 miles S. at noon.

SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 118 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 255 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Caracas, Curacao to New York, was 466 miles S. at noon.

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Great Britain, †Ireland, and South

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Possibility of Union Pacific Distribution, Strike Concern, and new War Orders Chief Factors.

Three matters stood out prominently in yesterday's financial discussion: The renewed wave of war orders; concern over the threatened railway strike, and the possibility of a special distribution on Union Pacific. The last named was the newest, the new war orders held second place in point of novelty, while the concern over the railroad situation was a factor of long standing to which new importance was given by the fact that the representatives of the brotherhoods are now engaged in the task of counting the strike vote. The market's response to these several influences and the others which in varying degree entered into the sum total of the day's market sentiment was a little increase in activity and an irregular price movement in which stood out prominently the strength of some of the war order stocks and the sharp upward movement in Union Pacific.

While it is necessary to sift carefully the reports of war orders that reach Wall Street, which is only too willing to exaggerate such news, there is enough evidence at hand to create the impression that a new and, to many people, an unexpected stage has been reached in the placing of war orders in the United States. It may, of course, be only a passing development, and it is necessary to guard against that possibility in basing market conclusions upon the reappearance in considerable volume of shell orders and the like. In respect to the railroad situation it still seems that the possibilities of the situation are too grave for them to be ignored by any of the elements in the community which might have a hand in the avoidance of so serious a disaster as a country-wide railroad strike. There is believed to be no immediate menace, for it is taken for granted that the strike, if it comes at all, would come only after long negotiation, and even then it would seem extremely improbable inasmuch as the public interest would be so overwhelmingly against letting matters take a course which would lead to such an outcome. Meanwhile, however, there is concern and just now the concern voiced in railroad circles is a little greater than at any previous period of the labor controversy.

Traders as a rule are more interested in specific than in general developments, and for the reason that the former exert their influence more quickly. At the same time it can more readily be gauged. Traders, therefore, took very keen interest yesterday in the report that there was likelihood of another Union Pacific special distribution. What was most talked about was a disposition of railroad securities still remaining in the Union Pacific treasury, but that seems to be less probable than an extra distribution in cash. The earnings of the Union Pacific have been large, and it is not believed that the directorate of that road is altogether disinclined to give the stockholders some additional benefit out of the earnings of an exceptional year. Union Pacific is expected to show about 16 per cent. earned for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, and that is a large enough margin above the 8 per cent. which the road is now paying on its common stock to permit of an additional payment. There is at least that much basis for the talk of a special Union Pacific dividend.

It is necessary to bear in mind, however, that the earnings for the balance of this calender year are closely related to the outcome of the crops which have not yet reached maturity, and also that the Union Pacific, like all of the rest of the railroads, is concerned in the demands which the railroad brotherhoods have made. It would seem probable that any extra distribution would be allowed to wait both on the outcome of this year's crops and upon the settlement of the railroad wage demands. If this should be the view of the Directors it is likely that an extra cash dividend, if it is to be paid, would not be declared for several months to come. Yesterday's report in Stock Exchange circles that such a distribution was likely to be ordered at the August meeting of the Directors ignored the probability that such a step would not be taken in the midst of the most important labor controversy in which the railroads have been engaged in a generation, if it is not the most important labor controversy with which they have ever been confronted.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Provv. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100½	3.95
Argen. Gvt. Disc.		Feb.21,'17	98	98⅜	6.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100	100⅜	5.40
Argen. Govt.	6	May15,'20	99¼	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100⅜	4.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100⅜	4.75
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.90
Provv. of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	100	6.00
Provv. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	95	96½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101⅛	1.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	103	3.75
Provv. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1923	99	100½	4.85
Provv. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.80
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	96⅜	5.10
Provv. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99⅜	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	98¾	99⅛	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	98¾	99⅛	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅛	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	101	3.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	100⅛	4.45
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	97½	98⅝	4.50
Anaconda	6	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.60
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101⅜	102¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100½	100¾	4.85
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	98	99	5.90
Can. North	6	July 10,'18	99	100	6.00
Can. Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅛	101⅜	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	103	3.50
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅜	97⅝	4.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.20
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	99	99	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅛	..
Den. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1917	101	101⅛	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1917	100⅝	101	4.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100½	100¼	4.87
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98⅝	99⅛	5.40
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101½	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	98¼	99¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96¾	97⅛	7.80
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99½	100	5.00
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅝	99¾	4.85
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99½	99¾	6.60
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	98¾	99	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 8,'21	100¼	100⅜	4.25
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99½	100¾	4.75
Rem. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	95½	96⅛	6.70
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.30
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98	99	..
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. F. Trust.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	..
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98¼	98⅝	5.97
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS.

Our soldiers on the border will be glad to have The New York Times sent to them regularly. Daily and Sunday, per month 75 cents, postpaid. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 1, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	334,608
Same day last year	710,647
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	94,524,431
Same period last year	77,890,507
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
95½	96⅛	100	Acme Tea 1st pf.	96	96	96	96	...
17½	17⅝	400	Alaska Gold Mines.	17½	17½	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
74	75	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
70	70⅝	1,500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	69¾	71⅞	69¾	70⅝	+ 1⅛
89	89¼	2,800	Am. Beet Sugar.	89	89¾	88⅝	89⅞	+ ⅞
195	196	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf. tr.	195	195	195	195	— 3
55¼	55½	8,700	Am. Can.	56	56⅞	55¼	55⅝	— ⅝
59½	59¾	3,800	Am. Car & Fdry.	58⅞	59¼	58¼	59⅛	+ ⅞
142	143	400	Am. Coal Products.	141⅞	142	141⅞	142	+ 3⅛
10¼	11	200	Am. H. & Leather.	10⅜	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅞
53½	54	1,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	53½	54⅞	53¼	54	+ ⅞
27⅛	28	900	Am. Ice Securities.	27¼	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ⅝
69½	69¾	15,250	Am. Locomotive.	67½	69¾	67¼	69½	+ 3
101	102	600	Am. Locomotive pf.	101	101½	101	101½	+ ½
93¼	94	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	94	94	93⅞	93⅞	— ⅞
111	112	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+1½
84	86	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	—1⅛
51½	52¼	500	Am. Steel F'dries.	52¾	52⅞	52	52	— ¼
120½	120¾	600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	120½	120¾	120¼	120¾	...
220	222½	600	Am. Tobacco.	223½	223½	222	222	—2
26¼	28	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	26	26	26	26	+1
33½	34	1,900	Am. Zinc L. S.	33	34¼	33	34	+ ⅞
30	67	400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf.	62⅜	63¼	62½	63⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	70½	2,300	Anaconda Cop. Co.	78¾	79¼	78⅞	79¼	+ ⅛
102⅜	103	4,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102½	103	102¼	102½	— ⅜
99	99⅞	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅞	99	98⅞	99	...
63	64	800	At., Gulf & W. I.	63	63⅞	63	63¼	+ ¼
64	64½	500	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	64	64½	64	64½	+ ½
71⅞	72	4,300	Baldwin Loco.	72	72¼	71½	72	+1⅛
85½	85½	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	85¼	85⅞	85¼	85½	+ ⅛
74	74¼	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅞
84½	85	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	...
128	131	100	Bklyn Union Gas.	129	129	129	129	...
67¼	68	1,800	Butte & Superior.	67¼	68⅜	67¼	68	+ ⅜
17⅜	18	600	California Petrol.	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
175½	176½	1,700	Canadian Pacific.	177¼	177¼	175¾	176¼	— ¾
54	54⅜	200	Central Leather Co.	54¼	54¾	54¼	54¼	...
110	112	100	Central Leather pf.	112	112	112	112	...
103¼	105	200	Chandler Motor.	105	105	105	105	+ ½
60¼	60⅞	200	Chesapeake & Ohio.	60¼	60½	60¼	60½	...
12⅜	13	100	Chi. Great Western.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
95¾	96	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95¼	96	95¼	96	+1⅛
129	129¾	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	128½	128½	128	128	— ½
129	130	100	Chi. & Northwest.	129	130	129	129	+1
17½	17¾	12,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19¾	19¾	17¼	17½	—2⅛
20	20⅛	100	Chile Copper.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅝
47⅝	47⅞	200	Chino Copper.	47⅞	47⅞	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
80	82½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80⅛	80⅛	80½	80⅛	+ ⅛
70	75	300	Cluett, Peabody Co.	75	75	73	73	+ ⅝
43¾	..	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron.	44	44¼	44	44	+ ⅛
134	135	2,840	Consolidated Gas.	134	135½	134	135	+1¾
106¼	110½	100	Continental Can pf.	107	107	107	107	—1
13⅜	14	300	Corn Products Ref.	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
69½	69¾	9,800	Crucible Steel.	69½	70	69¼	69¾	+ ⅞
116	116¾	100	Crucible Steel pf.	116	116	116	116	...
59	59½	2,000	Cuba Cane Sugar.	59¼	59⅝	59	59¼	— ⅛
94½	95	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	...
34	34½	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	34	34	34	34	— ½
139	180½	70	Detroit Edison Co.	139	139⅝	139	139⅜	...
44½	..	300	Distillers' Secur.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	...
67¼	67	200	Elec. Storage Bat.	67¾	66⅞	65¾	66⅞	+1⅞
35½	35¾	4,400	Erie.	35	35⅞	35	35⅞	+ ⅛
52½	52½	200	Erie 1st pf.	51¾	52⅛	51¾	52⅛	+ ⅞
52	52⅛	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	52½	53½	52½	53½	—1
169	169½	1,700	General Electric.	169	169⅜	169	169	...
500	524	100	General Motors.	500	500	500	500	...
117⅜	118	2,100	General Motors pf.	116	118	116	118	+2½
72¼	72⅝	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	72⅞	73	72⅜	72⅝	— ¼
117⅜	117¾	2,800	Great Northern pf.	117¼	117¾	116⅞	117¼	...
34⅞	35	200	G. N. Ore Cert.	35	35	35	35	...
46⅛	47	100	Greene-Cananea.	46½	46½	46⅛	46½	+ ½
102½	103	600	Illinois Central.	102½	103	102½	103	...
48¼	48¾	2,500	Inspiration Copper.	47⅞	48¼	47⅞	48¼	+ ⅜
41	43	200	Int. Agricultural pf.	41¾	41¾	41½	41½	—2⅝
106	110	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
15,500	20¾	15,500	Int. Mer. Mar.	20¼	20⅝	20⅝	20¾	+ ½
21,500	88⅞	21,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr.	88¼	88⅞	87⅞	88¼	+ ⅛
44	44¼	1,900	Int. Nickel.	44¼	44⅜	44	44	— ⅛
105	106	100	Int. Nickel pf.	105	105	105	105	—2
14⅜	14½	400	Int. Paper.	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
66¼	66½	800	Int. Paper pf.	66	66½	66	66½	+ ½
24	25	100	Kansas City South.	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	+ ½
71⅝	72	800	Kelly Spring Tire.	71¼	71⅞	71¼	71⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	45¼	8,650	Kennecott Copper.	45¼	45¼	44⅜	45¼	+ ¼
127	128	8	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	128	128	128	128	...
70¾	71	200	Lackawanna Steel.	71	71	71	71	...
44	44¼	300	Lee Rubber & Tire.	44	44	44	44	...
77¼	77⅝	100	Lehigh Valley.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅛
81	81½	100	Mackay Cos.	81½	81½	81½	81½	...
120	130	100	Manhattan Elev.	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	+ ⅝
81	81⅝	18,800	Maxwell Motors.	81⅜	82⅞	80⅝	81¼	...
86¼	87½	200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87⅜	87⅝	87⅛	87½	+ ½
57½	58½	2,000	Max. Motors 2d pf.	57½	58⅞	57½	58	+ ⅜
61	62	100	May Dept. Stores.	62	62	62	62	...
98	98¼	9,100	Mexican Petroleum.	97⅝	98⅜	96⅞	98¼	...
33¼	33⅝	1,100	Miami Copper.	33¼	33½	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
123⅜	124½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	123⅜	124	123⅜	124	+ ⅝
3½	4	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	4	4	3½	3½	— ⅛
10½	11	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	—1
4½	5	5,200	Missouri Pacific.	5½	5½	4⅜	4½	— ¾
4½	4⅝	4,000	Do., trust rcts.	5¼	5½	4⅜	4½	—1
120	121	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	+ ¼
22⅜	23⅛	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅝
63½	64	100	Nat. Lead.	63	63	63	63	— ⅝
17	17⅛	800	Nevada Con. Cop.	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ¼
125	129⅜	500	N. Y. Air Brake.	129	129	129	129	+1
103⅞	104	1,700	N. Y. Central.	103½	104	103½	104	+1
58⅜	59½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅜	59⅜	+1⅝
20¼	20⅞	200	N. Y. Ont. & West.	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
128¼	129	400	Norfolk & Western.	128	128½	128	128½	+ ½
66	68	250	North American.	68	68	67⅝	67⅞	— ¼
110½	110⅝	1,800	Northern Pacific.	110½	110⅜	110¼	110½	...
20	22	100	Pacific Mail.	20	20	20	20	...
55⅜	55⅞	4,600	Penn. R. R.	55⅜	55⅞	55⅜	55⅜	...
101½	102	500	People's G., Chi.	101	101⅜	101	101⅜	+1¼
39⅜	40¼	100	Philadelphia Co.	39¾	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
27⅛	28	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal.	26¼	27½	26¼	27½	+1½
27½	28	800	Pitts. C. ctfs of dep.	26¾	27½	26¾	27½	+1½
98	99½	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	+ ⅛
47⅜	48	700	Pressed Steel Car.	47⅞	48	47½	47½	...
100½	102	400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100½	100¼	100½	100½	...
42	43	300	Railway Steel Sp.	43	43	43	43	...
22⅜	23	700	Ray Con. Copper.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ¾
95⅜	95¾	6,600	Reading.	95⅝	95½	94½	95¼	...
44⅜	46	100	Reading 2d pf.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅝
47	47¼	400	Rep. Iron & Steel.	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
109½	110½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
200	202	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	200½	200½	200	200⅜	+ ⅝
26	27	100	Shattuck-Arizona.	26	26	26	26	...
44	45	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+2
98¼	98¾	2,500	Southern Pacific.	97⅞	98¼	97⅜	98¼	+ ⅝
23¼	23⅜	3,500	Southern Railway.	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅝
67⅞	68	400	Southern Ry. pf.	67⅞	68	67¼	68	+1
..	..	740	Standard Milling rcts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
127	127⅝	12,200	Studebaker Co.	128	128⅜	126⅝	127⅛	— ⅛
109	111	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	+1½
25¼	25½	400	Tennessee Copper.	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
104	105	1,500	Texas Co.	105½	105½	104	105	...
61¾	62	500	Third Avenue.	61¾	62	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
39⅞	41	500	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	40	40⅝	40	40½	+ ⅝
139¼	139¾	17,900	Union Pacific.	137½	139¼	137	139¼	+2½
82¾	82⅞	1,000	Union Pacific pf.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	+ ¼
99½	99⅝	5,100	United Cigar Stores.	98	99½	98	99⅛	+1⅝
156½	157½	1,000	United Fruit Co.	157	157⅜	157	157½	+ ¾
21	23½	100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	22	22	22	22	—1
19½	20	700	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20¾	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ¼
110½	111	9,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	108⅜	111¼	108⅜	111	+3
52	53	100	U. S. Rubber.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅝
86¾	87	25,900	U. S. Steel.	86¾	87	86½	87	+ ⅝
116⅜	117⅛	900	U. S. Steel pf.	116¾	117	116¾	117	+ ½
76⅝	77½	1,900	Utah Copper.	76⅞	77¼	76⅞	77⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	41	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical.	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	+ ⅜
50¼	50½	2,300	Wabash pf. A.	50¼	50¾	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
126	128	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	127	127	127	127	...
27½	28	400	Western Maryland.	27⅛	27¾	27⅛	27¾	+ ¾
93	93¼	100	Western Union Tel.	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
57⅛	57¾	6,800	Westingh. E. & M.	57⅛	58¼	57⅛	57¾	+ ⅛
235	260	100	Weyman Bruton Co.	255	255	255	255	+30
56¼	56⅝	19,900	Willys-Overland.	58¾	58⅞	56	56½	—1¾
52	52½	1,100	Wisconsin Central.	50	52	50	52	+ 2
136½	137	200	Woolw., (F.W.) Co.	137	137	136⅝	136⅝	+ ⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	4	4	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	..
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	..
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	..
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	●3½

*Up to 60 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

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Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3⅜

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High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
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4 months.....3¼@3½%

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4 to 6 months.....3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76½	— .00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	..

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Babcock & Wilcox
Am. Seeding Mach. Pfd.
Celluloid Co.
Gold & Stock Teleg. Co.
Tunnel R. R. of St. L.
Barnhart Bros & Spind. 1st
Mutual Union Teleg. 5s
Northwest Telegraph 4½s
Harlem River & Pt. Ches. 4s
Long Island R. R. Gen'l 4s
Richmond & Allegheny 4s
United Lead 5s
Broadway Surface 5s

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$250,000 Pulaski Co., Ky. R. & B. 4½s

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WAR ORDER TRADE EXPECTED TO GO ON

National City Bank Sees Signs of a Long Continuation of the Conflict.

CROPS AT CRITICAL STAGE

Wisdom of Extending Income Tax to Cover Non-Resident Aliens Questioned in August Letter.

There is no warrant for the prevalent belief that the war order business in the United States is nearing an end, according to the National City Bank, which says in its August letter that all present signs are against an early termination of the struggle. The Allies have been inspired with new confidence and the Germanic powers are not disheartened. After two years of war, money is raised as easily as in the first six months. The reserves of the great banks of England, France, Germany, and Russia are about as strong in proportion to their liabilities as they were a year ago.

The belligerents are all producing vastly more war supplies than a year ago, and the Allies are probably less dependent upon the United States than they were, but fighting at the present pace takes ammunition and supplies upon an immensely greater scale. When trade opportunities in all parts of the world are taken into the account, there appears to be little probability of a decline of American exports while the war lasts.

The crops are at a critical stage, and reports from different sections are conflicting. The City Bank summary says that the Winter wheat has been harvested under good weather conditions. The acreage was reduced and the stand over most of the territory was below the average, but the grain is of good quality. Corn had a late start, but made remarkable progress in July under the hot weather. It has now reached the stage where heat will be damaging unless rains are timely. The hay crop is heavy, but some loss has been suffered through excessive rains. Oats and barley have been harvested in good condition and potatoes promise a good yield.

The cotton crop is in an uncertain state. The acreage is about 12 per cent. larger than last year's, and the promise up to the middle of July was for a crop of approximately 14,500,000 bales. Since then cotton has been hurt by rains. If the war should end, opening the bare markets of Germany and Austria, the new crop is expected to bring a high price, but if these markets remain inaccessible and the crop is above 13,000,000 bales, it is probably that there will be cotton to carry into next year.

Regarding the decision to extend the income tax to cover non-resident aliens the City Bank says:

"Foreign holders of American securities will have to pay a double tax upon so much of their incomes as they receive from American securities. The right of this Government to levy upon income accruing upon property in the United States can hardly be questioned, but the expediency of doing so is very doubtful. The income taxes of European countries, and particularly of Great Britain, which is the chief foreign market for our securities, are very heavy, and bound to be so for many years, and additional taxes by the United States will undoubtedly tend to restrict investments in this country. The immediate effect will be to help the British Government's campaign for the sale of British holdings of American securities, and after the war is over, when British investors look abroad again, this tax will count against the United States and in favor of countries which will be inviting capital."

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100	100¼	100	100¼
6s	Sept., 1917	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s	June, 1965	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	108
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4½s	May, 1957	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	May, 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	April, 1966	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅞	..	102⅞	108
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅝	103	102⅝	108
4½s	Mar., '60 op. '30	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4s	Nov., 1958	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4s	May, 1957	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4s	Nov., 1956	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1955	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅝	100¼	99⅞	100¼
3½s	Nov., 1955	89⅝	..	89⅝	..
3½s	May, 1954	90¼	91¼	90½	91¼
3½s	May, 1954	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼
4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	..	4.05	..
3½s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s	1940-1942	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1918-1923	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.05	..

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Joseph Herbert has been elected First Vice President of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway. Edwin Gould will act as President as well as Chairman of the Board.

The New York Curb Market Association has listed 650,000 common shares of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation, par value $10; also 750,000 shares of the Stutz Motor Car Company of America, Inc., no par value.

Arklay King, member of the New York Stock Exchange, has been admitted to the firm of D. T. Moore & Co.

Fall River, Mass., has sold $350,000 4 per cent. bonds to Blodgett & Co. of Boston, at 100.689.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee under the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Fairmont Coal Company, will receive offers of bonds of that company to exhaust $22,915 at a price not to exceed 105 and accrued interest.

E. S. Hartwell of the Cripple Creek Central Railway Company announces that the transfer office of the company has been moved from New York to Colorado Springs, Col.

The Directors of the National City Bank yesterday elected P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine Company, a member of the board. Mr. Franklin will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. A. Valentine, due to ill-health.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities ruled yesterday that contracts for American Foreign Securities Company three-year 5 per cent. gold notes "when issued" must be settled on Friday, Aug. 4, 1916. Settlement of contracts may be enforced "under the rule," and temporary certificates for $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 will be a delivery.

Notification has been given by the E. W. Bliss Company that its $748,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds are called and may be redeemed at the Franklin Trust Company on and after Oct. 1 at their par value, together with the 10 per cent. premium provided for in the bond. These bonds were issued in 1902 to acquire the stock of the United States Projectile Company and other companies, and constitute the only outstanding bonded indebtedness of the E. W. Bliss Company.

The United Verde Copper Company of Boston has declared a regular dividend of 75 cents a share and an extra dividend of the same amount. This declaration makes thirteen consecutive monthly dividends of 75 cents and three extra dividends of 75 cents each.

Amos J. Mace, manager of the import and export division of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, was elected a Vice President of the company yesterday. Mr. Mace began with Gaston, Williams & Wigmore in 1915 as assistant to Mr. Williams, and a few months later took charge of the entire office. Afterward he was appointed head of the Russian and Far Eastern departments, and was finally made manager of the entire import and export divisions.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist gives bid and asked prices of hundreds of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by well-known houses. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents; $4 a year. High-class financial weekly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In a generally firm market the business in odd lots on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was on a large scale, with the trading list a broad one. Union Pacific was the feature in the closing dealings. Other railroad stocks developed firmness with the exception of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. A number of the "war issues" made sharp gains early in the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
250	Am. B. Sugar	89	89¾	88⅞	89⅞
520	Am. Can	55⅝	56⅜	55⅝	55⅞
270	Am. Car. & F.	59	59½	58⅝	59⅛
170	Am. Ice Sec	27½	27½	27⅜	27⅜
1,440	Am. Locome	67⅛	69¾	67⅛	69⅝
120	Am. Smelting	93⅛	94	93½	94
20	Am. St. Fds	52⅞	52⅞	52½	52⅞
20	Am. Zinc	34	34⅜	34	34⅜
520	Anac. Copper	78⅝	79¼	78⅝	79¼
40	A., T. & S. F.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
890	Baldwin Loco	72	72⅜	71½	71⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio	85⅝	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜
60	Butte & Sup	68⅝	69	68⅛	68⅝
120	Can. Pacific	177⅞	177⅞	176	176
60	C., M. & St. P.	95½	95½	95¼	95½
820	C., R. I. & P.	18⅜	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞
60	Chino Copper	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
190	Col. Fuel & I.	44¾	44¾	43⅞	44⅛
170	Con. Gas	134⅝	135¼	134⅝	134⅞
80	Corn Products	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1,700	Crucible Steel	69¾	70	69¼	69⅝
60	Dist. Securities	45	45	44⅝	44⅝
180	Erie	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35⅛
40	Erie 1st pf	52	52	52	52
140	Goodrich Co	72⅜	72⅞	72⅜	72⅞
70	Gt. Nor. pf	117¼	117⅞	117¼	117¼
140	Int. M. M.	26	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝
1,250	Int. M. M. pf.	86¼	88⅜	87⅞	88
70	Int. Nickel	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44¼
20	Inap. Copper	48	48	48	48
100	Kenn. Copper	44⅝	46¼	44⅝	45¼
1,600	Maxwell Mot.	81⅜	82⅞	80⅝	81
900	Mexican Pet.	98	98⅞	90⅞	98⅝
20	Mo., K. & T.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
40	Mo. Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
70	Nevada Con.	17	17	17	17
290	N. Y. Central	103¼	104¼	103¼	103⅝
40	Nor. Pacific	110⅜	110⅜	110¼	110⅜
50	Ray Copper	22⅞	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛
2,720	Reading	95⅜	95⅞	94½	95⅛
70	Reading	98½	98½	98⅝	98⅝
50	So. Railway	23	23	23	23
1,280	Studebaker	125⅛	128⅜	126⅝	127⅜
70	Tenn. Copper	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼
2,880	Union Pacific	137⅛	139½	136⅞	139⅛
80	United Fruit	157⅛	157⅛	157⅛	157⅝
50	U. S. C. I. P.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
870	U. S. Ind. Alc.	108¼	111	108¼	111
70	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	53	52⅝	53
2,520	U. S. Steel	86⅜	87¼	86½	87
20	Va. Car. Chem.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
10	Wabash pf. A	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
380	Westing. Elec	58	58	57½	57⅝
1,090	Willys-Overland	56¼	56¼	56	56⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼	.10½
600	Goldf. Cons	.88⅛	.88⅛	.88	.88
100	Iron Blossom	1.72½	1.72½	1.72½	1.72½
300	Jim Butler	.87	.87	.87	.87
300	Jumbo Ext.	.76	.76	.76	.76
100	Lone Star	.04	.04	.04	.04
900	Mexican	.18	.18	.18	.18
500	Mispah	.20	.20	.20	.20
800	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
400	Sierra Nevada	.32	.32	.32	.32
150	Tonopah Ext.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
600	Union Cons	.67	.68	.67	.68
600	West End	.79	.80	.79	.80

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.50		38.12½	38.62½
Lead	6.85		....	6.85
Spelter	9.62½	....	10.00	....
Antimony	12.50	13.00	12.50	13.00
Quicksilver	$77.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Monday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	109	0 0	111	0 0
Copper, futures	104	10 0	108	0 0
Tin, spot	167	5 0	168	10 0
Tin, futures	168	0 0	169	5 0
Spelter	53	0 0	60	0 0
Lead	28	7 0	28	10 0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Ahmeek	94	94	91	91
150	Alaska	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
3,005	Am. Zinc	33¼	34⅛	33¼	34
210	Am. Zinc pf.	63	64	63	63½
10	Anaconda	79	79	79	79
150	Arizona Com.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
175	Butte & Bal.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Butte & Sup.	68	68	68	68
60	Cal. & Ariz.	68¼	69	68⅜	69
13	Cal. & Hecla	525	525	520	525
340	Cop. Range	57½	57½	57¼	57⅜
50	East Butte	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
75	Franklin	6½	6½	6½	6½
10	Granby	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
100	Helvetia	25c.	25c.	25c.	25c.
50	Island Creek	45	45	45	45
5	Isl. Creek pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
25	Isle Royale	25	25	25	25
5	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
70	Keweenaw	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
140	Mass Con.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
175	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	Mohawk	81	81	81	81
150	New Arc	5	5	5	5
5	Nipissing	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
57	North Butte	21	21	20¾	20¾
20	Old Dominion	62	62	62	62
10	Osceola	80	80	80	80
40	Quincy	81	81	81	81
100	Shannon	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	South Utah	19c.	19c.	19c.	19c.
110	St. Mary's L.	69	69	68½	68½
890	Sup. & Bos.	4¼	4¼	4	4
1,000	Tuolumne	33c.	33c.	33c.	33c.
253	U. S. Smelt.	67½	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛
50	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
75	Utah Apex	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
65	Utah Con.	13	13	13	13
45	Utah Copper	76⅝	77	76⅝	77
905	Utah Metal	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
90	Wolverine	47¼	47¼	47	47

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
43	Bos. & Alb.	182	182	181	181
100	Boston Elev.	77	77	77	77
100	Bos. & Me.	44	44	44	44
62	Bos. & W. pf.	44	45	44	45
5	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	108	108	108	108
1	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
2	Maine Cent.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Mass. El. pf.	38½	38½	36½	36½
48	New Haven	59	59	58½	58½
44	W. End St.	57	57	57	57
10	W. E. St. pf.	73	73	73	73

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Ch.	71	71	71	71
12	Am. A. C. pf.	100¼	100¼	99⅝	100
150	Am. Pn. Ser.	1½	1½	1½	1½
25	Am. Sug. pf.	117½	118	117½	118
804	Am. T. & T.	129⅜	129½	129¼	129¼
10	Am. Woolen	44½	44½	44½	44½
10	Am. Wool. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
5	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
2,110	A. G. & W. I.	62¾	63⅜	62¾	63½
10	A. G. & W. I. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½
250	Cuban Cane	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
120	Ga. Ry. & E.	129	129	128¾	128¾
5	McElwain pf.	102	102	102	102
8	Mass. Gas	80	80	80	80
29	Mass. Gas pf.	81	81	80	80
10	Mergenthaler.	161½	161½	161½	161½
5	N. E. Cot. Y.	26	26	26	26
59	Swift	140	141	140	140
830	Torrington	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42½
57	United Fruit	157½	157½	157½	157½
493	Un. Shoe M.	54	54	53½	53½
170	Un. Sh. M. pf.	30	30	30	30
237	U. S. Steel	87	87	86¾	86¾
275	Ventura Oil	8½	8½	8	8½
38	Western Un.	93¾	93¾	93½	93½

BONDS.

$11,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½
200	Am. T. & Tel. cv. 4½s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
1,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	81½	81½	81½	81¾
1,000	Miss. Riv. 5s	78	78	78	78
3,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½
5,000	U. S. Sm. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked
Alvarado	.50	1	Homa Oil	.99	1⅛
Am Oil	.21	.23	Humboldt	.91	1
Bay S Gas	.18	.14	Iron Blos	1½	1⅝
Begole	.80	.90	Iron Cap	8¾	4
Binghams	9¾	10⅛	Iron C Pf	6	6½
Bohemia	1¼	1½	Jerome V	1½	1⅝
Bos Ariz	2¼	2½	La Rose	.55	.65
Bos Corbin	.70	.75	Majestic	.60	.65
Boston Ely	1⅛	1⅛	Mex Mets	.27	.30
Bos Mon	.99	1	Mojave T	3⅝	3¾
Butte & L	.65	.70	Nat L & Z	1¼	1⅜
Cal Corbin	2½	3	N Baltic	1½	1⅝
Calaveras	4½	5	Nev Doug	1	1⅛
Champion	.09	.10	N Cornelia	12½	13
Chief Con	1⅝	1⅝	N U Bing	1	2
Con Aris	1⅛	1⅛	Nixon	.80	.82
Con Cop	2¼	2⅜	Ohio Cop	.15	.15
Crown R	.44	.47	Oneco	.80	.90
Davis-Daly	1⅝	1⅝	Onondaga	1	1¼
Cortez	.35	.50	Pilot Butte	.08	.11
Earle	.30	.32	Rilla	.18	.19
E & B	1⅝	2	S W Miami	1¼	2
Fortuna	.18	.20	Truro	2½	3
Gold Lake	.38	.40	Un V Ext	28	28½
Houghton	1¼	1⅝	Yuk Gold	2	2½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	A. S. & G.	36	36	36	36
60	Balt. Tube	121	122	121	122
15	Consolidated P.	114	114	114	114
445	Cosden Ref.	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛
490	Cos. Oil & G.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2,850	C. & E. 1st pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
830	David. Chem.	45⅝	46	45⅝	46
10	First Natl. Bk.	147	147	147	147
90	Mer. & M. Bk.	29	29	29	29
150	Un. Ry. & El.	26⅜	27	26⅜	27

BONDS.

$400	C. of B. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
14,000	C., O. & G. 5s	103⅜	104	103½	103½
1,000	Elk. Corp. 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Mary. Dred. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,000	M. & St. P. 5s	102	102	102	102
15,000	N. & P. T. 5s	86	86	86	86
1,000	U. Ry. & E. Inc., 4s	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
1,000	U. Ry. & E. 1st 5s	82¼	82½	82¼	82¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Chi. Rys. $ 2. 15	15	15	15	15
1	Chi. T. & T.	249	249	249	249
12	Com. Edison	143	143	143	143
127	Dia. Match	113	113	113	113
280	Lindsay Light	23½	23½	23½	23½
400	Paper Board	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
20	People's Gas	101¼	101¼	101	101
20	Pub. Svc. pf.	102	102	102	102
1	Quaker O. pf.	109	109	109	109
135	Sears-Roebuck	200⅜	100⅜	200⅜	200⅜
478	S. Warner	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
168	Swift & Co.	141	141	139¾	139⅝
68	Paper Bd. pf.	55	55	55	55

BONDS.

$3,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	97	97¼	97	97¼
1,000	Chi. Tele. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1,000	Com. Edison 6s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1,000	Sulzberger 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bald. Loco	72	72	72	72
Buff. & Sus. pf.		64	64	64	64
11	Cambria Iron	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
66	Elec. Storage	65¾	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛
15	Ins. Co. N. A.	25½	25½	25½	25½
502	Lake Su. Corp	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
68	Lehigh Val.	77	77	77	77½
483	Penn. R. R.	56	56	55⅝	56
10	Phil. Co. cu. pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
724	Phila. Elec.	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
40	Phila. R. T.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
40	Phil. R. T. cfs	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
10	Reading	95½	95½	95½	95½
50	Tono. Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
142	Union Trac.	44	44¼	44	44⅛
117	United G. Imp	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
50	Welsbach	41	41	41	41

BONDS.

$500	Am. G. & E. 5s	94	94	94	94
2,000	Bal. Lo. 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½
7,000	E. & P. T. 4s	80	80	80	80
1,000	Eq. Ill. G. 5s	106	106	106	106
1,000	Lake S. Inc. 5s	33	33	33	33
6,000	L. Val. Gen. 4s	91	91	91	91
3,000	L. V. Con. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	99¾
1,000	Pa. Cons. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	P. Co. Con. 5s	88½	88½	88½	88½
17,000	Phil. Elec. 1st 5s	101	101	101	101
7,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½
800	Phil. Elec. 4s	85	85	85	85
11,500	Phil. Elec. 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	69	69	69	69

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. W. G. M.	67½	67½	67½	67½
70	Am. Sewer P.	16	16	16	16
125	Caney River	39	39	39	39
2,510	Columbia Gas	21¾	22¾	21¾	22
25	Harb.-W. pf.	103	103	103	103
350	Ind. Brewing	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
130	Ind. Brew. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½
70	La B. I. & S.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
230	Mfrs. L. & H.	52¾	53	52¾	53
30	Nat. Fireproof.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
120	Nat. Fire.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
65	Ohio Fuel	45	45	45	45
100	Ohio Fuel Oil	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
120	Oklahoma Gas	73	73	73	73
50	Pitts. Plate G.	120	120	120	120
150	Pitts. Brewing	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
280	Pure Oil	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅝
16,900	Ross Mining	11	12	10	12
100	San Toy	14	14	14	14
35	U. S. Glass	28¾	29	28¾	29
10	U. S. Steel	86¾	86¾	86⅝	86⅝
18	Union N. Gas.	150	150	150	150
25	West. Electric.	57⅞	58	57⅞	58
90	W. P. T. & W. P.	20	20	19¾	20

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Canadian Explosives Pfd.
25 Continental Insurance
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Equitable Trust
100 Farmers Loan & Trust
15 Germania Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
25 German Alliance Insurance
100 H. W. Johns-Manville Pfd.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 Underwood Typewriter Pfd.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
177 Ward Baking Com.
100 West Virginia Pulp & Paper
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Amer. Road Machinery Pfd.
50 American Chicle Pfd.
25 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Babcock & Wilcox
25 Crex Carpet
10 Coal & Iron Bank
25 Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
100 General Manifold & Printing
10 Home Insurance
45 International Elevating
15 Winchester Repeating Arms
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Very Dull with Prices Generally Lower—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 260,335 shares of stocks and $188,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 48,533; oils, 54,647, and mining, 157,155. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,200	‡Aetna Exp..	9½	10⅝	9½	10⅜
100	Am. Int. Cp. ($40 paid)..	37	37	37	37
2,400	Am.-Br. M.C.	15	25	15	23
100	‡Am. Drug S.	12	12	12	12
300	‡Bab. & W...	125	126	125	126
500	‡Butler Ch..	3¼	4	3¼	4
200	Can. Nat.G.C.	1½	1½	1½	1½
275	‡Car Lt. & P.	3¾	4	3¾	4
2,975	Chevr. Motor.	208	208	196	198
40	Driggs-Seab..	99¾	99¾	98½	98½
300	‡Emerson M..	4	4¼	4	4
20	‡Eastern Steel	63	63	63	63
700	Emerson Ph..	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞
1,000	‡Flem.-L. Ph.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
1,000	Grant M. Car	10	10	9½	9½
150	H. & B. C. C.	34	35	34	35
100	‡Hendee Mfg.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
8	Hol. S. C. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
125	‡H. & A. A..	18	22	18	22
500	Int. A.F.S.C..	15	15¼	15	15¼
2,400	‡Jop. Ore S. (new stock).	55	55	51	52
700	Kapo Mfg.Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Kath. B. pf..	21	21	21	21
500	‡Kel. W. pf.	100	100¼	100	100¼
300	‡Lake T. Boat	8	8	8	8
50	Marlin Arms	22	22	22	22
500	Mar. of Am..	3½	3½	2½	3½
100	‡Max. Muni..	5	5	5	5
1,300	‡Mid. Steel..	61½	61¾	61½	61⅝
900	Mo. Pac.,w. i.	23	23	22¼	22¼
300	Mo. P.,pf.,w.i.	50¼	50¼	50	50
500	‡P. Y. Corp..	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
270	‡P. Y. C. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	C. of R. & H.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	‡S.-B. Corp...	50	50	50	50
60	Spring Body..	75	75	74½	74½
100	‡St. Jos. Lead	15	15	15	15
600	‡Strom. Carb.	42	42	41⅝	41⅝
800	‡Stutz Motor..	64¾	65	64⅜	65
500	S. B., v. t. c.	33½	33½	33½	33½
500	‡Tob. P. com.	44¾	44¾	44½	44½
1,200	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp...	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2½
300	U. S. S. Co...	6	6¼	6	6
2,400	‡Un. Motors..	67⅜	67⅝	66⅜	67⅛
800	Un. Profit S.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	United Zinc..	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,000	‡Zinc C. Co...	4⅜	4½	4¼	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Nat. Transit..	15	15	15	2½
10	Nor. Pipe L..	97	97	97	+ 1
125	Ohio Oil	225	223	223	— 5
22	Prairie O.& G.	227	227	227	..
27	Prairie P. L..	222	221	221	— 2
10	St. Oil of N.Y.	205	205	205	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	††Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.)	58	58	58	58
300	‡Bar. O. & G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
700	‡Cosd. & Co., (Oil Ref.)	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
2,200	Cosd. O. & G.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
850	‡C. O.& G.pf.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
300	‡Federal Oil..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,500	Kenova Oil, (a prospect).	⅜	½	⅜	½
300	‡Key.O.of N.Y.	75	75	75	75
1,350	††Midwest Oil	44	45	44	44
2,700	‡Musko. Ref..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Mex. Petrol...	11	11	11	11
1,700	‡N.Y.-Okla. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,000	Okla. Oil.....	10	10⅛	10	10
2,700	Okla. P. & R.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼
7,000	†Omar O.& G.	65	69	65	67
800	‡Pan-A. P. pf.	86	86	85⅜	85½
1,250	‡Sap. O.& R.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼
3	Sinclair Oil...	39	39	39	39
72,000	††Tex. Mex.P.	82	83	81	82
8,000	‡Un. West.Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,700	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	*1⅛	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	††A.-B.C. M., (a prospect).	58	58	58	58
2,500	††Alaska-W..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,200	††Atlanta	10	*10⅛	10	10⅛
1,000	‡Adanac Silv.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,700	††Ariz. Cop..	1	1	1	1
1,350	Bost. & Mon..	1	1	1	1
3,200	Big L. Cop....	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
200	Bingham M...	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
600	††Booth	15	15	14	14
800	Butte C. & Z. v. ctfs....	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
400	‡Calav. Cop..	5	5	5	5
2,500	Caledonia	60	69	67	68
100	Canada Cop..	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	‡Cashboy	5	5	5	5
4,400	Con. Nev.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Con. Cop. M..	2	2	2	2
1,400	Con. Ar. Sm..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	‡Con. H'stead	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Crystal C. M.	100	100	100	100
100	D. H. Silver..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	D.-Ariz. Cop., (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,400	††Emma. Cop.	49	54	49	54
2,200	‡Gold Hill...	19	20	19	20
....	First N. Cop.	204½	204½	204½	204½
1,200	‡Gold Cons..	88	88	88	88
1,000	‡Gold Mer..	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,000	Green Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½
925	Hecla Min....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
7,400	Ins. N. Cop., (a prospect).	78	78	70	75
1,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	††Jim Butler.	87	88	87	88
1,500	††Jumbo Ext.	76	77	76	76
100	Kerr Lake....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
1,000	††Kewanas ..	12	12	12	12
12,000	††Louis. Con..	20	20	16	18
17,000	††Marsh. Min.	13½	14	11	12
1,100	McK.-Dar. ..	60	60	59	60
220	‡Moj. Tung..	3¾	*4	3¾	3¾
9,000	††Mont. G. M.	80	95	80	93
2,200	Monitor Silv..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
8,000	††Mother Lode	31	31	30	30
6,000	††Newray M..	43	43	43	43
350	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. Min...	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅝
1,000	††Oat. Ar. C.	24	24	24	24
500	†Oat. Lexing., (a prospect).	63	63	63	63
8,000	††Rex Con. M.	19½	19½	18½	19
1,250	‡Roch. Mines.	58	59	58	58
2,500	‡Sun Toy	14½	15	14	15
600	††Silver Pick..	12	12	12	12
200	Stand. S.-L...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9,550	††Success M..	59	59	56	56
400	‡Ton. Belmont	4¼	4½	4½	4½
200	Tonopah Ext.	5½	5½	5½	5½
900	††T. Jim But'r.	87	88	87	88
3,000	††U. S. C. M..	7	7	7	7
1,120	††U. V. Ext...	28	28¾	28	28¼
1,500	††W. End Con..	82	82	80	80
500	U. G. M. Co..	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1,500	†West Dome..	35	35	35	35
870	‡White O. M..	6¾	6¾	6	*6½
400	‡Yuscaran C..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$25,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s, w. i	104	104¼	103	103
1,000	Mo. P. 4s, w.i.	68	68	68	68
150,000	‡Int. M. M. 6s w. i	95	95¼	95	95⅛
10,000	Rus. G. 6½s, w. i	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Sinclair Oil 6s.	98	98	98	98

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Am. Int. Corp. ($40 paid)	36	38	36	38
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord...	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. Tob. ord. b..	18½	19	18½	19
Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Char. Iron Co. of Am.	6	6½	6	6½
C. I. Co. of Am. pf.	6	7	6	7
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Gas., Williams & W.	40	42½	40	42½
Grant Motor Car....	9¾	10¼	9⅝	10¼
Hart. Corp.	73	75	73	75
Holly Sugar Corp....	47	50	47	50
Hupp Motor Car.....	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
International Motors.	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
Poole Eng. & Mach.	90	100	90	100
Mitchell Motors.....	66	67	66	67
Motor Products.....	60	70	64	65
Peerless Truck & M.	22	22½	22	22
Princess Motors.....	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Saxon Motor.....	71	75	74	75¼
Sterling Gum	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Standard Motors.....	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
Todd Shipyards	77	77	74	77
White Motors.....	53	53½	53	53½
World Film.....	¾	1	¾	1

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil.....	13	16	13	16
Midwest Oil pf.....	84	86	84	86
Pierce Oil.....	11¼	11⅝	11½	12
Savoy Oil	9½	10½	9½	10½
Sinclair Oil.....	39	41	41	42

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Cons.....	37	38	37	38
Booth	13	14	13	14
Cerro de Pasco Cop..	33	35	33	35
Hemple Copper	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Magma Copper	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
Mines of America....	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Nipissing Mines.....	6¾	7	6¾	7

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82
Russian Govt. 6½s..	100	100¼	100	100¼

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	58	65	58	65
American Brass	274	278	274	278
Atlas Powder	170	175	160	170
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox....	125	128	124	128
Bliss (E. W.).....	530	560	525	560
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	183	195	180	195
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	820	800	820
Du Pont Pow., new..	275	285	260	285
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder....	290	295	290	295
Hercules Powder pf..	112	113	112	113
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	164	160	164
Niles-Hement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scoyill Mfg. Co.....	540	545	535	545
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1500	1200	1500

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REORGANIZATION OF
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
AND
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company
NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, for Securities of the following Issues, and to Holders of Undeposited Securities of such Issues:

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905,
Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds,
Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917,
First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920,
Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S Notes dated June 1, 1914, endorsed by the Iron Mountain Company.

THE KANSAS AND COLORADO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1919.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1948.

THE LEROY AND CANEY VALLEY AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

THE KANSAS CITY NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A.

BOONVILLE, ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

LITTLE ROCK JUNCTION RAILWAY'S First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, dated July 1, 1915, the undersigned, as Readjustment Managers thereunder, have modified said Plan and Agreement, and have filed with each of the Depositaries thereunder a statement of such modification, dated July 25, 1916, and that the Committees representing under said Plan and Agreement the Stock, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds and Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905 of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company have duly adopted and approved such modification and the Plan and Agreement as so modified. Copies of the Plan and Agreement as so modified may be obtained from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries.

Holders of certificates of deposit for stock or bonds of any issue heretofore deposited under said Plan and Agreement **may withdraw such stock or bonds on or before September 1, 1916,** upon surrender of their certificates of deposit, with properly executed transfers thereof if registered, and upon paying to the Depositary or Sub-Depositary issuing the same (a) at the rate of $1 for each $100 par value of stock and of $10 for each $1,000 principal amount of bonds so withdrawn (the undersigned Readjustment Managers and the Committees having respectively determined that payments at such rates are the fair contribution in respect of any securities so withdrawn toward the expenses and compensation of the Readjustment Managers and Committees under the Plan), and also (b), in the case of any First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company in respect of which the amount of the December 1, 1915, instalment of interest thereon was advanced under said Plan and Agreement, interest on such advances at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum to May 29, 1916 (the amount of such advances having been reimbursed out of interest moneys paid on such bonds by the Receiver on that date), and (c), in the case of any other bonds in respect of which the amount of any instalment or instalments of interest has been advanced under said Plan and Agreement, the amount of such advances with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum. Every Depositor not so withdrawing **on or before September 1, 1916,** shall be deemed to have assented to such modification and to the Plan and Agreement as so modified.

Further deposits of securities under the modified Plan may be made without penalty **on or before September 1, 1916, after which date deposits will not be accepted except upon such terms as the Reorganization Managers may prescribe.**

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Readjustment Managers

DEPOSITARIES:

For Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street, New York

For Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York

For All Other Securities:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Sub-Depositaries reference is made to the modified Plan

NOTICE OF OPTIONAL OFFERS

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920, and
Little Rock Junction Railway's First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, and to Holders of Undeposited Bonds of Such Issues:

The Committee of which Moreau Delano, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, to represent the Bonds of 1917 and 1920 above described, and the Committee consisting of Messrs. Gordon Dexter, Edwin F. Atkins and Gilmer Clapp, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, to represent the Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issues may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositaries of said Committees respectively, at the option of the holder.

The attention of Depositors of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 or of Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than January 1, 1923, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such bonds of either issue with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, and **every Depositor of Little Rock Junction Bonds with American Trust Company,** the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

Holders of **First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than August 1, 1926, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Central Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1919 and
The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1948, and to
Holders of Undeposited Bonds of such Issues:

The Committee of which Charles A. Peabody, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, to represent the Central Branch Bonds of 1919 above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issue may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositary of said Committee, at the option of the holder. Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification.

The attention of Depositors of both issues of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Central Branch Railway Bonds of 1919 or of Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Bonds of 1948** may, at their option, receive either 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds as provided in the original Plan, or par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds. Interest will be adjusted as provided in Article VI of the modified Plan.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919, or such Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take par for par in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919 with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in order that a memorandum of his election to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

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The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, Due January 1, 1917, and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds Due August 1, 1920.
NOTICE OF ADOPTION AND APPROVAL OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION

To the holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company, issued under the Protective Agreement, dated August 31, 1915, between holders of the above-described Bonds and Moreau Delano, William Allen Butler, Willard V. King, James Timpson, Asa S. Wing and L. Edmund Zacher, Committee.

Referring to the above-mentioned Protective Agreement, the undersigned Committee HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that it has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement entitled "Plan and Agreement of Reorganization as modified July 25, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (Being the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of said Companies dated July 1, 1915, as modified July 25, 1916) Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Reorganization Managers," and has filed copies of such Plan and Agreement, as so modified, with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 60 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Each holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Protective Agreement shall be conclusively presumed to have assented to said modified Plan and Agreement, unless he shall within thirty days after the 26th day of July, 1916, have filed with the said Columbia Trust Company, Depositary, written notice of his dissent therefrom, specifying the date or dates and the number or numbers of the Certificates of Deposit held by him.

In case the Plan becomes effective, as provided by Article Ninth of the Protective Agreement, dissenting Certificate Holders may withdraw their bonds, as set forth in that Article, upon the payment of their proportion of the compensation and expenses of the Committee (not exceeding 1% of the face amount of their bonds) and upon repayment of any advances for interest made by the Committee, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on such advances.

Under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated July 1, 1915, the above-mentioned bondholders were offered in exchange for their bonds new First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, maturing not earlier than 1965. Your Committee has secured an arrangement whereby under the modified Plan and Agreement the holders of the above-mentioned Bonds of 1917 are offered, par for par, new First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of a series to mature not later than January 1, 1923, and holders of the above-mentioned Bonds of 1920 are offered, par for par, such new Bonds of a series to mature not later than August 1, 1926, either series to be redeemable as a whole, but not in part, on any interest date at par and accrued interest. The Committee recommends the acceptance of the latter offer, in each case.

Holders of the above-mentioned Bonds of 1917 and 1920 may, however, still avail, if they so desire, of the original offer in the Readjustment Plan of July 1, 1915, to exchange their bonds for the new bonds maturing about 1965, of a series redeemable as a whole, but not in part, at 107½% of their face value and accrued interest on any interest date after 1920, but holders so electing must present their certificates to the Columbia Trust Company for appropriate stamping on or before September 1, 1916.

All holders of the above-mentioned Certificates of Deposit of the Columbia Trust Company who shall not present their Certificates to the Columbia Trust Company for stamping on or before September 1, 1916, shall be deemed to have elected to receive

BUSINESS RETAINS ITS HIGH VOLUME

Great Activity Everywhere and Crop Conditions Largely Good, Reserve Board Reports.

NO CHANGE IN NEW YORK

Mills Busy, Labor Scarce, Wages High, but Little Thrift—State Crop Outlook Discouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement by the Federal Reserve Board shows a continuance of good business conditions. Existing crop conditions are good with the exception of those in the South Atlantic region, where 10 per cent. damage from bad weather is reported, and in industrial and construction reports are far above those of ordinary times. Bank clearings everywhere have increased; money rates are slightly increased, but still easy; railroad, Post Office, and other transportation receipts are increasing; labor conditions remain fair, with strike difficulties fewer than usual at this time of year, and the general business outlook is regarded in every district as far above the average.

The report for the Second Reserve District, of which New York is the centre, follows in part:

"The outstanding feature during the last month was the sharp advance in money rates. Commercial paper sold on June 1 at 3 to 3½ per cent., but is now 4 to 4½ per cent. Call loans were made on July 10 at 6 per cent., the highest rate at this time of year since 1907. Large shrinkages occurred in prices of certain speculative shares, and Stock Exchange securities are generally lower. Higher money here was followed by an advance to 6 per cent. in the Bank of England rate, which had remained at 5 per cent. since Aug. 8, 1914.

"In the last six months of 1915 the New York Clearing House members increased deposits about $800,000,000 and loans about $700,000,000, but between Dec. 31, 1915, and July 16, 1916, these deposits decreased about $180,000,000 and loans have been reduced about $70,000,000. The actual figures on July 16 were: Loans, &c., $3,188,833,000; deposits, $3,307,037,000; excess reserves, $95,109,470.

"The industrial situation shows little or no change. Some slackening in the domestic demand for steel products and the seasonal quietness in leather manufacturing are partly offset by increased orders in both lines for export. It is reported that exports of unfinished steel to Europe are nearly double the quantity sent last year. Mills and factories are busy. Labor is still scarce. A banker from outside New York City reports that in his section wages have been advanced as much as the industries can stand, yet there are but few signs of saving and thrift and many evidences of increased expenditures for luxuries.

"There is less than usual mid-year dullness in wholesale and retail trade. Farmers in Northern New Jersey are well satisfied with the condition of the crops in that section and are harvesting more hay than they have had for years. In New York State, however, the agricultural outlook is not encouraging. Aside from hay it seems probable that all crops will be under the average. Pastures are in good condition, and the dairying industry is prospering.

"Statistics of the present compared with those compiled a year ago show large increases in exports, imports, and bank clearings, higher railroad earnings and postal receipts, more new incorporations, greater activity in building and fewer failures.

"The United States Steel Corporation at the first of July reported unfilled orders decreased 300,000 tons, after showing continuous increases for many months."

Paper Strikers in Pistol Battle.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 1.—A group of 100 strikers from the three paper mills in Bogota attacked a motor omnibus containing twenty colored employes of the Continental Paper Plant this morning as the latter were on their way to work. Stones smashed windows and bruised several of the men. Shots were fired by both sides but no one was wounded. Sheriff R. N. Heath witnessed the battle and hurried to the scene with deputies. No arrests were made. The 400 strikers want an eight-hour day and the recognition of the union.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.09	Mexican	.17
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.23
Caledonia	.40	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.03	Sec. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.18	Sierra Nevada	.30
Con. Cal. & Va	.17	Union Con	.67
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah Con	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Jacket Con	.04
Hale & Norcross	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.10	Florence	.45
Jim Butler	.86	Goldfield Con	.86
McNamara	.05	Goldfield Merger	.08
Midway	.18	Jumbo Ext	.74
Mizpah Ext	.10	Kewanas	.10
Montana	.25	Red Top	.05
North Star	.16	Silver Pick	.12
Rescue	.24	Spearhead	.05
West End	.78	Jim	.85
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.16
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.34
Booth	.13	Rochester Mines	.56
C. D.	.01	Round Mountain	.45
Comb. Fraction	.06	White Caps	.19
Diamondf'd Daisy	02		

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against ninety 5-gallon cans tomato pulp, (Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906,) upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 84, Statute L 768 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post office Building, on Aug. 9th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 21st, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Times Building Times Square

Business and professional men contemplating removal to the heart of New York's activities, anticipating the rush after the subway system is complete, should inspect the small suites and single rooms now vacant in The Times Building. There is space also on the 9th floor of 1,656 square feet with splendid light, suitable for architect or engineer. See it today.

Renting agent in building —Room 406. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

POOR LITTLE RICH BOY BACK

Court Orders Guardian to Return William Mills to Mrs. Lee.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins decided today that De Witt H. Lyon of Port Chester, appointed general guardian of William Mills, 8d, by Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester, must return the boy to Mrs. Emma Kenyon Lee, in whose custody the young heir to more than $1,000,000 had been since September until several weeks ago, when Mr. Lyon took forcible possession of the boy. Mrs. Lee at once applied to Justice Tompkins for an order compelling Mr. Lyon to return the boy.

Justice Tompkins decided the boy had been in the custody of Mrs. Lee by court order and Mr. Lyon had no right to remove the boy without application to the court.

However, Justice Tompkins said the boy was enjoying a change that would undoubtedly improve his physical condition and quiet his nerves, and ordered that he be kept where he was until tomorrow, when he must be returned to Mrs. Lee.

JULY'S AUTO CASUALTIES.

Toll in City Streets 12 More Than Last Year—Figures Elsewhere.

According to the report of the National Highway Protective Society of accidents due to vehicular traffic during the month of July, thirty-six persons met death by automobiles on the streets of New York City, as compared to 24 for the corresponding month last year. Of the killed 19 were children under 16 years of age. Street cars caused the death of 11, as compared with 5 for July, 1915, and wagons killed 3, a decrease of 3 over the month last year.

On the streets and highways of New York State, outside of New York City, during the month 37 persons were killed by automobiles, 1 by trolley, 1 by wagon. The total killed by automobiles in the State, including New York City, for the month of July was 73, as compared with 59 during July, 1915.

During the same period automobiles caused the death of 22 persons in New Jersey, a decrease of 6, as compared with the corresponding month last year. Street cars killed 1, and wagons 2, while 6 were killed at railroad grade crossings in New York State and 4 in New Jersey.

GEM IMPORTS DECLINE.

July Returns Only $2,397,791, Against $5,786,379 in June.

Imports of diamonds and other precious stones decreased largely in July, according to a report given out yesterday by Special Deputy Appraiser of the Port Wolf. The receipts for the month were worth $2,397,391, against $5,786,379 in June, and $5,023,626 in May.

Imports of gems of all kinds at this port, including pearls, for the calendar year to date now amount to $29,898,097, several millions more than in the same month of 1915. In detail July's imports included cut stones of foreign value of $1,871,802; uncut stones, $510,009, and miners' and glaziers' diamonds, $15,280.

The July decrease was attributed to various causes, among them the fact that Maiden Lane was taking its annual inventory; that the trade was making a strong effort to "digest" the big imports already made this year, and finally, natural midsummer dullness.

Justice Clarke Takes the Oath.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—John H. Clarke of Cleveland, Ohio, today took the oath as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the presence of Chief Justice White and officers of the court. The new Justice formally will take his seat when the court reconvenes in October.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.42	4.30
But., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.62	4.40
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.10
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.70
C., S. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.90	4.50
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.35	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'28	4½@5	4.90	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.55	4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.40	4.20
Mo. Kan. & T.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cen. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.90	4.40
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.70	4.40
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'26	5	4.70	4.40
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½	4.40	4.20
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.40

NEW INCORPORATIONS

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Forty-five corporations were chartered today. They had aggregate capitalization of $1,322,500, and included:

Zenith Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $250,000; E. F. Whitehead, J. Marshall, J. A. Moore, 2,455 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

William E. Harmon & Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, miners, contractors, &c., $50,000; A. Jay Morrison, publishing; 14,000 shares, 4,000 of value of $100 each, carry on business with $450,000; L. Keever, E. L. Harmon, W. H. Milner, 230 West 70th St.

Seward Navigation Corp., transportation, commerce, navigation, $200,000; L. Gardner, S. Birzby, H. M. Thayer; Haight, Sanford & Smith, attorneys, 27 William St.

Glen Haven Development Co., Inc., Syracuse, boat liveries, restaurants, amusement parlors, garages, $50,000; A. J. Murray, S. Lo and A. Jacobson, Syracuse.

Pond & Beekman, Inc., resident buyer for foreign and domestic dry goods firms, $20,000; J. G. Pond, A. M. Beekman, G. R. Pond, 114 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

J. C. Dowd & Co., Inc., Kerhonkson, brushes, toilet articles, merchandise, $50,000; J. Nevin, Jr., P. S. Hill, M. Conboy, 1 West 85th St.

Anglo-Norwegian Shipping Agency, Inc., shipping, forwarding, brokerage, commission, Custom House brokerage, $50,000; T. S. Buckingham, A. E. Moore, E. T. Wrack, 17 Battery Pl.

Charles Geoly, Inc., merchandise, costuming, $25,000; W. B. Newsan, T. J. Ryan, C. Geoly, 110 West 46th St.

Amalgamated Trans. and Tourist Association, theatres, theatrical, amusement tickets, etc., $25,000; F. Paulsen, W. S. and J. F. Rymer, 947 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Export and Import Film Co., Inc., motion pictures, vaudeville, $25,000; S. and J. Misael, B. Blumenthal, 245 West 51st St.

U. S. Auto Pep. Co., Inc., Syracuse, gasoline, oils, greases, chemicals, $25,000; S. G. and A. E. Schlachter, A. J. Murray, Sempronius Township, Cayuga County.

Atlas Bone Co., Inc., ornaments, statues, figures, $10,000; M. Haskel, G. Rosenzweig, L. Lawrence, 59 Boston St., Newark, N. J.

Dongan Hills Park, Inc., realty, construction, management, development, $5,000; B. F. Doody, L. and H. Brasch, 30 Wall St.

Wearwell Ladies' Apparel Co., Inc., suits, coats, skirts, ladies' apparel, $10,000; H. P. Austin, H. E. Mednick, P. Roitburd, 30 West 24th St.

Lesser & Oppenheimer, Inc., shirts, shirtwaists, blouses, laundry, $10,000; J. Oppenheimer, A. and S. Lesser, 680 Beck St., Bronx.

J. J. McCarthy & Co., Inc., Kings County, realty, contracting, building business, $10,000; J. King, W. J. and J. J. McCarthy, 1,630 East 8th St.

Cuenca Panama Hat Co., Inc., hats, caps, frames, millinery, trimmings, dress furnishings, $9,000; M. G. Ferris, H. V. Crawford, J. W. Crandall, 120 Broadway.

Harvey Brokerage Co., Inc., insurance agency, brokerage, adjustment, salvage, realty, capital no par value, begin with $500; A. Sands, J. A. Purcell, H. F. Hambur, 150 Broadway.

The Whip Feature Motion Picture Co., Inc., motion pictures, films, tools, exhibitions, capital, no par value, commence business with $1,000; N. Vidaver, B. Abraham, I. Schmal, 916 Stebbins Av.

Theodore H. Kramer, Inc., construction, decorating, painting, tapestries, rugs, $5,000; Sheriff S. Morehead, C. M. and T. H. Kramer, 1,298 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Usher Mining Corp., Gouverneur, mining, metallurgical operations, capital no par value, begin with $5,000; F. H. Halle, G. M. Stearns, W. P. Russell, New York City.

Motion Picture Welfare League, Inc., photographs, supplies, motion pictures, machinery; advisory to motion-picture business, $5,000; M. Perlman, G. Littman, J. H. Mayneird, 27 West 69th St.

Padva Leibel Manufacturing Co., Inc., muslin underwear, women's, children's wear, $5,000; S. Pochinka, B. Leibel, J. Padva, 234 West 111th St.

Tony the Welder, Inc., oxygen-acetylene welding appliances, supplies, cars, boardwalk chairs, runabouts, motor cycles, engines, $5,000; A. Bizzarro, W. L. Post, E. R. Rosenbaum, 907 West 45d St.

Martin Veltri, Inc., brokers, manufacturers, buy, sell merchandise, $5,000; M. Veltri, M. C. Donahue, F. S. Martin, 5,710 Fourth Av., Brooklyn.

Herman Schwartz Co., Inc., ladies' cloaks, $5,000; A. Goldberg, H. W. and A. Schwartz, 218 West 112th St.

The Kisel Dress Co., Inc., children's and juniors' dresses, ladies' house dresses, $5,000; E. Kessler, L. Kaplowits, L. Kiselgoff, 850 East 164th St.

The Double Eagle Realty Company, Inc., $5,000; A., E. D. and S. Deane, 830 West 179 St.

M. B. C. Cigar Company, Inc., cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, $5,000; E. Greenwald, M. Schwinger, H. Goldwater, 526 West 147 St.

Massel Ware Company, Inc., furniture, $5,000; H. Healy, D. D. Vincent, J. F. O'Neil, Boonton, N. J.

Intercity Service Corporation, coat, check rooms, stands, barber shops, hotels, restaurants, $5,000; I. and H. Schwartz, L. B. Freeman, 54 West 115 St.

Ritz Service Corporation, same purposes, $5,000; same directors.

Circle Service Corporation, same purposes, $5,000; same directors.

Shelburne Garage, Inc., autos, motor cycles, garage, $5,000; same directors.

Authorization: Long Dock Mills, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., grain, wheat, meal, flour, hay, straw, $150,000; representative, David D. Aitken, 135 St. and Mott Haven Canal, Bronx.

New York-Oklahoma Oil Company, Inc., Dover, Del., prospect, locate, purchase, lease, acquire lands, mines, oil rights, $500,000; representative, George W. Bristol, 20 Broad St., Manhattan.

Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, Inc., Massachusetts, cotton, wool, silk, flax, fibrous materials, yarns, $600,000; representative, Louis Martin, 820 Broadway, Manhattan.

Usamo Sales Association, Inc., Dover, Del., premium stamps, tickets, coupons, $100,000; representative, Joseph M. Kernan, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Capital increase: Northern Pants Manufacturing Company, Inc., New York, $500 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The 582 Fifth Avenue Corporation, Manhattan; 15 East 125 Street Company, Inc., Manhattan; William E. Harmon & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 1.—Charters filed: American Confectionery Syndicate, Jersey City, $125,000; manufacture and deal in candies, &c.; Jasper Cadmus, Benjamin McDuffie, Nicholas V. Cadmus, all of Hudson County. National Bargain Shoe Co., Hoboken, $25,000; manufacture and deal in boots, shoes, rubbers, and leather goods; Abraham Rosenstone, Hoboken; Abram C. Safger, West Hoboken; Bery Secker, Union Hill.

Deland Realty Co., Atlantic City, $25,000; real estate and development; Morris Bloom, Meyer Krechner, Samuel Cohen, Atlantic City.

North End Motors Corp., Elizabeth, $5,000; operate and own garages; J. P. Davenport, A. K. English, H. B. Baits, Elizabeth.

Weller Embroidery Co., Town of Union, Hudson County, $10,000; manufacture and deal in embroideries, laces, &c.; Paul Weller, West New York; Abram C. Safyer, West Hoboken; Bery Secker, Union Hill.

Morris River and Leesburg Oyster Co., Leesburg, $10,000; deal in clams, oysters, and sea foods; E. P. Timmons, Philadelphia; Howard Compton, Leesburg; A. C. Hagemann, Merchantville.

Wilcox-Fraser Co., Inc., Plainfield, $5,000; deal in and hire automobiles and motor cycles; K. G. Wilcox, C. B. Wilcox, T. C. Fraser, Plainfield.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 1.—Charter filed: Post Tire and Rubber Corp., to make and deal in and with automobile tires, tubes, casings, &c.; $1,500,000; W. F. O'Keefe, G. G. Steigled, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

ISELINS SUE B. & O. ON DAYTON BONDS

Banking House Contends Road Contracted to Pay 85 for Securities Involved.

OLD MORGAN AGREEMENT

Defendant Offers 70, Price Paid to Other Holders—the Action Friendly in Spirit.

A. Iselin & Co., the banking house of the Iselin family, which owns practically all of the stock of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh and through it has intimate business relations with the Baltimore & Ohio, have started proceedings to force the Baltimore & Ohio to live up to the terms of an agreement growing out of the sale of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton to the Baltimore & Ohio by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Associated with the Messrs. Iselin in the action were James N. Jarvie and other holders of the Dayton general mortgage bonds of an issue of $20,000,000 which, it was said, the Baltimore & Ohio had agreed to buy in at 85 or take in exchange for a Baltimore & Ohio 4 per cent. bond.

The contract was made in 1900. By its terms the Baltimore & Ohio was to determine, seven years later, whether it would keep the road and pay the price agreed upon.

In the same year that the contract of sale was made, there were issued $20,000,000 general mortgage bonds which the Baltimore & Ohio was to assume in the event it concluded the purchase of the Dayton from J. P. Morgan & Co. Last year and in the early part of this year there was perfected a reorganization plan for the Dayton.

By its terms, holders of the general mortgage bonds were invited to deposit them and take in exchange $700 per bond in cash. Holders of all but about $2,000,000 of the bonds did so. The Iselins, Mr. Jarvie, and others insisted on holding the Baltimore & Ohio to its agreement.

The Baltimore & Ohio paid those holders who accepted 70 for their bonds, but has refused either to pay the 85 demanded by the Messrs. Iselin and Mr. Jarvie or to give them in exchange a Baltimore & Ohio bond, or a bond stamped by the Baltimore & Ohio. The alleged default in this respect was made July 1. Thirty days of grace having expired, the Messrs. Iselin and Mr. Jarvie started yesterday to organize the dissenting bondholders for the purpose of testing the guarantee in the courts.

"We bought the bonds," it was said at the offices of A. Iselin & Co., "because they possessed a value in a Baltimore & Ohio guarantee that was to become effective in the event that the railroad concluded its purchase of the Dayton road. There was a chance that the transaction would not go through, but our judgment was right as to that chance. Otherwise the bonds, on bare security alone, would not have possessed the value we paid for them. As guaranteed bonds we considered them worth more than Baltimore & Ohio preferred, a 4 per cent. stock selling around 75, and would not, of course, take 70 for them. We believe the Baltimore & Ohio should pay us 85 and think the courts will agree with us."

The Baltimore & Ohio management contends that the payment of 85, after the great majority of bondholders have accepted 70, would be ultra vires, and that the Directors would be liable to suits for recovery from Baltimore & Ohio stockholders in case they paid the 85.

The proceeding is friendly in the sense that it threatens no rupture of relations between the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh and the Baltimore & Ohio. Both parties have agreed to let the courts pass on the merits of the case and to continue the cordial and mutually profitable relations which have long existed between the two railroads.

Executors Must Pay $2,402.59.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 1.—Richard C. Burn, a Manhattan glove importer, and Joseph W. Stimson, executors of the estate of Mrs. Mary E. Ray of Huntington, were surcharged today by Surrogate Strong with $2,402.59. Mrs. Harry F. O'Neill and Bernard Ray, a daughter and son, sought to have the executors removed and ordered to reimburse the estate to the extent of about $40,000. Surrogate Strong did not score the executors for any intentional mismanagement, and intimated their difficulties were doubtless due to errors of judgment.

EARNINGS.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
3d week July.	$105,330	$97,557	$7,773
July 1-July 23	346,123	289,756	56,367

BOSTON & ALBANY—

12 mos. gross.	19,989,263	16,552,500	3,386,763
Net	6,590,987	4,478,923	2,112,064
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,828,308	*158,218	1,986,526

*Deficit.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN for June—

Gross	8,118,014	6,309,610	1,809,084
Net aft. taxes.	2,338,617	1,858,875	479,741
12 mos. gross.	91,313,865	80,779,675	10,534,190
Net aft. taxes.	24,606,706	19,883,904	4,722,802

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for June—

Gross	1,614,545	1,413,458	201,086
Net aft. taxes.	463,807	359,960	103,847
12 mos. gross.	19,522,562	17,841,347	1,681,214
Net aft. taxes.	5,535,335	4,713,886	821,448

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for June—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	832,757	815,624	786,906
Net after tax.	280,654	250,808	175,888
Total income..	285,361	217,124	157,953
12 mos. gross.	10,721,515	10,111,975	9,620,675
Net after tax.	3,225,839	2,743,197	2,287,028
Total income..	2,863,564	2,326,253	1,951,436

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for June—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	2,644,047	2,379,131	2,312,027
Net aft. taxes.	353,807	353,379	608,524
Def. aft. chgs.	211,613	267,571	.....
12 mo. gross.	32,485,508	32,898,759	31,521,188
Net aft. taxes.	5,040,995	8,803,296	7,244,032
Def. aft. chgs.	1,873,417	*1,474,985	.....

*Surplus.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM, all lines, for June—Lines East:

Gross	24,909,785	21,500,653	21,075,662
Net aft. tax.	6,929,796	5,801,288	5,117,167
6 mo. gross.	140,757,532	112,781,731	116,617,783
Net aft. tax.	34,265,090	19,938,737	18,777,890

Lines West:

Gross	12,604,274	10,109,184	9,902,834
Net aft. tax.	3,292,984	2,655,276	2,297,868
6 mo. gross.	69,847,516	52,017,978	53,954,430
Net aft. tax.	16,502,663	8,810,578	9,751,820

Total all lines:

Gross	37,514,060	31,609,836	30,978,496
Net aft. tax.	10,222,160	8,456,564	7,415,024
6 mo. gross.	210,605,049	164,779,708	170,632,212
Net aft. tax.	50,767,754	28,749,315	26,647,225

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD report in detail compares as follows:

June.

Mileage	4,541	4,528	4,519
Freight rev.	13,582,753	11,735,817	11,015,487
Pass. revenue.	3,942,583	3,257,416	3,377,024
Total oper. rev.	19,384,193	16,421,567	15,825,383
Maint. of way.	2,381,578	2,007,790	2,003,001
Maint. of equip.	3,696,787	3,115,954	2,980,380
Transport. exp.	6,554,471	5,321,955	5,688,403
Total oper. exp.	13,517,595	11,265,373	11,501,100
Taxes	677,841	577,644	556,370
Oper. Income..	5,188,755	4,516,745	3,667,863
Total income...	7,058,122	6,430,693	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,540,747	3,878,488	.....

Six months.

Freight rev.	80,658,901	62,628,335	64,918,799
Pass. rev.	20,939,509	17,514,903	18,429,108
Total op. rev.	111,644,193	88,158,004	91,786,546
Maint. of way.	13,753,458	11,022,217	11,266,027
Maint. of equip.	22,434,066	18,816,438	18,900,464
Transport. exp.	39,360,492	32,368,968	38,876,094
Total op. exp.	80,894,242	68,351,824	73,130,057
Taxes	4,066,761	3,820,464	3,841,395
Oper. income..	26,672,032	15,974,337	14,857,459
Total income...	37,735,287	28,629,533	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	25,598,807	15,913,898	.....

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY'S detailed report compares as follows:

June.

Mileage	1,758	1,757	1,730
Freight rev.	5,023,079	3,951,191	3,838,296
Pass. rev.	1,087,527	864,574	862,409
Total oper. rev.	6,812,729	5,347,169	5,189,031
Maint. of way.	883,161	650,303	666,267
Ms. of equip.	1,175,981	834,051	842,238
Transport. exp.	2,085,742	1,642,380	1,669,738
Total oper. exp.	4,397,242	3,356,940	3,464,241
Taxes	288,311	258,105	274,125
Oper. income..	2,127,171	1,731,843	1,340,965
Total income..	3,504,481	3,172,427	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,564,274	1,504,822	.....

Six months.

Freight rev.	26,815,044	18,242,563	18,805,264
Pass. rev.	5,437,511	4,485,106	4,625,994
Total op. rev.	35,614,209	23,216,221	26,261,616
Maint. of way.	4,629,613	3,422,239	3,597,673
Maint. of equip.	6,299,120	4,891,701	5,112,912
Transport. exp.	11,915,191	9,414,390	10,339,292
Total op. exp.	24,405,748	19,059,190	20,971,171
Taxes	1,711,404	1,541,408	1,622,391
Oper. income..	9,493,583	4,613,226	3,967,752
Total income..	15,418,636	9,819,260	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,306,104	1,004,812	.....

SEABOARD AIR LINE for June—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,580,601	1,679,385	1,953,234
Net after tax.	466,897	393,697	551,779
12 mos. gross.	24,494,789	21,781,316	25,420,503
Net after tax.	8,991,417	5,402,817	6,957,797

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. for the year ended June 30—

Total op. rev.	69,997,675	62,199,510	70,750,997
Oper. exp.	46,041,116	46,174,711	51,760,649
Net op. rev.	23,956,559	16,024,799	18,990,347
Total net rev.	23,956,559	16,024,799	18,990,347
Taxes	2,916,427	2,595,828	2,679,390
Uncoll. rev.	36,127	28,916	.....
Oper. income.	21,004,005	13,400,055	16,310,958
Other income.	5,422,026	3,238,317	3,297,406
Total income.	26,426,031	16,638,972	19,608,364
Deductions.	3,861,698	3,830,475	3,799,062
Interest	11,206,228	11,151,814	10,939,896
Surplus	9,358,104	1,656,682	4,869,406
Pref. div.	.....	.....	2,700,000
Balance	9,358,104	1,656,682	2,139,706
Adj. and bett.	112,400	133,313	91,929
Surplus	9,245,704	1,523,369	2,047,777

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Gross	5,678,124	4,473,560	5,232,400
Net aft. tax.	1,666,226	1,189,433	773,170
12 mos. gross.	69,997,675	62,199,510	70,750,997
Net after tax.	21,004,005	13,400,055	16,310,958

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

June gross	512,129	392,280	431,321
Net after tax.	151,573	97,717	42,647
12 mos. gross	5,641,402	4,776,630	5,422,175
Net after tax.	1,681,301	944,263	966,908

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

June gross	971,407	737,248	873,183
Net after tax.	295,528	208,125	157,322
12 mos. gross	11,808,038	10,082,149	10,902,100
Net after tax.	3,087,016	2,241,689	2,782,990

MOBILE & OHIO—

June gross	1,021,000	882,449	1,082,345
Net after tax.	344,626	286,333	201,715
12 mos. gross	11,808,038	10,082,149	18,002,583
Net after tax.	3,925,760	2,762,763	2,463,919

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

June gross	195,735	160,880	202,488
Net after tax.	21,083	26,986	40,142
12 mos. gross.	2,445,408	2,215,773	2,598,760
Net after tax.	471,055	253,405	347,018

WESTERN MARYLAND for June—

Gross	904,482	844,482	711,148
Net aft. taxes.	271,560	260,196	*42,655
Gross. 12 mos.	10,930,369	8,683,459	8,267,736
Net aft. taxes.	3,542,020	2,120,647	155,901

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION CO. for the year ended June 30—

Earn. on stk.	5,079,903	3,980,802	3,697,748
Other earnings	676,406	764,962	717,867
Total income.	5,652,314	4,735,264	4,415,615
Expenses	187,344	157,600	139,466
Pfd. div.	884,172	884,172	884,172
Cash com.	1,954,583	1,558,583	1,408,723
Stk. com. div.	1,715,250	1,553,332	1,408,728
Surplus	1,180,298	616,827	604,518
Prev. surplus.	10,194,492	9,577,664	8,973,146
Total surplus.	11,374,789	10,194,492	9,577,664

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO., with intercompany transactions eliminated, for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	635,153	600,636	35,209
Net aft. taxes.	293,589	267,688	25,901
Gross, 12 mos.	8,076,257	7,667,440	408,817
Net aft. taxes.	3,737,614	3,490,448	247,166

MANUFACTURERS' LIGHT AND HEAT CO. and affiliated companies for the six months ended June 30—

Gross earnings	$3,940,038
Operating expenses and taxes	2,263,338
Net earnings	1,676,700
Other income	126,022
Total income	1,702,722
Bond interest	41,049
Sundry adjustments	7,148
Balance	1,654,525
Dividends	920,000
Surplus	734,525

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT AND ONTARIO POWER CO. and SALMON RIVER POWER CO. for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$150,004	$115,579	$43,425
Net aft. dep. & cost pur. pwr.	80,892	60,265	20,627
Total income..	86,104	64,538	21,566
Bal. af. tx. & rt.	71,063	58,613	13,050
6 mos. gross.	867,229	676,227	191,002
Net aft. dep. & cost pur. pwr.	405,219	346,330	154,889
Total income..	507,784	351,080	156,854
Bal. af. tx. & rt.	423,535	315,727	107,808

THE PUBLIC

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOTH.—Buyer wants covert cloth, gabardine coatings and colored corduroys; also last Sumner's ladies' suits and coats; last Winter's coats and ladies' raincoats; pay cash. Apply 22 West 38th St., 12th floor, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

CLOTH COATS.—Buying the better grade. 141 West 36th St., tenth floor, front.

COATS.—Buying sport and better grade cloth and mixtures; call all week, 8th floor. 145 West 30th.

COATS. — Contractors and sub-contractors wanted on better grade plle fabric coats. ▲ 138 Times.

COATS.—Infants' and children's; placing orders. Call all week. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS.—Jobber looking all week; afternoons only. 1,161 Broadway, room 301.

COATS.—Buying sport and better grade cloth coats. First floor, 40 West 28th.

COATS wanted; better grade; jobber settle. 5th floor, 114 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples, 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., third floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 22 W. 20th St., 6th floor.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, in colors wanted, spot cash. H. Eobol, 1,199 Broadway.

DRESSES.—The Scranton Dry Goods Co., Scranton, Penn., Mr. Ehrlich open for jobs silk dresses, wash dresses, house dresses, children's dresses, children's coats, wash skirts, cloth skirts, Spring suits, Spring coats; quantity no object, spot cash. Phone 7170 Madison Square, Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—M. Grossbaum of W. A. Wieboldt & Co. of Chicago, New York office 334 4th Av., open for jobs silk dresses, cloth skirts, wash dresses, wash skirts.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on evening and party dresses. Room 1,800, 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders, call all week with samples. Levine, 149 West 36th St.

MACHINES.—Will buy plant or machines, such as plain sewers, overlock, button, buttonhole, cutting, &c. H 107 Times.

PIECE GOODS.—Open for any quantity, all wool, 40 to 44 inch storm serges; also 54-inch check velours; call Thursday morning between 9 and 10. Room 1,003, 66 Leonard St.

PIECE GOODS.—We buy cotton and woolen piece goods of every description; pay cash. The Mortimer Co., 17 W. 17th St.

REMNANTS.—Manufactures, cash paid for remnants, clippings; all light shades, silk, crepe, &c.; any quality. C. C., 219 Times Downtown.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits $13.50 to $20. Call all week, 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders; all prices. Tenth floor, 32 West 27th.

VELOURS.—F and H velours and broadcloth wanted, for cash, all shades. Chelsea 4571, 11th floor, 32 West 20th St.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTH wanted; all shades and colors. 4571 Chelsea. 11th floor, 32 West 20th St.

WAISTS AND DRESSES.—Quantity no object, Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St., 5th floor.

WAISTS.—Contractors on Georgette waists; bring samples. 29 West 35th, first floor.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BURLAP BAGS.—For sale, empty bags for wool, shoddy, waste, &c.; made to order from second-hand burlap; either eight or ten ounce burlap, any width or length desired, in lots of 100 or more. Chas. W. Becker, Comm. Mcht., 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1358. New York City; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

CHAIRS.—For sale, about 670 oak dining arm chairs, black leather seats, $1.75, f. o. b., N. Y. State; perfect goods from factory. Chas. W. Becker, 72 Leonard St. Ph. Franklin 1358.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Girls', $2.25 to $8.50; ladies', $3.75 to $12.50; plush coats, $10.50 up; attractive models; delivery guaranteed. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS, SUITS, skirts, and dresses of representative Philadelphia manufacturers; guarantee prompt deliveries. M. Lasker & Co., 1,133 Broadway. Phone 3839 Farragut.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Have silk jersey coats and suits to close out. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

CORDUROY.—Juillards, 9,000 and 613, in all shades, for sale. Gramercy 2871.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—H, seal, 1, 2, and 3 inch; must sell; in need of cash. Gramercy 1102.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Etelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES.—100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 2058.

PIECE GOODS, Embroideries, Laces, and Trimmings to close out. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

PLUSHES, 40-40, for sale; also American poplins, gabardines, serges. Spring 446.

PLUSHES for sale; Peerless and Salts plush. Phone 3293 Farragut.

PLUSHES for sale; Peerless and Salts Plush. Phone 3293 Farragut.

SERGES.—Gera, Julliard, Botany, Amoskiags, Pacific, Wellington Sears; reasonable; Madison Square 6777.

SERGES.—U. S., No. 235, $1.32½ net; suiting velours, Buckley & Cohen, No. 658, $1.12 net. Chel. 6972.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—5,000 wash skirts and 500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS.—3,000 wash skirts to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, on cards and bulk, immediate delivery. Madison Sq. 3358.

SUITS AND COATS.—The most talked about American woolen poplin suits, guaranteed satin lining, $9.75, are shown at Wolf & Mosheim's, 12 West 32d.

SUITS, COATS.—Closing out Spring styles; smart Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114W 27th.

WAISTS AND DRESSES, silks and cottons for present wear; petticoats; also Fall and Winter suits, coats and dresses for women, misses and children; complete stocks to clean up. Sample at Room 1,110, 49 East 21st St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted to sell ladies' quilted vests throughout U. S. and Canada; strictly commission basis. Amer. Quilted Garment Co., 291 7th Av.

WAIST.—Good dollar waist on commission; Long Island trade. Box 200. Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....3⅝@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday ....3⅝@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Hard Coal Much In Demand.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that unfilled orders on the books of anthracite shippers continue to grow in number and volume. While stove and egg are the sizes in which the demand exceeds the supply by the widest margin —the only sizes, in fact, in which there is a general shortage—there is no size that is conspicuously weak. Ordinarily at this time of the year the companies would be stocking both steam and domestic coal on a liberal scale, while the independent operators would be forcing the slow-moving sizes on the market more or less regardless of circular. This year, however, things are different. The bituminous market is in a healthy condition, with all signs indicating still greater strength before the end of August.

They're Using Our Cough Drops.

The exportation of American cough drops has now reached such proportions that a well-known firm which makes them had applied to the Treasury Department for the application of the drawback provision of the tariff to their product. In granting the application, the department laid down the rule that the quantity of refined sugar that may be taken as a basis for computing the drawback may equal the quantity used in the manufacture of exported cough drops, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing records.

Will Have to Wait for New York.

Unless the trouble in the local garment trade continues so long that there will be no possibility of the manufacturers turning out goods for Fall, retail buyers of the country will hold up their orders for this market. The reason given is that there can be no certainty that the styles produced in other centres will be authentic until New York has put its O. K. on them. While there is talk of the retailers supplying their wants in other markets, this is not seriously regarded, even among the buyers themselves.

The Fall Outlook for Dresses.

Dress manufacturers are hard put to figure out whether they will be losers or gainers by the strike in the coat and suit industry. Some of them are inclined to think that business during the coming Fall will be heavy on cloth dresses because of the scarcity of suits. Others are more pessimistic. They are of the opinion that many of the out-of-town buyers, who come here ordinarily to place orders for both suits and dresses, may be forced to go to other markets for their supplies, and, when placing orders for suits, may also purchase dresses from the same sources. They believe, furthermore, that it will be impossible to sell women more dresses because there are less suits to be had.

Crude Rubber Prices Weaker.

The continued lack of active buying in the local crude rubber market has resulted in lower prices on leading grades in the last few days. Another contributor to the weaker tone of the market was the situation at London, where buying has also been quiet from all accounts and prices none too steady. Up-river fine continues to be relatively the firmest rubber in the local market, so far as price is concerned. Yesterday it was quoted at 65½ cents a pound for spot shipment, and at 64½ cents for forward positions up to November. Up-river coarse was listed at 40 cents, and upper Caucho ball at 39½ cents. The principal plantation grades were held at 56½ cents a pound for pale crepe and 55½ cents for smoked sheets.

Cork Waste May Enter Free.

The Treasury Department has issued final instructions to Collectors and other customs officers relative to the treatment to be accorded cork waste, consisting of cork disks known as "throwouts," mixed with cork cuttings, broken disks, and other fragments. Several months ago an order was issued directing officials to assess duty, as manufactured disks, only on the proportion of the merchandise represented by the whole disks, while in a later order these instructions were suspended. The department now finds that the merchandise is commercially known and dealt in as cork waste, and was so known and dealt in at the time of the passage of the present tariff. In view of this free entry was directed.

Coarse Cottons Move Better.

There was a better movement to coarse cottons in the local gray goods market yesterday. Liberal inquiries for 30-inch 3.25-yard drills resulted in business being done for delivery during this month and next at 7½ cents. Some houses are demanding an eighth more for these goods for immediate shipment, due to their scarcity. August-October deliveries of 31-inch 5-yard sheetings were sold at 5¼ cents in a pretty fair way, notwithstanding the heavy business that had been done on them in the last few days. Small sales of 40-inch 4.25-yard sheetings were reported at 5⅝ cents for delivery in this month and next, with bids of 5⅝ cents for carload lots not being looked on with much favor by the mills. Bag manufacturers were prominent factors in the day's transactions.

Pile Fabrics May Be Scarce.

The curtailment of production of pile fabrics, brought about by the strike in the garment industry, will produce a shortage of these goods if the trouble is settled in the near future. Factors in the trade who are in close touch with the situation say that there are no goods being offered for sale, and that this is a pretty fair indication that the mills have not much stock on hand. If this is the case, the situation later on will be more serious than it was last year, when the cutting-up trade was willing to pay almost anything to get the desired merchandise. Owing to the high price of seal plushes and other goods on that order, quite a large business is expected to develop on cotton and mercerized cotton plushes. These goods will supply the demand for the cheaper cloths of the plush variety.

Burlap Values Advance Abroad.

Cables received in this market from Calcutta yesterday told of a further rise of a shilling a hundred yards—about a quarter of a cent a yard—or several varieties of burlaps for shipment in the next few months. The advance was said to be the result of the commandeering by the British Government of large quantities of these cloths for war purposes. On the heavier burlaps, the prices now quoted in the local market are said to be well below the cost of replacement, with quotations on the lighter goods more evenly balanced. Cables from the British Isles told of a further rise in jute, which was held at thirty pounds sterling per ton at London for September shipment. Sunday morning's big explosion included some burlaps in the things destroyed, but this loss was said yesterday to be smaller than had first been supposed. There was a better all-round demand for goods here yesterday, with these prices quoted on "forties": 7½-ounce, 6.55c.; 8-ounce, 6.65c.; 10-ounce, 7.55c., and 10½-ounce, 7.65c.

Printcloth Business Was Big.

Yesterday was one of the most active days the printcloth end of the local gray goods market has seen for some time. Reports from various quarters indicated that all of the 39-inch 80 squares that could be bought at 7½ cents for this year's delivery had been snapped up, with mills now asking 7⅝ cents in many cases. A big business was done on 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s at 5 and 4⅞ cents, respectively, the deliveries running all the way to Jan. 1. At the close buyers were still bidding 4⅞ cents for the latter goods, with practically no response from the mills. About all of the 38½-inch 64-60s available for 1916 shipment were taken up at 5⅞ cents, and it is said to be difficult now to get deliveries beyond the turn of the year at less than that figure. For nearby delivery a fair business was told of on 27-inch 64-60s at 3⅞ cents. Prices closed very firm at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c
39-inch, 68-72s	6½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅝c
38½-inch, 60-52s	5⅛c
38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

Talk Over the Open Price Plan.

Following the publication in THE TIMES yesterday that a number of prominent woolen houses have adopted the open-price system, the advantages and disadvantages of the plan were freely discussed in this market. The idea of having prices "passed around" was commended from the standpoint that such information would put a stop to the practice of some buyers of asking for lower prices from one house because another concern had made an alleged concession to them. Some of the mill owners who were asked to join the exchange refused to do so because it was thought not truly representative, having only a small part of the manufacturers of staple fabrics. Others, who make the finest fabrics, said there would be no benefit to them because they sell only small quantities of a given fabric and have constant price changes that in no-wise would affect the general market. Those known to be members of the exchange are the American Woolen Company, Botany Worsted Mills, Cleveland Worsted Mills Company, Patterson & Greenough, J. P. Stevens & Co., and the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company.

May Modify Import Embargo.

The British Controller of Import Restrictions will recommend to the Board of Trade the granting of immediate relief to American shippers of prohibited goods, whereby goods ordered prior to the date of proclamations prohibiting their importation and shipped before Oct. 1, 1916, may be forwarded if the freight situation continues favorable. According to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at London, the Controller promises to examine all specially meritorious cases.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Ames Company, Cleveland, and Daly Brothers, Eureka, Cal., have been added to the list of accounts of Alfred Fantl, resident buyer, 116 West Thirty-second Street.

Miss Geventer is now buying waists for the basement department of the Kaufmann Department Store, Pittsburgh. The local office of this store is at 1,201 Broadway.

C. F. Hernandez, who for many years was connected with Suzarte & Whitney, exporters, has gone into the export business on his own account under the firm name of C. F. Hernandez, Sons & Co. The office of the new firm is located at 17 Battery Place.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

Dr. HENRY W. SCHLESINGER, 14 West 117th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, liabilities $4,947, and no assets. He has only one creditor, Henry W. Bruere, City Chamberlain, on a deficiency judgment for $4,947 docketed on Aug. 28, 1914. This is his second time in bankruptcy. He filed a petition on Dec. 5, 1908, with liabilities $147,148 and no assets and received a discharge on June 24, 1910. That bankruptcy was the result of losses in real estate operations on East Ninth Street and elsewhere and for indorsing notes of the Uniform Brick Clay Co. of which he was Treasurer.

MORRIS WEISSMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Weissman, manufacturer of waists, 22 West Twenty-seventh Street, by Jacob Philpsky, $400, and Samuel Leblang, $125.

CHARLES A. KETCHAM, stationery, Middletown, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $7,578, and assets, $2,218.

M. APPLEBAUM & SONS, manufacturers of belts and suspenders, 481 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities, $10,490, and assets, $5,282, consisting of stock, $4,500; fixtures, $100; accounts, $607, and cash in bank, $75.

Judge Clarke of the Supreme Court has appointed George B. Francis receiver of rents of the office building at 470 Fourth Avenue, corner of Thirty-second Street, until recently owned by William T. Evans, President of Mills & Gibb, white goods importers, which he transferred to the receivers of Mills & Gibb in a suit brought by Robert L. Morrell against Mr. Evans and Mills & Gibb to foreclose a mortgage of $175,000, which was subject to a prior mortgage of $600,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Christopher Geiger, a contractor of Amsterdam, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court today, with liabilities of $10,118 and assets of $5,669.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Brenner, Dorothy—M. Kupler	$272.00
Bogart, Wallace F.—I. Davaga, Jr., Inc.	380.37
Bloch, Jacob—H. Miller	346.78
B. & B. Construction Co., Inc., Vito Bonomo and Guerino Baldi—C. A. Pape	200.07
Criterion Frame and Novelty Co.—C. R. Ruegger	118.14
California Motion Picture Corporation—L. Bronner et al.	7,828.38
Dallas, Alexander—W. L. Rose	380.01
Dooley, John J.—Castle Co., Inc.	144.39
Eyth, Lena—M. Kramer	108.55
Fajen, Herman H. and Frederick—Hudson Transportation Co.	277.67
Gardner Catering Co.—J. Lowenstein & Son	853.72
Gabriel, Abraham—W. Koch	5,751.00
Hadrian Realty Co., Borris Jacobson, Haymen Scheller, and Harry Godon—S. Schneider	195.70
Krug, Oscar J., and William C. Schroeder—A. H. Muller et al. executors	4,912.24
Kraus, George—R. W. Goelet	824.37
Lockwood, Ernest M.—A. G. Spalding & Bros	156.81
Leglauer, Albert—J. N. & P. Scanlan	855.44
Levenson Wrecking Co.—R. W. Traylor	3,836.83
Larson, Henry—M. Hyams	101.10
Mendelsohn, Louis and Mortimer—M. Perlstein	149.15
Miracle Co.—Dana T. Bennett Co., Inc.	1,920.02
Mitchell Contracting Co. — Goldberg Wrecking Co.	133.55
Meier, Andrew—H. & H. Reimers	173.87
Malakoff, Jack and Soloman—H. S. Hoffman	372.60
Shee—J. S. Cohen	100.74
Napier, Thos.—H. W. Boettger, Jr., et al., ex'rs	302.31
Pearson, Dane A.—D. P. Hays	350.00
Pembroke, Theodore K.—A. J. Bauer & Co.	214.61
Parker, Lillian V.—E. L. Fender et al.	252.34
Power, Edward H.—E. R. Lloyd	1,224.34
Semken, Harry, and Lillian Hongslage, ex'rs—H. A. Grand et al.	362.06
Sasso, Nicola—P. M. Chinelis & Co.	115.67
Stern, Katl—H. Feit	126.40
Siracuzzi, James—M. Hyams	141.41
Society Specialty Co., Inc.—J. T. Kingsbury et al.	123.73
Squires, Herbert G.—R. Meyer	178.26
South Brooklyn Railway Co.—S. Lembert, by gdn.	10,125.68
Torpford Detachable Limousine Co., Inc. —American Upholstering and Slip Cover Co.	146.28
Thiebauth, Chas.—J. Nau	402.72
United States Trust Co. of N. Y. and Judson R. Wilds, executors and trustees—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.	30,328.83
W. H. Smith Heating Co., Inc.—B. Brettler	110.90
Zullo, Chas.—M. Whispell	441.46

In Bronx County.

Clark, George C., and Harry Cleveland. —F. H. Stubbe et al.	430.01
Friedman, Sam—B. Barish	34.40
Gerstein, Frank—Saks & Co.	169.14
Hurwitz, Isaac—Oscar Schlegel Mfg. Co.	30.37
Kobusch, George J.—L. Joseph	1,059.72
Koerner, Elizabeth—H. C. Burnstine et al.	1,001.91
Pletscher, Martin and Elise—Benenson Realty Co.	2,237.73
Stewart, Robert—R. Boyti	338.99
Shereshefsky, Isidor—I. Koss et al.	138.50
Smith, Morris—L. D. Block & Co.	86.30
Traister, Dora—H. Brenner	89.82
Wadsworth Moving Picture Corporation—I. Greenberg	204.59

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bernhard, Martha, and Michael Riegel—M. G. Kopper, Jan. 26, 1916 $683.58
Columbian Protective Association—J. Nelson, May 3, 1916 1,187.81
Dow, Garib—G. H. Rosenblatt, Feb. 1, 1916 252.18
Eckert, James Clendenin—N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Storage Co., July 7, 1916 270.66
Farrell, Peter—J. Jordan, April 11, 1916 107.43
Farrell, James P., as guardian—J. Jordan, April 14, 1916 108.43
Kondolf, Henry E.—L. L. Rothstein et al., July 26, 1916 364.04
Metro Lithograph Co.—Naumer Electric Co., July 31, 1916 226.60
Yabroudi, Joseph—A. Gabriel, June 9, 1915 208.16
Dunn, Bartholomew, as ex'r—City of New York, June 25, 1912 139.35

In Bronx County.

Di Menna, James—Bouker Cont. Co., July 3, 1916 352.10
Martin, Michael J., and Michael J. Martin Corp.—V. Zambetti, Oct. 28, 1915 82.73

LATEST CUSTOM RULINGS.

Use by Undertakers Does Not Make Chiffons of Silk Veilings.

Theodore Tiedemann & Co., New York, failed yesterday in an attempt before the Board of General Appraisers to secure lower duty on goods classified by the Collector as "silk veiling" dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent. under the specific provision for such merchandise. The importers claimed that entry should be given at 45 per cent. as woven fabrics, of which silk was the component material of chief value.

The importers contended at the trial of the case that the goods were not commercially known as "veilings," but were known in the trade as "slide chiffons." This contention appeared to be based on the fact that, within a period of four or five years, undertakers had begun to use veiling of this kind as covers for caskets in place of glass. The Government, on the other hand, showed that the articles had been known in the trade for twenty or more years as "veilings," and that the use of the material by undertakers was limited. Judge Howell wrote the decision.

R. S. Stubbs, New York, imported machinery which was finally set up in a factory at Oakland, Cal. There was a good deal of litigation over the value of the machines, which had the effect of extending the controversy over a period of a year or more. The Board of General Appraisers finally made a decision in which it found a value greater than that returned by the Appraiser of the Port. When the Collector reliquidated the entries in harmony with the board's finding, the importer filed a protest, claiming that as the final reliquidation was made more than a year after the entry of the machinery, it was invalid.

Objection also was made that the board, at the time of reappraisement, had no "samples" of the merchandise before it as required by law. The decision found against both claims, it being pointed out in reference to the lack of samples that the President of the board asked for such exhibits, but was told by the importer that the machines were already set up and in operation on the Pacific Coast. The Collector was held to be within his rights in reliquidationg the entry after the expiration of one year.

William H. Stiner & Son, New York, lost in claims dealing with the classification of women's hand bags composed of silk and made in part of silk ornaments. On account of the ornamentation, the Collector returned the articles at 60 per cent. under the specific provision for "silk articles ornamented." The protest contained claims for entry at 45 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of silk, and at 50 per cent. as silk woven fabrics. Judge Howell cited the case of Morimura Brothers, having to do with the entry of lamp shades composed in chief value of silk and made in part of braid. The board in that decision held that the 60 per cent. duty accrued. Following that decision in principle, the board held the hand bags properly assessed.

SLIGHT GAIN IN DUTIES.

July's Total Tops Eleven Millions, but War's Effect Is Still Potent.

W. T. Black, Cashier of the Custom House, filed a report yesterday with Acting Collector Henry C. Stuart, showing that duty collections at this port in July amounted to $11,274,239, a slight gain over the corresponding month last year, whose total was $11,092,546. In July, 1914, the month preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, and when the importing business was on a normal basis, collections amounted to $15,868,840. July collections here were about $2,000,000 behind those of June.

August started off well, customs officials said. Yesterday's duties on imports amounted to $621,757, a good single day's collections before the war reduced the volume of inward trade.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; K. F. Federson, notions, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.

ALBIA, Iowa—Strassburger Department Store; J. Strassburger, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.

ALBANY, N. Y.—R. L. Jones & Co.; R. L. Jones, dry goods, carpets, millinery, cloaks, suits; 1,170 B'way; Collingwood.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits, waists; 41 Union Square; Park Avenue.

AMARILLO, Tex.—J. Levy, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way.

ANDERSON, S. C.—D. Gersberg; Miss D. Gersberg, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

ANNISTON, Ala.—Powers-Woodruff Co.; M. J. Black, lace curtains; 38 W. 32d; Aberdeen.

ATLANTA, Ga.—McClure Ten-Cent Store; C. A. Routh, notions, fancy goods; Bretton Hall.

ATLANTA, Ga.—N. Bodenheimer & Bro.; N. Bodenheimer, M. E. Bodenheimer, millinery; 581 B'way; Collingwood.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss M. W. Morrison, women's ready-to-wear, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; G. W. Andrews, domestics; Miss E. G. Mahoney, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.

AUSTIN, Texas—The Women's Toggery Shop; Miss M. Matthieson, millinery, ladies' furnishing goods; Seville.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, misses', infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss C. Rosendale, ladies' wear; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Goidenberg Bros.; M. Oppenheimer, notions, wash goods, linings; O. Sedberry, dress goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss L. Hochheimer representing; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss S. Rofalman, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. Gorman, silk neckwear, collars, umbrellas; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear, gloves, shirts, men's knit goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—A. Eisenberg, house furnishing goods, china; 1,239 B'way; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Boldenberg Bros.; Miss K. Baker, muslin underwear, children's wear; Breslin.

BESSEMER, Ala.—Erlick & Lefkowitz; S. Lefkowitz, millinery, men's, women's garments; 1,181 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; J. K. Sterne, books, stationery; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, ladies' suits; Miss Diller, children's millinery; Mrs. Best, misses' dresses; Mrs. Vincent, ladies' bathing suits; Miss Horan, kimonos, negligees; Miss Barrett, machine-made dresses; Mr. O'Callaghan, misses' suits, coats, (basement); Mr. Hahn, leather goods, jewelry; Mr. Smith, infants' and children's dresses, coats, petticoats; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishing goods; Mr. Ring, ladies', misses' dresses; Mr. Levy, ladies', misses' waists; Mr. Thomson, house dresses, kimonos, corsets; Miss Willimans, women's, children's knit wear, hosiery; Miss O'Callahan, muslin underwear, aprons, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. E. Finney, men's furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. M. Lichtenstein, men's furn. goods, hosiery; S. Falk, boys' clothing; R. M. Dean, notions, toilet, fancy, leather goods, toys; F. Earley, glassware; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. E. B. Austin, infants' wear; Miss L. M. Sweeney, corsets; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; / Miss C. Towns, handkerchiefs; 315 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. J. C. Stott, cloaks, suits, waists; Broztell.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss C. M. Murphy, gloves; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON, Mass.—Shepard-Norwell Co.; Miss M. L. Delaney, skirts, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stears Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, waists, &c.; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. E. S. Adelson, silk waists; Miss E. A. Hand, representing; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; S. Kranson, jobs men's shirts, underwear, bathrobes; E. Adelberg, leather goods, embroideries; 1,133 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; F. E. Hochreiter, men's, ladies', children's underwear, hosiery, men's, boys' furnishing goods, clothing; 103 Grand.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co., C. O. Rourke, hats; 621 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; H. N. Ness, carpets; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; H. Elfert, men's hats, boys' furn. goods; 18 W. 35th; Cumberland.

CALDWELL, Texas—Vogel-Wohl Co.; L. Siegel, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Solof Bros.; J. W. Solof, cloaks, suits; 1,161 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Elvin-Lester Woolen Co.; L. Stern, woolens; 527 Central Park West.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Larkin & Rose; H. Rose, mfrs. clothing; Gerard.

CHICAGO, Ill.—S. A. Blair, men's furnishing goods, hats; Marie Antoinette.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. Buchner, boys' clothing; 115 5th Av.; Belleclaire.

CHICAGO, Ill.—E. H. Knopp & Co.; Miss M. Kuhn, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chas. A. Stevens Bros.; S. Willard, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—H. M. Mendel, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th, Room 1,910.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. O. Ferry, women's, misses', juniors' dresses; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. W. Smith, millinery; W. D. Burt, prints; Miss M. Wagner, suits; Miss C. Rayner, women's furn. goods; Miss Ryan, women's coats; R. P. Evans, silks; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—R. W. Co.; Mr. Rothschild, children's dresses, boudoir caps, holiday novelties; R. 73, 33 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. R. Wilson, millinery; M. P. French, laces, embroideries, curtains; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Brothers; A. H. Winkler, waists, petticoats; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, ready-to-wear, (basement); 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Outlet Cloak & Suit Shop; I. Freidman, women's coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 12 E. 33d.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Model Skirt and Suit Co.; J. B. Jacobs, serge, silk dresses; 18 W. 27th.

CINCINNATI—La Mode; E. Rosenberg, M. Rosenberg, skirts, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, W. Swanson, children's dresses, coats, basement; 37 W. 26.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss J. Kalisky, jewelry; C. J. Stavicker, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss D. Block, Miss H. Hearn, millinery; Miss N. Summers, hats; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Lindner Co.; Miss C. E. Hart, negligees, underwear; 1,140 B'way.

CLINTON, Iowa—Donlon-Redden Co.; H. S. Flint, women's ready-to-wear; Broztell.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bornheim & Cahen; L. Bornheim, dresses; C. Cahen, suits; 1,161 B'way.

DANVILLE, Ky.—Pushin Bros.; H. D. Pushin, women's ready-to-wear; Gregorian.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin Dry Goods Co.; E. H. Collins, boys', girls' apparel, knit goods, knit underwear, house dresses, petticoats; 23 E. 26th; Woodward.

DENVER, Col.—Neustater Co.; L. E. Cohen, coats, suits; Miss Keene, jobs jersey coats, suits, skirts; 364 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Weakley Cloak & Suit Co.; W. Keene, coats, suits; 364 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; H. A. Metcalfe, ready-to-wear; Miss Farrell, dresses; A. Luball, basement ready-to-wear, millinery; Miss S. Doane, millinery; Miss E. Payton, leather goods; 305 5th Av.

DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Cohen, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 315 5th Av.; Woodward.

DETROIT — Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. W. Voorhees, books, stationery; Miss E. Maurer, vellings, ladies' neckwear; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT, Mich.—E. Kern Co.; Miss A. Watko, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; Marie Antoinette.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. D. Desendorf, Miss E. Bird, art goods; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—M. Ettlinger, women's garments; Breslin.

DETROIT — Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss G. Keley, gowns, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

DUBUQUE—J. F. Stampfer Co.; L. C. Wittmer, silks, dress goods, domestics, hosiery, gloves; 334 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

DUNN, N. C.—F. Bailey, jobs Fall suits; R. 401, 1,161 B'way.

ELKHART, Ind.—W. F. Stanton Co.; Miss C. Olson, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; Somerset.

EUREKA, Cal.—Daly Bros.; C. D. Daly, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

EVANSVILLE, Ird.—Andres Co.; N. E. Lefebore, Miss B. Scherer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—H. E. Bacon Co.; R. C. Smith, general mdse.; 1,170 B'way; Breslin.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. P. Lohr & Son; M. B. Greenberg, ready-to-wear; Grand.

FORT DODGE, Iowa—Tuerke Mercantile Co.; L. Charon, ready-to-wear, millinery, dry goods; Miss E. Feeney, ready-to-wear; G. J. Kilndi, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.; St. James.

FORT DODGE, Iowa—J. L. Russell Co.; E. W. Mathews, coats, suits; Room 1008, 47 W. 34th.

FREMONT, Ohio—J. Joseph Sons; B. Joseph, cloaks, men's furn. goods; 1,161 B'way.

FREMONT, Ohio—La Mode Store; G. D. Johnson, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way, Room 807.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb.—Kaufman & Wernert; D. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; Somerset.

GR

8 FOSTER CHILDREN REVEALED BY WILL

Mrs. Beadel's Wards Taken Out of Orphan Asylums and Reared by Her.

KNOWN AS MRS. MARRIOTT

Changed Name After Her Divorce—Lawyer Calls Her "the Most Motherly of Women."

The filing yesterday of the will of Mrs. Jane M. Beadel, daughter of the late Charles A. Minton, and sister of John McKim Minton of 59 West Fifty-fourth Street, disclosed the fact that, because Mrs. Beadel had been divorced from her husband, Edward Beadel, she had assumed the name of Jane M. Marriott, and under that name had been known to all her friends and acquaintances until her death at South Norwalk, Conn., on June 21.

The will also revealed the fact that, under the name of Mrs. Marriott, the defendant had adopted eight children from charitable institutions and had cared for them until they grew to manhood or womanhood. Three children obtained through the State Charities Aid Association were in her care at the time of her death.

She had alimony of $1,200 a year under her divorce decree and $600 income from a trust fund, and on the total of $1,800 a year she supported herself and the children she adopted. Charles May, the attorney who filed Mrs. Beadel's will, said that her motherly instinct was more strongly developed than in any woman he ever had known.

Mrs. Beadel left her personal effects and $5,000, consisting of practically her entire estate, to Margaret Hope Wilson, one of the children she had adopted. She gave $500 each to four brothers and a sister, and appointed her brother, John McKim Minton, executor, asking that he pay the expense of the return of any children now under her care to the organizations from which she had taken them.

Mrs. Beadel provided that the fund left by her for her adopted daughter, Margaret Hope Wilson, was to be held by her sister, Mrs. Margaret H. Meek of South Norwalk, with whom the child has been living, until she should come of age. She directed that, if her sister died before the child reaches maturity, the State Charities Aid Association should act as her guardian and put her in some private family where she might receive "the tender care that only home life can give."

SANFORD CASE IN COURT.

Cotton Broker's Son Charges Women with Mulcting Father.

Eleanor Beebe and Maude Richardson were arraigned before Magistrate Patton in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of grand larceny, the allegation against them being that they had converted a $1,000 Anglo-French bond belonging to Arnold B. Sanford, a wealthy cotton broker, one of the country's best known cotton men, who died on July 10. It is alleged that they cashed the bond within a few hours after Mr. Sanford's death.

Interesting developments are promised when the case is called again this afternoon, for the testimony taken yesterday consisted of statements of the dead man's son, administrator of the will, to the effect that the two women had practically complete possession of the estate, including, besides the papers and securities, the furnishings and contents of the house in which Mr. Sanford died in New Rochelle, to which the son had been denied admittance. The heirs at law say they do not know the value of the estate, because they have not had access to the papers, but Mr. Sanford was considered wealthy.

The son testified that he did not know of his own knowledge when his father died, but he had been told it was July 10. He added that he did not see his father's body until the evening of the day following, when he viewed it at an undertaker's establishment in New Rochelle.

It is part of the charge of the broker's son and daughter, who are pressing the case as sole heirs at law, that the two, Eleanor Beebe and Maude Richardson, who had been taken into the father's employ as office assistant and stenographer, respectively, when he opened an office here about five years ago, had acquired great influence over Sanford, Sr., both in a business way and in private life. They are said to have represented themselves as his nieces, and to have occupied apartments in homes he rented for himself on Riverside Drive, later at Greenwich, and lastly at New Rochelle.

The charges against them here refer only to the alleged conversion of the Anglo-French bond. In New Rochelle they face charges of larceny over the disappearance of property of the dead man there. They will appear in court in New Rochelle tomorrow before they come here to face the charge against them. They have been released on bail in both cases.

Mr. Sanford has not been in communication with members of his family for some time, according to the complainants in the case. Edward A. Sanford, the son, says he received on the day of his father's death a letter purporting to have been dictated by him, to the effect that he was doing well and expected to regain his health shortly. This was so at variance with the facts as he knew them, the son says, that he went to New Rochelle the next day only to find his father dead and the body at an undertaker's.

The defendants were represented yesterday by Allan R. Campbell and Joseph Fenster, and the estate by Warren Biglow and Alfred W. Varian. The only testimony taken was that of the son, who had not finished when a wrangle of the lawyers over the production of documents in court ended in an adjournment.

CALLS MISSING SISTER DEAD

Brother Would Administer Estate of Julia Coleman.

In order to save valuable property from being foreclosed for tax liens, Jeremiah Coleman of 23 West 129th Street filed an application in the Surrogate's office yesterday to be appointed administrator of the estate of his sister, Miss Julia Coleman, who disappeared on June 1, 1907.

The petitioner said that in addition to several parcels of real estate on which the taxes have been unpaid since Miss Coleman disappeared she also left $1,200 in cash. She was of middle age and at the time of her disappearance was visiting a sister, Mrs. Mary Herlehy, of 50 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The petitioner contends that the fact that his sister has not been heard from for nine years is sufficient ground for declaring her legally dead.

BOMBS DAMAGE NEWSPAPER

Publisher of Chicago Jewish Journal Had Antagonized Labor Leaders.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Two bombs which were exploded early today badly damaged the building of the Jewish Daily Press, but the presses were uninured.

A. M. Liebling, publisher, recently testified at the trial of seventeen labor leaders charged with conspiracy, that he had been forced to pay union leaders $125 before he could have a broken window replaced.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Max Marcus,
Solomon Flamm,
M & M Schmelzer,
Henry Dorfman,
Samuel Reifer,
Kalman Schumner,
Robert W Enders,
Frank S Beard,
Eleanor M Williams,
Louis Brill,
Maurice M Ringer,
Wm D Culver,
David Zisnor.

Under objections:
Henry Fois,
Joseph A Morris,
Wm Steinberg,
Edward Robertson,
Louis Niedle,
Henry C Eastlan,
Henry W Skolnick.

Adjourned cases:
Raphael Jaret,
Gus Nelderman,
Geo D Snyder, Jr,
Elias W Samuels,
Jacob Samuels,
Peltz, Sonneslien & F,
Unger & Batt,
S Dessans Sons.

Motions:
Hydrox Chemical Co,
Wm Budd,
Alcan Moss,
Sidney Jarvis,
S Shulder & Co (2,)
Reuben Lindenbaum,
F & P C Eckhardt,
Frank L Coie,
Asa Fellerman,
K E Garment Co,
Slavin Bros,
M & B Jaffe,
Grand Union Co,
Louis Wolf,
Greuter N Y Paper Co,
Abraham D Lubash,
Hanscom & Co,
Ferrall C Dininny,
Richard S Peale,
Nabatof Bros,
Abraham N Jaballe,
Baruch Lewittes,
Carter, Aguilar & B,
Elias Rosenblum,
A Schweeer & Son,
Aetna Cont Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalization at 9:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.:

Keystone T.ading Co‹ L. A. Dreyfuss Co.

Motion calendar at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Paul Albers,
Walter H Plagge,
William Cohen,
Hyman Harris,
Edward C Baxter.

Motions:
Conrad Eurich,
Elm Brewing Co,
A B Cameron Mfg Co,
Castle‹Daniel Mc-Allister,
Lobrman‹same,
Chas A Fox‹CNY,
Tracy‹same,
Walter Dittmar‹Jackson Williams,
Nauyalis‹Phila & Read C & I Co.

Bunte Brothers‹Trop Chocolate Co, Inc.

Louis Schwab,
Jacob Schutzman,
Wahley Phillips Co,
Ignatz Weissberger,
Walter A Wilson,
A D Matthews Sons,
Max Blumen,
Kapner & Weinstein,
E & G Schmidt,
Abraham Zalon,
Simon Selinger,
Harry Gilman,
Re application of Robert Gair Co.
Ferdinand W Fey,
Caroline V Fey,
Charles L Moore.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finoh, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Plant‹Nat Nas Bk,
NY Public Library‹McDonald,
Cooper‹Cooper,
Morrison‹Fitzgerald,
Greif‹Greif,
Stern‹Mertens,
Helvitz‹Balshofer,
Nat Soc of Music, Inc ‹Bailey,
Dreyfus‹Dreyfus,
Dinwiddie‹World Film Corp,
Ryder‹Trustees of the Saloors Snug Harbor (2,)
Ostrom‹Edison,
Connolly‹Conroy,
Albany Sav Bk‹Dooley
Walsh‹Walsh,
McNally‹Bachrack,
Cox‹C G Blake Co,
Cooper‹Greenhut,
Gramma‹Mirros,
Schwartz‹Underg Merchants' Assn, Inc,
Connolly‹Conroy,
Re Kapit,
McNamara‹Bierhoff,
Excelsior Sav Bank‹Wiggins,
Re Siegel,
Mutual Life Ins Co‹CNY‹Hazen,
Murray‹Morris (2,)
Brenner‹Brenner,
Newman‹Jessup,
Re Shea.

Dibble‹Hooker,
Connolly‹Conroy,
Re Blue Ribbon Dairy Co (Aarons.)
Hall‹Beltz,
Alexander‹Hirsch,
Re Dowling,
Fried‹Tilzer,
Kashowitz‹Mintzer,
Wiener‹Wiener,
Bernhardt‹Bernhardt,
Le Roy‹Le Roy (2,)
Maloy‹Maloy,
Heinrich‹Heinrich,
Watkins‹Smith,
British-Am Tob Co‹US Fid & Guar Co,
Bramhall‹Coffin Valve
Barnum‹Barnum,
Re Miller,
McEneaney‹Oche,
NY Life Ins Co‹Sherfe Bldg Co,
Sanders‹Sanders,
Travers‹Travers,
Gelssenhainer‹Geissenhainer,
Tritz‹Dunbar,
O'Connor‹O'Connor,
Rodgers‹Kerbaugh,
Manzi‹D'Alessandro,
Zerpoli‹same,
Robertson & Co, Inc‹Cent Cuba Sugar Co
Schillzzi‹Schillzzi,
Camp‹Wiley,
Zarewitz‹Zarewitz.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Elizabeth B Kelsey,
Sarah Delehanty,

Bridget Quailey,
Annie Rushenbach,
Sophie Stark.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Wanerka‹Supreme Council of Royal Arcanum,
Fleick‹Lauber,
Goldin‹Gordon,
Hansen‹Snow,
Same‹Carmichael,
Macomber‹Girrine,
Kurz‹Weihl,
Randazzo‹Reichbart,
Kurz‹Teschmacher,
Pacific Cloak & Suit Co‹Fischer,
Lohrmann‹same,
Chas A Fox‹CNY,
Tracy‹same,
Walter Dittmar‹Jackson Williams,
Nauyalis‹Phila & Read C & I Co.

European American Bank‹Meyers,
Saloman‹Albee et al,
Bailey Realty Co‹Nemerov,
Livingston‹Kelly,
Keingsberg‹Catherine & Water St Const & Realty Co,
De Peyster Realty Co‹Steele, Jr,
Conrad‹Solinsky.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

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Morrison‹Fitzgerald,
Greif‹Greif,
Stern‹Mertens,
Helvitz‹Balshofer,
Nat Soc of Music, Inc ‹Bailey,
Dreyfus‹Dreyfus,
Dinwiddie‹World Film Corp,
Ryder‹Trustees of the Saloors Snug Harbor (2,)
Ostrom‹Edison,
Connolly‹Conroy,
Albany Sav Bk‹Dooley
Walsh‹Walsh,
McNally‹Bachrack,
Cox‹C G Blake Co,
Cooper‹Greenhut,
Gramma‹Mirros,
Schwartz‹Underg Merchants' Assn, Inc,
Connolly‹Conroy,
Re Kapit,
McNamara‹Bierhoff,
Excelsior Sav Bank‹Wiggins,
Re Siegel,
Mutual Life Ins Co‹CNY‹Hazen,
Murray‹Morris (2,)
Brenner‹Brenner,
Newman‹Jessup,
Re Shea.

Dibble‹Hooker,
Connolly‹Conroy,
Re Blue Ribbon Dairy Co (Aarons.)
Hall‹Beltz,
Alexander‹Hirsch,
Re Dowling,
Fried‹Tilzer,
Kashowitz‹Mintzer,
Wiener‹Wiener,
Bernhardt‹Bernhardt,
Le Roy‹Le Roy (2,)
Maloy‹Maloy,
Heinrich‹Heinrich,
Watkins‹Smith,
British-Am Tob Co‹US Fid & Guar Co,
Bramhall‹Coffin Valve
Barnum‹Barnum,
Re Miller,
McEneaney‹Oche,
NY Life Ins Co‹Sherfe Bldg Co,
Sanders‹Sanders,
Travers‹Travers,
Gelssenhainer‹Geissenhainer,
Tritz‹Dunbar,
O'Connor‹O'Connor,
Rodgers‹Kerbaugh,
Manzi‹D'Alessandro,
Zerpoli‹same,
Robertson & Co, Inc‹Cent Cuba Sugar Co
Schillzzi‹Schillzzi,
Camp‹Wiley,
Zarewitz‹Zarewitz.

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Hansen‹Snow,
Same‹Carmichael,
Macomber‹Girrine,
Kurz‹Weihl,
Randazzo‹Reichbart,
Kurz‹Teschmacher,
Pacific Cloak & Suit Co‹Fischer,
Lohrmann‹same,
Chas A Fox‹CNY,
Tracy‹same,
Walter Dittmar‹Jackson Williams,
Nauyalis‹Phila & Read C & I Co.

European American Bank‹Meyers,
Saloman‹Albee et al,
Bailey Realty Co‹Nemerov,
Livingston‹Kelly,
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Le Roy‹Le Roy (2,)
Maloy‹Maloy,
Heinrich‹Heinrich,
Watkins‹Smith,
British-Am Tob Co‹US Fid & Guar Co,
Bramhall‹Coffin Valve
Barnum‹Barnum,
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Sanders‹Sanders,
Travers‹Travers,
Gelssenhainer‹Geissenhainer,
Tritz‹Dunbar,
O'Connor‹O'Connor,
Rodgers‹Kerbaugh,
Manzi‹D'Alessandro,
Zerpoli‹same,
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Randazzo‹Reichbart,
Kurz‹Teschmacher,
Pacific Cloak & Suit Co‹Fischer,
Lohrmann‹same,
Chas A Fox‹CNY,
Tracy‹same,
Walter Dittmar‹Jackson Williams,
Nauyalis‹Phila & Read C & I Co.

European American Bank‹Meyers,
Saloman‹Albee et al,
Bailey Realty Co‹Nemerov,
Livingston‹Kelly,
Keingsberg‹Catherine & Water St Const & Realty Co,
De Peyster Realty Co‹Steele, Jr,
Conrad‹Solinsky.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

2D AV, 2,003, street front basement; Jere H. Moore to Joseph Klein, 2,039 2d Av, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1916; Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av.....$900

5TH AV, 331 and 335, use of alley in rear of; Nathan Rock et al., trustees, to Mason & Hamlin Co., 313 5th Av, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1916, renewals yearly; attorneys, Evarts, C. & S., 60 Wall St.....$300

5TH AV, 302, store known as kinsman; 3 West 31st St and front basement; 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation to United Dairy Co., (as Belmore Lunch,) 10 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, George W. Umana, 277 Broadway.....$5,000

81ST ST, 322 East, all; Sandel Hochman to Julius Golub, 1,764 1st Av, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Oscar Igelsoltor, 299 Broadway.....$3,100

126TH ST, 153 East, all; Abr. Wolf and another, executors, &c., to Louis J. Kahn, 255 West 125th St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Edw. J. Martin, 265 Broadway.....$1,100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 104; Morris Sheres & Co. against Annie Rosen, owner and contractor.....$47

2D AV, 318; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against Alexander J. Lelmburg, owner; renewal; notice.....$463

3D AV, s w corner of 76th St, 25x100; Triborough Marble and Tile Works, Inc., against E. H. Beck, owner; J. B. Gingeras, contractor.....$33

9TH ST, 216 East; Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Co. against Edward Klerney, owner; Sam Sidoroff, contractor.....$170

13TH ST, 436 East; Michael Kelly against Giuseppina Fatelia, owner; Antonio De Mico, contractor.....$8

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Clinton St, 23 x50; Jacob Victor against Michael Minden, owner; D. A. Linsky Co., Inc., contractor.....$350

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Baisley Av, 50x100; Samuel Gruber against Patrick Sheridan, owner; Rudolph Hall, contractor; renewal.....$103

SATISFIED MECHANCS' LIENS.

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, 2,242; Von Dietsch Painting and Decorating Co., Inc., against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., June 22, 1916.....$325

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x100; East Side Iron Works, Inc., against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., June 15, 1916.....$520

WEBSTER AV, 2,242; East Side Iron Works, Inc., against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., June 20, 1916.....$520

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x 90; Daniel Nathanson against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., June 21, 1916.....$145.80

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x 100; City Kalamein Co., Inc., against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., June 30, 1916.....$200

WEBSTER AV, 2,242; Halperin & Slobodin against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., et al., July 14, 1916.....$210

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

COLUMBIA ST, 77; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Minnie Greenwald et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

DYCKMAN ST, Lot 14, Block 2,246, Section 8; Harry Wadler against James A. Lynch et al, foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.

HENRY ST, 231; Abraham J. Dworsky against Kaufman Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Straus.

HESTER ST, 46; William F. Titus et al against Clara D. Du Bois, partition; attorneys, Oliver & McGuire.

MULBERRY ST, 227; Francis C. Wood against Mary Le Vien et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swajn.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, Lot 21, Block 2,051, Section 12; Harry Wadler against James B. Powers et al, foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.

3D AV, e s, 42 ft s of 82d St, 20x70; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against David Steigerwald et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

4TTH ST, 141 and 143 West; Margaret V. Kiley against 141 West 47th Street Realty Corporation et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Quinn.

138TH ST, Lot 146, Block 2,086, Section 7; Joseph Pines against Christopher Nally et al, foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.

153D ST, Lots 41 and 43, Block 2,099, Section 7; Joseph Pines against Milton M. Silverman et al, foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.

158TH ST, s s, Lot 151, Block 2,134, Section 8; Harry Wadler against Joseph G. Creamer et al, foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.

215TH ST, n e corner Columbus Av, 50x 99.11; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. against Henry T. Randell et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dean, Tracy & McBarron.

WAR PICTURES.

King George on his way to an inspection of British soldiers in training, and President Poincare of France wearing the steel helmet of the French soldier, inspecting a first line trench, in the Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Be sure and order today. —Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$25,000 Business Lease on the Bowery—Operators in Chelsea Deals—Herbert Parsons Buyer in East Seventy-sixth Street —Westbury Estate Sale—Suburban Market.

The realty market yesterday was confined to a few scattering sales, including four houses in the old Chelsea section and some good leases. Among the latter was the announcement that The Evening Mail will move, probably in the Fall, to the eight-story Lupton Building, at 23 to 27 City Hall Place, having closed a lease for the structure with the Finance Department of the city, which took over the property a short time ago in connection with the new Court House site.

The Bowery also gave evidence of increased commercial activity in the lease of the store and basement of the building at 137 Bowery, between Grand and Broome Street, by Wolf Nadler, who has owned the property for twenty-five years, to Jacobson Brothers, wholesale and retail liquor dealers of Chicago. The firm at present has no New York office. The lease has been taken for ten years at an aggregate rental of about $25,000.

Realty Operator Buys and Sells.

Jasper H. Hawkins has purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 420 and 422 West Twenty-third Street, two four-story and basement dwellings on a plot 51.6 by 98.9. The seller acquired the property several months ago in a trade with the Foro Realty Corporation.

On the same street Mr. Brown purchased from Jacob Scheuer 345 and 347 West Twenty-third Street, two five-story flats on a lot 50 by 98.9.

Herbert Parsons Buys Dwelling.

Herbert Parsons is the buyer of 7 East Seventy-sixth Street, an English basement residence, sold last week by Mrs. H. P. Hadden. The property was held at $140,000.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Pease & Elliman sold for the estate of J. C. Einstein to R. H. Neilson the four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 82 feet, at 71 East Eightieth Street, two doors from the northwest corner of Park Avenue.

Annie L. Ward sold to a client of Slawson & Hobbs 125 West Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 55 by 102.2.

Louis M. Ogden sold to P. Chauncey Anderson 156 East Forty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100.5.

Harlem Sale.

The four-story building at 1,839 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of 120th Street, has been sold by Wertheim & Clear for Eversley Childs. The plot is 17.9 by 83.

Sales in the Bronx.

E. Osborne Smith has sold for Mary J. Williamson to Harriet Adams a plot 50 by 130, on the east side of Inwood Avenue, 350 feet south of Riverdale Street, on which is a one-story stone stable.

James C. Gaffney bought 1,081 Simpson Street, a five-story apartment house, on plot 38 by 100, and resold the property to Samuel Horwitz, one of the tenants. Joseph A. Wasserman negotiated both sales.

Brooklyn Y. M. H. A. Buys Home.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association has purchased from Julius and Hyman C. Lehrenkrauss the former Keystone Hotel property at the northwest corner of Cropsey and Twentieth Avenues, Bensonhurst. There is a three-story frame building on a plot fronting 200 feet on Twentieth Avenue and 100 feet on Cropsey Avenue, D. Raffelson was the broker.

Brooklyn.

M. McKennon, Jr., sold the two-family frame 411 Ninety-first Street for Mary A. Roberts to M. Busby; a lot 25 by 116 feet on the east side of Gelston Avenue, 150 feet south of Ninetieth Street for the Sinmacros Realty Company, to an investor, and a lot 20 by 187 feet on the south side of Eighty-fourth Street, about 200 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for the Sinmacros Realty Company to an investor.

S. Bryce Wing Buys Westbury Estate.

S. Bryce Wing has purchased the Mrs. George B. Titus farm at Westbury, L. I. This estate has been the celebrated meeting place of the Meadow Brook hounds for years and is well improved. The property is near the estates of H. C. Phipps, Stanley Mortimer, Clarence H. Mackay, Thomas Hastings, and Harry Payne Whitney. Cocks & Willets negotiated the sale.

Long Island.

Marion L. Dawson of Brooksville, Fla., has purchased the George Duryea farm in the Dix Hills, Huntington, fronting on the Jericho Turnpike, consisting of seventy-five acres. It is the intention of the purchaser to remodel the old farm house and make the property his permanent home. The property adjoins the estate of Charles Doescher. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

The Cross & Brown Company sold a lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Fifteenth Avenue, 440 feet north of Vandeventer Avenue, Long Island City.

New Jersey.

Miss Mary K. Waring sold to Miss Edith Blanchet the Colonial residence in the west section of Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J. The property, which has a frontage of 100 feet on the road, extends to the Essex County Park Reservation and was held at $16,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers negotiated the sale.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for J. P. Lloyd the residence and grounds at 22 Fairview Avenue, Orange, N. J.

The Essex Fells Country Club has voted to purchase two acres of land in Essex Fells as a site for the erection of a building, 60 by 100 feet. The addition will also allow the golf course to be lengthened.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y., a plot on Sprain Place to Joseph Rylander, three lots on Albemarle Place to George F. Chism of Lake George, N. Y.; a plot on Linden Avenue to Charles A. Meinzer of New York city for a home site, and a plot on Linden Avenue to J. J. Finn of Yonkers.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the entire building at 60 Thomas Street to the H. B. Claflin Corporation, and the store floor 185 Mercer Street to the McCrory Stores Corporation.

Receivers Appointed.

Justice Finch has appointed G. Owen Tucker of Tucker, Speyers & Co. as receiver for 35 and 37 West Thirty-first Street, a mercantile building, pending a suit by the Republic of Panama against the Brogan Building Company, Inc., et al., to a forelose a mortgage of $175,000, made on Aug. 24, 1904.

Supreme Court Justice Clark has appointed George B. Francis receiver for 470 Fourth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-second Street, a twelve-story office and loft building, on a plot 115.10 by 83.8, pending a suit brought by Robert Lee Morrell and others against William T. Evans et al., to foreclose a mortgage of $175,000. There is a $600,000 prior mortgage, held by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Realty Notes.

Heckscher & De Saulles, brokers for August Heckscher, denied the report yesterday that Mr. Heckscher was negotiating for the property at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, adjoining the Tiffany Studio building on the Forty-fifth Street corner, which he purchased a few weeks ago.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company, have published their annual booklet giving a complete list of apartment houses under their management. It contains photographs and general information.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Fai Rockaway, L. I.—Bayswater Av, s w corner Prospect St, 200x167x191x168, three-story frame Gardner cottage; knocked down to Robert Conner for $12,500; also n e corner Neptune and Sprayview Avs, Edgemere, L. I., eight lots, 20x100 each; voluntary sale; withdrawn; sold at private sale.

12th St, 513 East, n s, 171 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, five-story tenement and stores; E. de Cordova, executrix, against Louis Schlesinger et al.; Goldman, H. & U., attorneys; due, $21,657.02; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

146th St, 273-75 East, n s, 19 ft e of Morris Av, 48x80, two two-story frame houses; City Real Estate Co. against F. W. Fielding et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $6,329.55; taxes, &c., $206.40; to Otto Baasch for $6,150.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 3,892, e s, 50 ft s of 172d St, 42x100.4, five-story flat; J. K. Stiefel, executor and trustee, against Wendover-Bronx Co. et al.; F. I. Haber, attorney; due, $39,734.36; taxes, &c., $916.69; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mulberry St, 280-82, e s, 131.6 ft s of Houston St, 40x90.7 x irregular, six-story flat and stores; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Michael Brigante Co. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $46,141.77; taxes, &c., $630.40.

53d St, 331-3 West, n s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 34.11x47.4 x irregular, two three-story houses; G. B. Lauck as commissioner against E. H. Briggs et al.; W. N. O'Neil, attorney; due, $10,852.47; taxes, &c., $530.54.

114th St, 71 East, n s, 205 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; M. J. Bach against John Schwarzkopf et al.; Riegelman & B., attorneys; due, $23,234.94.

11th St, 69 East, n s, 250 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; C. W. Hall and another against Daniel Rosenthal et al.; Remsen & P., attorneys; due, $22,253.31.

115th St, 36 West, s s, 433 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; H. De F. Weeks and another, trustees, against Barnett Levy et al.; Weekes Brothers, attorneys; due, $10,382.69; taxes, &c., $471.30.

By Samuel Marx.

East End Av, 87, e s, 76.8 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x98, four-story flat; Alfred Epstein et al., executors, against F. B. R. Dittrich, executrix, et al.; Yankauer & D., attorneys; due, $2,854.41; taxes, &c., $153; prior mtg, $11,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Old Broadway and 181st St, n e corner, for a three-story brick nursery for children; Same‹John M. Robbins & Co. Thode‹same, Sidlanckas‹F. W. Wuster & Co.

Daly‹Franklin Contg Co.

Taylor‹B'klyn Un Gas Co.

Lindstrom‹Rodgers, Nelson‹Rodgers.

Lazarus‹Nister.

McLusky‹Fjoral Park Terrace Co.

Solomon‹Berry.

Butler‹Beery.

Lawyers Mtg Co‹Kurzrok Bros Co.

B'klyn Trust Co‹same

Lawyers Mtg Co‹Gerber, Same‹Negley, (3,)

Re Benjamin,

Brunhuber‹A. L. Guidone & Son.

Drescher‹B. Q Co & S R R Co.

Jones‹Kaufmann.

Berenstein‹Krimmer.

Elbre‹Carpenter B. & H.

Re McNamara.

Shaw‹Shaw.

Re Manning, (2,)

Flesch‹Souzo.

Cincotta, (Union Strumbelese Mutual Aid,)

Cardwell‹Clark et al.

Simpson‹Sire.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:

Barber,
Van Brunt,
Errico,
Greenberg,
Von Dassel,
Rieback,
Abrahams,

Palladino,
Pugliese,
Andrews,
Goldman,
Zukschmerdt,
Howell,
Greenberg.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketchani, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Caroline Van Duzer,
Louisa Weinrich.

William A Zell.
Josephine Muller,
John S Frost.

Accounting of:

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 8.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate:
Alexander C McCone,
Gesino Schroeder,
Edwin D Milner.

James J Kelleher,
William Ball,
Hobart Frost.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME CO

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely fireproof.—Every modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,200.
Representative on premises.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $2,500 to $3,000.
Representative on premises.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
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Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
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$1,000 to $1,350.
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Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
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St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
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The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc. One apartment suitable for Doctor.
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Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
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Private House Block. One Apartment to a Floor.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Living room 14x27. Dining room 15x22. All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion. One of the most exceptionally attractive apartments on the West Side. Every modern improvement.
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NORTHWEST CORNER OF
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MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

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895 West End Ave.
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One Block from Subway Station.
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Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
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Two Modern Buildings.
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7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
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Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

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9 Rooms and 3 Baths
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Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
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8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
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Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

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3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

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8, 9, 10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Rent $2,500 to $4,200.

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No. 949 West End Avenue,
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3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths.
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105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
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304 West 92d Street
Near West End Avenue.
6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
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349 West 85th Street
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8 Rooms & Bath.
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Block Front 119th to 120th.
4 & 7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$660 & $1,300.

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"Hamilton"
No. 420 Riverside Drive,
Northeast Corner 114th Street.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,100 to $2,300.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,700 to $2,200.

"Rexor"
No. 600 West 116th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,600.

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250 West 94th St.,
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8 & 9 Rooms,
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Rent $1,400 and $1,500.

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158 West 81st St.,
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4, 5 Rooms & Bath.
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4 & 14 West 92d St.
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7 Rooms & Bath.
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601 West 142d St.,
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5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600 to $900.

"Oregon"
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3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street,
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9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street,
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3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,500.

226 West 70th Street
Near Broadway.
3, 4, 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,400.

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1 West 69th St.,
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6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200.

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391 West End Av.,
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8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,400 and $1,700.

Barieford
49 Claremont Ave.,
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5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$720 to $1,200.

Fair View Court
175 Claremont Av.,
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Rent $360 to $600.

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6 Rooms $1200
2 Baths, 6 Closets
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3 Baths, 8 Closets
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3 Baths, 8 Closets
For size of rooms, for arrangement, for superiority of finish, for quality of service, these apartments stand paramount on the west side; convenient to subway, bus and all surface lines. Apply superintendent on premises.

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A Few Choice Apartments for Rent from Next October.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, TO
Cor. Apt. of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,000
Apply Supt. on the premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
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6-7-8 Rooms
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MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
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MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 15x23
Dining Rooms 15x18
Bedrooms 14x16

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6 ROOMS, $900 to $1,020.
5 ROOMS, 660 to 740.
4 ROOMS, 600 to 660.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$75—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St.	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

104 EAST 40th ST.
ONE DOOR EAST OF PARK AVENUE
A Few 5-6 Room Apartments
To Rent from October 1 next, $1,700 to $2,600.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
THE PARK AVENUE OPERATING CO., Inc.,
'Phone 4435 Murray Hill. 527 Fifth Avenue

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

743-5th Ave.
(New, Just Completed)
Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette Apartments of 2 & 3 ROOMS,
with all modern and up to date conveniences.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 5th Ave. Phone 2750 Mur. Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 & 10 ROOMS 3 BATHS
350 West 88th St.
NEAR DRIVE
RENT $2,400 & $2,500
High Class Fireproof Bldg.
Owner on Premises.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW BUILDING
129 EAST 82ND ST.
Cor. Lexington Av.
To Lease from October 1.
4 Rooms, Bath, $900-$1,200
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500-$1,600
Apply on premises.
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

The Cleveland
Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

THE PALACIO
59 & 61 East 65th St.
Northwest corner Park Ave.; 8 rooms, 2 baths; choice residential section; all large rooms, $1,800. Superintendent.

A—640 Madison Av. "HOFFMAN ARMS." N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400 to $1,800.
Also small apartments and studios. Apply Supt.

BROOKLYN.
MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Plot 50x100, West 29th; location for loft building or garage. G 185 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Morris Park lot, near station, bargain. McGinty, 439 West 58th St., City.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 16 room, 2 bath detached cottage; 2 porches; steam, electric light; at 1,486 East 2d St., 1 block from Avenue N station, on Culver; $7,000; terms. Phone Midwood 1418W.

Adjoining Prospect Park; $750; 2-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 furnaces; price, $5,400, $750 down, balance $16.66 monthly; rent, $42; pays everything. Full particulars, Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

House; 7 rooms, bath; gas, electric fixtures; large garden plot; good soil for vegetables, fruit, poultry; $50 cash will cover all needed repairs on house; will sell to responsible party for $150 cash, balance like rent in small monthly payments; property is just suited for small family desirous of living away from the congested section of the city where they can enjoy real country life and raise enough vegetables, fruit, and poultry for home use and still be within 30 minutes of their work in New York or Brooklyn. Owner, Box 117 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Manhattan.—Two-family house, eight thousand; limit cheap fare zone. H 120 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Scarsdale.—8 rooms, 2 baths; near station; water, electricity, sewer; good neighbors; rent $100, or will sell on easy terms. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Scarsdale.—Corner plot, 88x106; high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer, electricity; $3,500; easy terms or loan to build; adjoining plot, $2,750. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 157 Times Downtown.

NEAR SEA CLIFF.—Attractive 5-room bungalow, with bath; extra large living and dining room; paneled walls, beamed ceilings, open tapestry, brick fireplace; 2 fine bedrooms, with connecting bath; modern kitchen; dandy electric fixtures; heat; extensive veranda, and a big plot of land suitable for gardening, garage, &c.; near water; $200 cash, balance $18 monthly, if sold quick. B, Bungalow, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$20 MONTHLY BUYS THIS HOME.
Six rooms, all latest improvements, elegant bath, large open fireplace, gas, electric lights, steam heat, handsomely decorated; best neighborhood; fine plot, laid out in flower garden, shrubs, and hedge; 45 minutes from city; will sacrifice for $2,200, with $200 cash; short walk to large bay and bathing beach. Owner, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 118 Times Downtown.

Handsome, nearly new six-room home; every improvement; fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price $5,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. Owner, H 34 Times.

FREE!—Beautiful illustrated birdseye view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium-priced homes and farms on very easy terms. B. Auer, 141 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOMES, 30 minutes Penn. Station; $4,900 to $6,100. QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 B'way.

Floral Park.—Easy commuting distance; good house; all improvements; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Long Island farms for sale. Address J. W., 126 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN.
Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 8 large rooms and bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot water heat; new model gas range with extra hot-water attachment; large plot, 9,800 sq. feet; abundance of shrubbery and large shade trees; price $4,950, worth $6,000. responsible party can take possession for $600 cash; balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. GREAT BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

CHICKEN FARM.
$150 CASH WILL START YOU, balance $3 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well built house, 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. C., Estate, 243 West 34th St.

Port Jefferson—Acre plot, 875 feet main road frontage; $75. P 293 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

To rent Sept. 15, a real home at beautiful Haworth, N. J.; Dutch Colonial bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 20,000 feet of land; flowers, fruit, vegetables, steam heat; Country Club two blocks away, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts; business calls me to another city. George L. Sullivan, Haworth, or Tel. Dumont 72.

Ridgewood, N. J., Bargain.—Modern seven-room house must be sacrificed, 1½ acres, 100 fruit trees; located on beautiful macadam road, five minutes from station; house has all improvements, large piazza; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Send for photograph and description of a very artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms; garage; chicken house; lot 75x180; must sell to close estate. Box 423 Maplewood.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.
$5,200; house, 8 rooms, lot 50x162; every improvement; Lackawanna, R. R.; further information, Room 1,920, 150 Nassau St.

For Sale.—Building lots and five-room bungalow at Cedar Lake, Denville, N. J. Apply to John Gulton, 429 Hill St., Boonton, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Furnished house, strictly modern; 9 rooms; will give possession immediately. Write Mrs. C. Alexander, Chatham, N. J.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Home in the Berkshires, (Great Barrington, Mass.)—40 acres; fine location, near town; lots of fruit and shade; pure spring water running to house and stable; house 26 rooms; modern improvements, best condition; large stable, &c. Address the owner, Lock Box 34, Great Barrington, Mass.

I have several GREAT farm bargains on lakes and rivers in N. H. and Vt. Call for photos. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Florida—For Sale or to Let.

7,000 acres of farm and timber land in North Florida; suitable for colonization or cattle raising; four miles of railroad, with station on property. G. Nobles Jones, Savannah, Ga.

Real Estate Wanted.

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. — All-year, modern residence, first-class neighborhood, walking distance station, 30 to 45 minutes Grand Central; 9 or 10 rooms, 2 or 3 baths; rent $780 to $900, with option to buy 1 or 2 years. Complete particulars to P 297 Times.

Will rent unfurnished house, six rooms, forty minutes Erie, Lackawanna, high location; state particulars and terms. P 287 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Bargain—Up-to-date, fully equipped, and stocked, village dairy farm in Southern New Hampshire; price, $7,200. Lock Box 62, Henniker, N. H.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

140 West 34th St., between Broadway and 7th Av., 2d floor front; office with large windows. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n. e. cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Hudson Terminal Building.—Private office, $18 with services. Suite 178, 50 Church St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted for immediate occupation, a factory building for light manufacturing approximately 25x100, brick building, three-story and basement, good light, steam heat, and elevator; must be located between West 14th St. and West 40th St., New York, near water front. X 266 Times Annex.

Loft.—Light four sides; 8,000 square feet; capacity, 150 lbs. per square foot. Apply George P. Schinzel, Inc., 523-529 8th Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Summer Homes
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
To Let—Furnished.

Beautiful mountain villa; 2,000 feet elevation; wonderful views; 100 miles from New York; easily accessible; August and September. Robin Compton, Hotel Cumberland, 54th St. and Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOME to October 1; near New York. Apply Room 716, 45 Broadway. Telephone Rector 2729.

Furnished Houses Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, for remainder of season, small furnished cottage or bungalow in Westchester Co.; give full particulars. H 111 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS AND BATH, MAID SERVICE, &c., TO SUBLET UNTIL OCT. 1, IN EXCLUSIVE HOTEL, OFF 5TH AV., IN THE SIXTIES, VERY REASONABLE. A 129 TIMES.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE LANGHAM, 73-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; ice-making, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

Broadway, 3,131, (125th St.)—Completely furnished four rooms, player-piano, &c., elevator, to October. Morningside 5805. Apt. 58.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites; two rooms and bath; $17.50-$21 per week; American-European plan; Spanish cuisine.

Five rooms, bath, between Broadway-West End Av.; all improvements; piano; immediate possession; references required. Glaenzer, 254 West 84th St.

Attractively, practically furnished seven rooms, bath, apartment, very cool, light, $110 per month until Oct. 1. Apply Apartment 41, 200 West 86th St.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments. THE BEVERWYCK. 39 West 27th St.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished, sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe, Gray, Specialist. 289 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

Fort Washington Av., 231.—Five rooms, furnished in mahogany, overlooking river, $60; bargain; two blocks west 168th Subway.

113th St., 617 West.—Six rooms completely furnished overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Hayes, Apt. 7W.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. 4 & 6 rooms, $40 to $60; 8 & 6 W. 104th St.

Furnished—West Side.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 218 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Unfurnished—East Side.

570 Park Av.,
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club,
6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Parlor floor; business, physician, or bachelors; three-room kitchenette, bath; 2d floor private house; unusually large, well arranged. Mrs. Thompson, Real Estate, 22 E. East 45th.

80th, 142 East.—Corner apartment; seven exceptionally large rooms; all improvements; $1,000.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths.
Elevator house; moderate rents.
530 West 113th St.

Swampscott, 660 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house; spacious apartments, extra large; 5 rooms, $43 to $45; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $57.50 to $65.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

Sublet five-room elevator apartment; immediate possession; concession. 6D, 245 Fort Washington Av.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 176 West 58th.

Bronx.

Grand Concourse and Boulevard.—New, up-to-date apartments; all modern improvements; four, five, and six rooms, all light. Apply E. Osborne Smith, Jerome and Burnside Avs. Telephone 1848 Fordham.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
Furnished.

THREE adults want furnished apartment Sept. 1; absolutely clean; good location; subway; moderate. H 123 Times.

Furnished Rooms
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, $5.50; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

45TH ST., 22 EAST.—Exceptionally large rooms; well-appointed house; bachelors; yearly lease.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

86TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

34TH, 161 WEST.—Large front parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; price moderate.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high class; references required.

50TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large and small rooms; nicely furnished; telephone; $3-$7.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exceptional large and small rooms; private baths; also doctor's office.

55TH, 236 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $5; gentlemen; references. Gillette.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, clean, large and small rooms; parlor floor and basement.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Summer rates; elevator; cool suite. Sewell.

58TH ST., 23 WEST.—Elegant large front parlor; private bath; electricity; telephone; kitchenette; convenient; nice house; Summer rates; reasonable.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Cool, attractive room; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; every convenience.

69TH, 139 WEST.—First-class rooms redecorated. Suite, $14; electricity; instantaneous hot water.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Rooms with bath, suite or single; be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 206 WEST (Broadway.)—Parlor, living, music, dancing; medium small rooms; lavatory.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; smaller room; running water.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private bath; board; overlooking Riverside.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Rooms adjoining bath; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished suite, 8 rooms, bath, kitchenette; also large and small rooms; electricity; maid service.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished house; front parlor; with running water; large and small rooms; electricity; maid service.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water, private baths; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms; continuous hot water; small kitchenette; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; electricity, telephone; single room.

81ST, 231 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cool, attractive room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity. Holton.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large south, cool suite, running water, shower. Pearson.

82D, 112 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath, electricity; business people preferred.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive room; privilege cooking breakfast; telephone.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; bath.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Outside room facing vacant lot; lavatory, bath; telephone; $3. Willford.

122D, 137 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; single or running water; subway.

143D, 516 WEST.—Elegant front room; 1-2 gentlemen; elevator apartment; $8.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS.
302 West 22d St., New York City.
The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4-$6 weekly; rooms for two, $3-$3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 3,133.—Nice, large airy room; telephone service; reasonable. O'Brien.

CALL RIVERSIDE 992.
A private family will rent elegant, homelike suite; 2 private baths; gentlemen. RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 102D STREET.

Rooms Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.
Furnished.

Wanted room with bath by refined gentleman of quiet habits; refined home, good neighborhood; breakfast preferred, not essential; kindly state full particulars. B 248 Times Annex.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MARIE C. LOWE, Plaintiff, against MARY C. LEARY and others, Defendants.—County Clerk's Index, File No. 31328, Year 1911.

In pursuance of an Interlocutory Judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1914, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said Interlocutory Judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said Interlocutory Judgment to be sold in New York County, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL XXV.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, designated on a certain map entitled "Map of certain property in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York belonging to Sarah Lynch," New York, February 21st, 1889, Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, by the lot number five (5) in the block bounded by Eighth Avenue, a proposed exterior street, and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh (157th) Streets, which said lot, as shown on said map, is bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, as proposed and laid down on said map, which said point is distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eighth (8th) Avenue with the northerly line

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—An area of high pressure central Tuesday night over the lake region continues to dominate the weather in the Eastern districts. Under this influence temperatures are somewhat below normal in the lake region. Elsewhere they continue slightly above normal.

Precipitation has been confined to scattered thunder showers mostly in the South. Moderate temperatures will continue in the Atlantic Coast districts Wednesday and Thursday, but a rising tendency will set in on Friday. Except for scattered thunder showers in the South, generally fair weather will prevail east of the Mississippi.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest to north, and fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable, and fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, light northeast, and occasional thunder showers.

FORECAST TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Jersey—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; slight temperature changes.

New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday. Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	75	72	4 P. M.	76	82
6 A. M.	72	69	6 P. M.	73	80
9 A. M.	78	74	9 P. M.	73	76
12 M.	83	73	11 P. M.	72	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72, at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature 82 degrees at 4:30 P. M., minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 61 per cent. at 8 A. M., 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:05—550 Riverside Drive; Ben Wilk..	Slight
12:15—341 3 St.; Jacob Sagerty	$500
12:20—778 1 Av., (vacant;) N. Y. Hospital	
	None
12:55—277-279 3 St.; Paul Meyer	$100
5:10—Pier 66, N. R.; not given	Slight
6:05—87 E. 114 St.; L. Meyersen	Slight
8:55—80 E. 4 St.; Mr. Newfeld	$1,000
10:10—35 W. 118 St.; I. Horowitz	Slight
11:55—631 E. 137 St.; Sol Harrison	Slight
P. M.	
2:00—1,452 Wilkins Av.; Mrs. Goldner	Slight
2:55—816 Washington St.; not given	Slight
3:40—B'way & 42 St., (auto;) not given	Slight
4:45—169 W. 65 St.; not given	Slight
4:50—1,028 Simpson St.; not given	Slight
5:15—11 E. 26 St.; S. Stroock	Slight
6:00—6 Murray St.; Donegan & Swift	Slight
6:40—510 Brook Av.; Henry Seibert	Slight
6:55—Harlem Hospital	$25
7:05—163 E. 26 St.; Lee Hotel Co	Slight
7:05—21 Monroe St.; A. Gerlovese	Slight
7:15—60 St. & N. R.; not given	Slight
7:25—57 E. 98 St.; Morris Hecht	$25
11:00—23 Beekman St.; Doubleday Press	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Orders of July 26 relating to Capt. J. S. Parker, 4th Cav., revoked.

Capt. G. S. Turner, 3d Inf., is transferred to the 7th Inf.

1st Lt. H. Geiger, C. A. C., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

2d Lt. T. J. Hanley, Jr., 23d Inf., is attached to Aviation Section of Signal Corps at San Diego, Cal.

2d Lt. T. J. Hanley, Jr., 23d Inf., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal.

2d Lt. A. McC. McDonnell, C. A. C., to Ft. Slocum, for examination for detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, then to his station.

2d Lt. S. H. Wheeler, 25th Inf., will report to Col. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav., President of an examining board at Douglas, Ariz., for examination for transfer to the cavalry, then to his station.

2d Lt. G. Puisifer, Jr., 23d Inf., is attached to Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and will proceed to San Diego for duty at the Aviation School.

Resignation of 1st Lt. C. S. Stern, M. R. C., is accepted.

Orders of July 25 relating to Maj. S. H. Wadhams, M. C., are suspended until further orders. He will proceed on or about Aug. 3 to Fort Houston for temporary duty in Southern Dept.

Orders of July 7 relating to 1st Lt. C. D. Gray, M. R. C., revoked.

Capt. E. B. Vedder, M. C., to Nogales, Ariz., for duty in charge of Department Laboratory No. 3, to be established there.

Capt. J. L. Dodge, 22d Inf., is detailed for service in Q. M. C.

Following 1st Lts. of the Ord. Dept. will visit Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., on business pertaining to the operations of the Ord. Dept., then to their stations: F. Bradley, R. E. Kimball, and L. A. Nickerson.

1st Lt. C. T. Griffin, 4th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., Eagle Pass, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Resignation of Lt. Col. F. A. Wells, 23d Inf., Nat. Guard of N. Y., accepted.

2d Lt. J. F. Lucas, 13th Cav., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, at Eagle Pass, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Following transfers are announced: 1st Lts. A. C. Wimberly, from Cav. arm (7th Cav.) to the C. A. C., and H. L. Gardner, from C. A. C. to the Cav. arm. He is assigned to the 10th Cav.

Orders of July 11 relating to 1st Lt. W. S. Fulton, Inf., revoked.

Lt. Col. E. W. Howe, retired, is assigned to active duty and will report by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., for duty as Mustering Officer in the State of New York.

Leaves: Capt. S. Frankenberger, 1st F. A., 15 days; Maj. J. Hagood, C. A. C., one month, and Lt. Col. M. L. Walker, Corps of Engrs., 10 days.

Navy.

Capt. W. J. Maxwell, to Newport War College, Aug. 7.

Lts. L. B. Maxfield, works of Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, N. Y., to the North Carolina, and E. S. Moses to New Orleans Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Benham, Melville, Porter, and Tucker at Buzzard's Bay; Fanning, McCall, O'Brien, and Paulding at Newport; Glacier at Guaymas; Memphis at San Domingo City; Missouri and Ohio at Provincetown; New Orleans at Port Angeles; Paducah at North River, N. Y., and the Solace at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Ajax, Hongkong for Swatow; Albany, Corinto for Acapulco, via Salina Cruz; Celtic, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Marietta, Key West for Boston; North Carolina, Hampton Roads for Southern drill grounds; Paul Jones, Guaymas for La Paz, and the Vulcan, Carmen for Guantanamo.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Aug. 2: Patrol. F. McCarron, 17, to Traf. Div., Subdiv. B; P. C. Becker, 18, to 40; T. W. Lennon, sta. house attdt., 149, to 148; R. D. Miller, 10, assigned as sta. house attdt.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Fire. 1st gr. W. H. Breuer at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. D. Azevedo, Eng. 56; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., 63; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; E. A. Woolley, (2d Sec.) Eng. 287; J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 46; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; G. Olsen, H. & L. 124; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; E. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 1: Capts. Alfred W. Welch, Eng. 236, to Eng. 233; John Casey, Eng. 223, to Eng. 236; Lieuts. William Stump, Eng. 156, to Eng. 153; William H. Stack, Eng. 55, to Eng. 36; Edward Short, H. & L. 78, to Eng. 55.

Revocation of temporary details, while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alarm Station, north side of 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., as watchmen, 8 A. M., Aug. 2: Fire. 1st gr. J. Cluney, Jr., Eng. 16, (now Eng. 287;) Fire. 1st gr. P. O'Brien, 3, H. & L. 21, (now H. & L. 144.)

Temporary details while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alarm Station, north side of 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., as watchmen, 8 A. M., Aug. 2: Fire. 1st gr. M. J. Benedetto, H. & L. 43; Fire. 1st gr. P. P. McDermott, H. & L. 18.

Decisions rendered: Fire. 3d gr. M. H. Mack Eng. 30, (reckless driving of automobile engine) charge dismissed.

Dismissed—Fire. 1st gr. W. J. Prendergast, Eng. 32, (absent without leave and being asleep while on house-watch duty.)

Special leaves: Capt. E. J. Weismann, Eng. 94, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 2; Fire. 1st gr. J. H. Witte, H. & L. 108, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 2; Fire. 2d gr. W. W. Eulner, Eng. 218, 48 hours, 8 P. M. Aug. 8.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

There are about 6,000 men eligible for the promotion test to Police Sergeant.

The commission has denied the request of the Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity that all axemen in the department who desire to compete be examined for promotion to watershed inspector.

There are eight candidates for pharmacist.

Mental tests for inspector of light and power and for chief probation officer will be held soon.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 16 an examination for electrical draftsman, for men only to fill several vacancies in the New York Navy Yard at salaries ranging from $8.62 to $6 per diem, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, at any navy yard or other naval establishment of the United States or in the department at Washington. This examination is held especially to secure eligibles having technical training and experience in the origination and supervising preparation of electrical installation plans for ships, power lighting, interior communication, the designing of switchboards, writing up specifications for apparatus, estimating, checking plans, &c., writing up descriptions, instructions for use, care, and maintenance of the apparatus and systems indicated above. As the supply of eligibles resulting from recent examinations for draftsmen with marine electrical experience has not been equal to the demand, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and preliminary or apprenticeship training and experience. Age 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has laid over the recommendation of the Committee on Sites for the acquisition of the following sites for the duplicate school plan: New York Avenue and East Thirty-fourth Street, between Tilden and Snyder Avenues, Brooklyn; Montauk and Atkans Avenues, between Belmont and Sutter Avenues, adjacent to P. S. 64, Brooklyn; Blake Avenue, Osborn and Thatford Streets, adjacent to P. S. 60, Brooklyn; Keap Street, between South Second and South Third Streets, adjacent to P. S. 19, Brooklyn, and Blake Avenue and Barrett Street, adjoining P. S. 156, Brooklyn.

The program of the Committee on Economy has been amended so as to allow an additional sum of $16,401 for reopening forty-two recreation centres and twenty-eight swimming baths.

The Board of Education has approved the action of the Committee on Special Schools in terminating the employment of Charles F. Roderick, a caretaker at the Bronx Truant School, on account of neglect of duty and insubordination.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board, telephone.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; substantial table; electricity, running water. Bryant 3848.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 269 WEST. — Desirable single, double rooms; cool, pleasant surroundings; Summer rates.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath; board optional; small room; Summer rates.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Gentlemen preferred; charming house and location; excellent table; double, single rooms; private bath; electricity. 3034 Riverside.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.

73D, 142 WEST.—Lovely rooms, exquisite table, strictly French; table boarders welcomed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers two choice, large, elegantly furnished rooms, facing Drive. Audubon 4570. Apt. 6B.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159-W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANT board and room in Spanish family, convenient to subway, object learning language; state terms. P 304 Times Downtown.

BOARD, adults, German cooking, West, below 100th; state terms. P. E., Times Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis, sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Elderly clergyman to pay half rent, conduct family worship, exchange for beautiful home and care physician. Box 32, Elmsford.

Long Island.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2,534 Coney Island.

Sea Gate.—Private family; large room for season, adults only; excellent French cooking; near beach. 'Phone Coney Island 674.

New Hampshire.

Widow, charming Colonial home, facing lake, takes paying guests; large acreage; fishing, boating, bathing; enchanting country; large porches. Holcomb, Lockhaven, West Canaan, New Hampshire.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey, "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Old Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone White, 34 Bryant.

Massachusetts.

Berkshire Hills.—Summer board, adults only, $10 per week; open through September. The Orchard, Williamstown, Mass.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For business woman, country or seashore; commuting distance to New York. H 139 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HAVERS.—Must sacrifice immediately practically new gentleman's Havers six roadster; absolutely mechanically perfect; classy; Gray-Davis electric starting, lighting system, Kellogg motor, tire, pump, &c.; sacrifice $550. Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

CADILLAC 1913 LIMOUSINE. Exceptional condition mechanically; most luxurious foredoor body, beautifully painted, silk slip covers, all fine shoes, with extra shoe; used in private family; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

Norwalk Six—Gentleman will sacrifice exceptionally fine Norwalk Six 5-passenger touring, mechanically perfect, all equipments; Gray-Davis electric starter, light, &c.; $425. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

CADILLAC — MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY.

Practically new touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; Delco electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice, $475. Cowle's Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

OAKLAND seven-passenger touring, used two seasons; splendid condition; luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, etc.; many extras; $850. PLAZA STORAGE, opposite Brewsters', Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

Chalmers master six, 7-passenger touring; practically new; used 5 months; luxuriously equipped; electric starter, lights, &c.; many extras; $650. Pollum, 82 Crescent St., (entrance Queensboro Bridge,) Long Island City.

STEARNS-KNIGHT demonstrated 1916, 8 cylinder with 1917 improvements; overhauled and repainted special color periscope gray; complete manufacturer's equipment and ready for immediate delivery. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Peerless 6-48, 7-passenger touring, used one season very carefully, mechanically perfect throughout, every modern equipment, Gray & Davis starting, lighting, &c.; many extras. Mr. Callahan, phone Astoria 2385.

BUICK MODEL 37 TOURING. Complete five passenger, electric self-starter, lighting; most satisfactory type in Buick line; bargain. Owner, 305 West 79th St.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and intertubes. See manager, 159 Elvmer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Marmon 1916 touring; Stutz 1915 Bulldog; Peugeot "120" racer; Cadillac 1916 touring; Packard "6-48" roadster; Hudson 1915 limousine; S. G. V. 1914 landaulet; many others. Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Packard 1915 seven-passenger 2-38 touring car; A1 condition; Westinghouse shock absorbers; new slip covers; bargain. Doty-Demos Co., 87 West End Av.

HUDSON LIGHT SIX. Like new; seven-passenger; fully equipped; ready immediate service. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Mitchell.—Will sell sixty horse power, seven-passenger touring car, one year old, perfect condition, cost $3,000, for $750 if sold at once. H 106 Times.

Hupmobile, 1916 touring, excellent condition, good tires, newly painted; guaranteed; price $850. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Overland touring car, electric starting and lighting equipment; newly painted; price $290. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Scripps-Booth roadster, excellent condition, tires new, fully equipped; price $500. Scripps Booth Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND TOURING — Practically new; careful care; used 3 months; electric starter, lights; sacrifice $450. Mrs. Smullen, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

Cadillac 8 touring, 1916, also 1913, both 7-passenger; very attractive. Schoenmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Maxwell touring car, first-class condition, good tires, fully equipped; price, $185. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER RUNABOUT 1913—Repainted; fully equipped; elegant condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Packard for sale, 1910, thirty touring car with extra Packard limousine body; good condition; cheap. Norman, 155 East 53d St.

Cole.—Eight-cylinder, 7-passenger, latest model Cole; purchased latter part of May; wire wheels; fully equipped. Phone 4197 Broad.

Hupmobile for sale, 1916, full Sedan, Houck wire wheels, $1,050. P 275 Times Downtown.

Mercer 1914 touring car; 1915 runabout; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

Studebaker, 1916, 4-cylinder, $700; used only 4 months. Miss Lewis, 500 5th Av.

Motor Trucks.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE. 128 West 52nd St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard—Most elegant limousine; exceptionally handsome; very rich looking; reasonable rates. Phone Hirsch, Lenox 6073, 127 East 83d St.

FOR HIRE.—Packard seven-passenger, by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th St. Cathedral 9082.

PACKARD AUTO OWNERS ASSOCIATION. Recent models; owners drive in livery; excellent service; reasonable rates. Circle 1294.

PACKARD, elegant touring, hour, month; reasonable; exceptionally careful chauffeur. Curran. Lenox 5,176.

Chalmers, 1916, seven-passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 8916.

Packard new "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard cars, excellent condition, by hour, week, or month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th St. Col. 7539.

Packard twin 6, 1916; brand new; driver very careful; by day or trip. Phone Chelsea 8792.

FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone 886 Madison.

Packards for hire; automobiles, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone Madison 886.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, Stanley Steamer, 1916, cheap price; particulars. Altamonte, P 276 Times Downtown.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A MECHANIC of 30-35, or a man mechanically inclined, wanted, who has a fair education, convincing personality, with executive ability, and who is willing to start with a moderate salary at a position offering a splendid future with a large cold rolled steel and wire mill. Address, with full particulars, Opportunity, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ARTIST.—Capable man with ideas for advertising agency. Call or write James Zobian Co., 226 5th Av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—ABLE TO TAKE OFF TRIAL BALANCE FROM CUSTOMERS' LEDGER; GIVE FULL DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND STATE SALARY. H 138 TIMES.

AUDITOR.—One specially qualified to handle cost accounting in manufacturing concern as well as commercial work; high-class position; good salary right party; state references and special qualifications. P 279 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR for New York City hotel; night work; salary $80 month; no room or board; give age, married or single; must have experience in auditing work. X. X., 442 Columbus Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—A good opportunity for a live young man with a large, well-established real estate firm; knowledge of typewriting preferred; address, stating age, experience, and salary. Box P 303 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXPORT AND IMPORT FIRM DESIRES FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER AND CAPABLE CLERICAL MAN WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE AND ALL BRANCHES OF BOOKKEEPING. APPLY BY LETTER, STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, H 127 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 20, intelligent and experienced, for Christian firm; a real opportunity; state detail. P 277 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Good opportunity with a corporation for a bright boy, 16-18 years of age, and good education; write full particulars. P 251 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED. A bright boy of 15 or 16 to learn the dry goods importing business; apply by letter only. Box 33, Madison Square Station.

BOY for law office; one intending to study law preferred; state age, education, experience, and salary. P 286 Times Downtown.

BOY, for office work; must have knowledge of typewriting, stenography H 137 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; good, careful driver; one familiar with Lozier car. Answer, giving experience, salary desired, &c., Box H 115 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for 3 bright young men; age 21 to 30; salary $2 per day and expenses, with good chance for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. Room 801, 3 West 29th.

COLLECTORS! Two men, experienced on magazine installment collections; salary to start $12 per week; excellent chance of advancement; unless thoroughly experienced do not apply. Call after 11 A. M. Room 49, 31 East 27th.

DESIGNER.—Coats, wanted, for a popular-priced line of ladies' and misses' coats; only those thoroughly experienced in this line need apply; state present employment and salary. A 135 Times.

DESIGNER wanted, on tailored waists; salary no object to the right man; call any afternoon between 3 and 6. Bloom & Millman, 20 West 33d.

DRAFTSMAN AND TRACER wanted, experienced on panelboards and switchboards preferred; state salary and full particulars; write only. Electrical, 151 East 41st St., advertising office.

DRAFTSMEN familiar with making elevator layouts; state experience and salary expected. P 256 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR and DRAFTSMAN for ornamental iron works; must have good experience in this line and acquaintanceship with architects; state particulars. M. L., 176 Times.

FOREMAN, night shift, in high-class garage; must be sober, honest, and industrious; first-class references required; married man preferred. Biltmore Garage, 134 East 41st St.

HIGH SCHOOL or college graduates; a large concern dealing in iron and steel products has an opening; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old-established house; experience unnecessary, but only recent graduates with good school record considered; state age, education; give references. K 211 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER and cook for bachelor apartment; Chinese or Japanese; only those with highest references need apply. Mr. Stitzel, 27 East 62d.

IF YOU HAVE successfully sold bonds or preferred stocks, or if you have successfully sold any other line which has brought you a clientele of individuals, we would like to hear from you; we are investment bankers and specialize in the bonds and preferred stocks of public utilities; drawing account and commission. K 212 Times Downtown.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS doing an excellent business in Greater New York, desires three more men to take charge of territories in New York City, Brooklyn, and new addresses; permanent positions; excellent possibilities for a good man, drawing account against commissions. Apply Room 804, 200 Fifth Av.

JANITOR in large mercantile house; steamship steward preferred; state age, experience, also recommendations; wages $65 per month. Address J. S., Box 187, Madison Square Station, New York.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT.—Must be experienced and capable; give full particulars. P 284 Times Downtown.

MACHINE RIVETERS, full gangs only; (riveter-holder-on-heater;) new ship work. Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

MAN wanted for routing mail; only those having experience in railway mail routes and subscription department work in newspaper offices need apply. X 285 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

One thoroughly experienced as consultant to perfect machinery; to take full charge of marketing a new device; state reference, experience, and salary; and full address. Reply K 204 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY SALESMAN.

Jobbing hat house open for salesman controlling extensive trade all territories; full particulars territory covered and sales record or no attention paid; commission or salary basis; replies held strictly confidential. K 210 Times Downtown.

NURSE or ORDERLY.—Pay $22 a month, board and room. Call at 146 East 28th St., at 6 P. M. today for a personal interview.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man for general office work; must have knowledge of typewriting and stenography; good opportunity. Address, stating age, experience, and references, E. B., 854 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.—Intelligent, willing young man to help around office and run errands. Apply before 10 A. M. Ethridge Co., 25 East 26th.

PURCHASER.—In purchasing dept. of manufacturing company, young man, 22-26, with some experience in general purchasing for factory; must have knowledge of chemistry and stenography; good handwriting and best references essential; state full qualifications and wages expected. Purchasing, P 272 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.

If you can approach business men and intelligently present facts, keeping in mind that our proposition requires no coloring misrepresentation, you are the man we want; we shall require the above qualification; commission basis. If you can qualify and can stand prosperity after you do qualify, write for appointment to H 141 Times.

SALESMAN (lace) wanted for Boston and New England States; only high-grade lace salesmen who have made good over this territory need apply; satisfactory arrangement as to remuneration, commission. Address Laces, H 131 Times.

SALESMEN.—Several now employed earning $50 commissions weekly; only those over 28, good appearance, with references, accepted. Steiner, 162 West 23d.

SALESMAN, &c.—Stylish, expert assistant and saleswoman cloak and suit department in Middle West. Apply Ready-to-Wear Department, Syndicate Trading Co., 230 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign manufacturer; city and out of town; liberal commission. Alfred Tal, 9 Stone St.

SALESMEN.

An efficiency organization desires the services of two first-class salesmen; the proposition is one which the country's biggest concerns are buying and men are wanted who can present the proposition to large employers; the selling plan assumes unusual earnings for the right man; commission basis; in writing, state age and past experiences. X 285 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—System, the Magazine of Business, wants experienced specialty salesmen for Fall campaign; new proposition; liberal commission arrangement; permanent connection. Call 21 Park Row.

SALESMEN for large cities as exclusive representatives for a 6,000-mile auto tire; liberal commission, with drawing; mornings. Mr. Barman, Mgr., 109 Leonard.

SALESMAN, art needlework, for Missouri Kansas, Texas, large and small towns; also Omaha; commission only; state experience. Address Acquainted, Box P 229 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated; clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; drawing account against commission. A 69 Times.

SALESMAN, art needlework, for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan; commission only; state experience. Addres Energetic, Box P 228 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, art needlework, for New York and Pennsylvania; commission only; state experience. Address Industrious, Box P 227 Times Downtown.

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STENOGRAPHER, Spanish; young man, 21 years; one capable of taking dictation in English preferred; state references and salary desired. K 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—With at least one years' experience and able to transcribe notes accurately. Apply second floor, 229 West 43d St.

STENOGRAPHER-BILL CLERK, 20; experienced and efficient; for Christian firm; references investigated. P 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and competent male stenographer wanted. Apply Thursday, 8:45 A. M., Palmer & Embury Mfg. Co., 119 West 40th St.

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MODEL in millinery showroom. Apply Rawak, 48 West 38th St.

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SALESLADIES, experienced; wages $6 and upward, according to sales. Call Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

SODA DISPENSERS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several soda dispensers of neat appearance; applicants having previous experience will only be considered. Apply to Superintendent.

STENOGRAPHER.

SPLENDID OPPOR

HOW CAPITAL VIEWS HUGHES'S SPEECH

Republicans Apparently Genuinely Satisfied, Describing It as a Vigorous Utterance.

PREDICT MORE VIM LATER

Democrats Assail It as Destructive Criticism—"Worse Than Pussy-Footing," Burleson Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Republican politicians today praised and Democratic politicians condemned the speech of Charles E. Hughes, delivered at Carnegie Hall last night, in accepting the Republican nomination for President of the United States. The interest in Mr. Hughes's utterances was keen throughout political circles—had been keen for weeks—and many a legislator or Government official got up unusually early this morning to snatch the newspaper from his doorstep to read and ponder over what President Wilson's opponent in this year's elections had to say.

Among Democrats—Cabinet oficers, Senators and Representatives, and others of less prominence in the affairs of the dominant party—there was a disposition to criticize Mr. Hughes on the ground that he offered no remedy for the conditions which he assailed President Wilson for creating.

Among Republicans the tendency was to praise Mr. Hughes for his criticism of the Administration and to commend the speech as a clear presentation of the issues contronting the country. There was unanimity of opinion among Republicans that Mr. Hughes was a master of English, and there seemed to be an honest belief in Republican quarters that the Presidential candidate could talk in a way that everybody would understand.

To the Democratic criticism that Mr. Hughes offered no remedies for most of the conditions affecting our foreign relations, which he asserted Mr. Wilson had failed to meet in a statesmanlike way, the Republican answer today was that if Mr. Hughes had been President he would not have permitted these conditions to occur, but would have followed firm policies that would have upheld the national honor without bringing the country into hostilities.

There was a regular meeting of the Cabinet today and the speech of Mr. Hughes was discussed by the President and his advisers. After the meeting the comment of Cabinet members indicated that they were not at all concerned over the effect of Mr. Hughes's speech on the country. It was asserted by some of them that Mr. Hughes had not brought forward a new issue. He could not make a successful campaign without real issues, they said, and those that he had laid stress on—Mexico, difficulties growing out of the European war, the maintenance of the national honor and dignity, and the Democratic tariff—had either been adjusted or the country was not particularly interested in them.

Few of the Cabinet officers would comment on Mr. Hughes's utterances, some on the plea that they had not read the speech, but Postmaster General Burleson and Attorney General Gregory did not mince words in condemning what the Republican candidate had to say.

The Attorney General said:

"Justice Hughes fails to make Mexico an issue by failing to say what he would have done in the same circumstances. The voters have a right to demand this. They have a right to know from Mr. Hughes whether he would have recognized Huerta or would have intervened in Mexico or would intervene now."

Among Senators comment followed the lines of political affiliation. Some expressions of opinion follow:

Senator La Follette, Progressive Republican—"To me Governor Hughes's speech is highly satisfactory."

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Progressive Republican—"A very strong utterance. It has a good ring and will awaken the party to a stirring campaign."

Senator Stone of Missouri, Democrat—The entire speech appeared to me to be weak, dull, and inane. It does not furnish a single inspiration.

Senator Weeks, Republican, of Massachusetts—I think it is a comprehensive statement of the issues of the campaign presented in Mr. Hughes's best style.

Senator Fletcher of Florida, Democrat—It impresses me as an effort to flounder about to find an issue.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania—I have read the speech carefully. It is a strong, dignified arraignment of the weakness of this Administration. The report of those who heard it is that it was received with great enthusiasm. In my opinion Mr. Hughes has outlined the plan of his campaign and will develop the issues of the hour on his tour through the West. The speech was a good beginning, and the campaign will be continued vigorously.

Among members of the House these views were expressed:

James R. Mann of Illinois, the Republican floor leader—The speech is great and courageous and will be a winner.

Ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon—The speech seems to be unanswerable. It's a strong speech, and I am particularly glad that Mr. Hughes has unlimbered upon the Administration's vacillating Mexican policy.

Typical comment from Democratic Congressmen was as follows:

William C. Adamson, Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Commission—All the good things mentioned in the speech have been accomplished or are being accomplished by Mr. Wilson. The rest of the speech is bosh.

Scott Ferris of Oklahoma—The Hughes speech was carping criticism, partisan in its nature, and offering nothing constructive.

CALLS HUGHES SPEECH 'THE SAME OLD TALK'

View of Chairman McCormick—Republicans Laud It as a Strong Declaration

There was much discussion by politicians yesterday of Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance of the Republican Presidential nomination. Republicans, as might be expected, praised the speech warmly for publication, but some asserted in conversation with friends that it lacked "pep." Democrats denounced it as purely partisan and short of what might have been expected on such an important occasion.

Friends of Mr. Hughes say that the candidate spent a week in preparation of his speech; that every sentence had been carefully considered, and that it was chock full of dynamite. One Hughes admirer put it in terse and homely fashion thus: "The speech is absolutely bombproof, but let anybody try to monkey with it, or get funny, and he is likely to get his head blown off."

Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, made public the following comment:

"The acceptance speech was a flat, uninspiring document of reactionaryism and standpatism. Any one of the Old Guard might have written it. It is the same old talk that was put out at the Chicago Convention and which has fallen flat upon the country. It is a speech of criticism and offers nothing constructive. It offers not one ray of hope for those who left the Republican Party four years ago to battle for political freedom. It should leave no doubt in any real Progressive's mind as to where his political duty now lies. He should support President Wilson as the candidate whose ideals and record of achievement offer the Progressives an instrument for service."

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York and close friend of President Wilson, said:

"In his speech of acceptance the Republican nominee did not join issue with our candidate on a single question of importance before the people. The speech was proof positive that the Republicans have no issue in the campaign—if any such proof was needed."

Joseph M. Price, one of the independents who took active part in launching the Woodrow Wilson Independent League and is Chairman of the Executive Committee of that organization, had this to say:

"I have talked today with a good many men who until he made his speech of acceptance were whole-heartedly for Hughes, and who from now on will support President Wilson because they found the speech disappointing."

HUGHES LAMENTS HE IS MISUNDERSTOOD

Tells Editors That He's Human and Not an Unsympathetic Highbrow Nominee.

Mr. Hughes, addressing a number of Republican editors of the State who lunched at the Hotel Astor yesterday as the guests of John H. Sleicher of Leslie's Weekly, talked about his struggle to dissipate what he termed a false impression that he was cold and reserved. He was laughing frankly enough as he related his troubles in that direction, and he asked the editors to help him by spreading before the people the true picture of Hughes the man.

Preparations had been made for stenographers to take the address, but when Mr. Hughes saw them in the room he smiled and objected. While he did not wish to be unpleasant, he said, he wanted to talk with absolute freedom and would prefer not to have his remarks taken down.

The reports obtained from some who had been at the dinner gave this account of some of the things the nominee had to say.

The chief thing he had to live down, Mr. Hughes was reported as saying, was the reports spread about that he was not human; that he was cold and unsympathetic. That situation was faced by him in the Gubernatorial campaign of 1906, when it was said that he was cold and aloof. He faced the same difficulty in 1908 in his second campaign, and now he found the same charge was coming up again.

He told the editors, the report had it, that if they wanted to see him in the White House there were many ways they could aid. The newspapers, for one thing, could picture him in the correct light before the people. He did not ask that any one paint an overcolored picture; all he wanted was the publication of the truth.

He felt that the end was not accomplished by papers which in the same issue published news stories which misrepresented his views or his personality and editorials of a highly commendatory nature. The large majority of the people, he felt, read the news story only and there obtained their impressions.

That was the most complete account which could be obtained. Mr. Hughes refused absolutely to comment upon the address. There were forty-five at the luncheon.

Conferences and discussions of plans for the Western trip on which Mr. Hughes will start on Saturday occupied much of the candidate's time yesterday.

Mr. Hughes attended a dinner at the University Club last night as the guest of National Committeeman Herbert Parsons. The guests included a number of social service workers. It was a private dinner, and the newspapermen were not admitted.

Mr. Hughes will go to Bridgehampton this afternoon unless important developments demand his presence here.

THE HUGHES ITINERARY.

Schedule Shows Complete Program of His Western Trip.

The itinerary of the Western trip on which Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, will start on Saturday evening, was made public yesterday at the Hughes headquarters in the Hotel Astor. Mr. Hughes will be on the stump until about the middle of September, as a tour of Maine has been included before his return to Bridgehampton for a rest.

The vacation in the Rockies on which he counted has been cut to four days, which will be spent at Estes Park in Colorado. The trip will take him to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Hughes will be accompanied by his wife, and they will occupy a private car. Another car will be used by the correspondents and by the representatives of the Republican National Committee.

Here is the itinerary:

Leaves New York, Grand Central Station, evening, Aug. 5.
Arrives Niagara Falls, morning, Aug. 6.
Leaves Niagara Falls, morning, Aug. 7.
Arrives Detroit, morning, Aug. 7.
Spends the day there, with two evening meetings.
Leaves Detroit, early morning, Aug. 8.
Arrives Chicago, evening, Aug. 8.
Leaves after meeting for St. Paul and Minneapolis, where two evening meetings will be held Wednesday, Aug. 9.
A meeting in the forenoon at Grand Forks, N. D., Aug. 10.
Night meeting at Fargo, N. D., Aug. 10.
Leaves Fargo, early morning, Aug. 11.
Arrives Helena, Mont., morning, Aug. 12.
After noon meeting leaves Helena, Aug. 12.
Arrives Butte, early evening meeting, Aug. 12.
Leaves Butte; arrives Missoula, night, meeting, Aug. 12.
Leaves Missoula, Aug. 13.
Arrives Spokane, Aug. 13.
Leaves Spokane by automobile, Aug. 14.
Arriver Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, day meeting, Aug. 14, and returns to Spokane for night meeting.
Leaves Spokane, Aug. 14.
Arrives Tacoma and holds day meeting, Aug. 15.
Arrives Seattle and holds night meeting, Aug. 15.
Leaves Seattle, Aug. 16.
Arrives Portland, Oregon, and holds evening meeting, Aug. 16.
Leaves Portland early morning, Aug. 17.
Arrives San Francisco, holds evening meeting, Aug. 18.
Leaves San Francisco, evening, Aug. 19.
Arrives Los Angeles, morning, Sunday, Aug. 20.
Holds evening meeting and leaves Los Angeles, Aug. 21.
Arrives Reno, Nev., holds evening meeting, Aug. 23.
Leaves Reno, Aug. 23.
Arrives Ogden, holds day meeting, Aug. 24.
Leaves Ogden, Aug. 24.
Arrives Salt Lake City, holds evening meeting, Aug. 24.
Leaves Salt Lake City, night, Aug. 24.
Arrives Cheyenne, holds night meeting, Aug. 25.
Leaves Cheyenne, Aug. 25.
Arrives Denver, Col., holds evening meeting, Aug. 26.
Leaves Denver, night, Aug. 26.
Arrives Estes Park, Col., morning, Aug. 27.
Remains in Estes Park from Aug. 27 to Sept. 1 for a vacation.
Leaves Estes Park, Sept. 1.
Arrives Denver, Sept. 1.
Leaves Denver, Sept. 1.
Arrives Topeka, Kan., morning meeting, Sept. 2.
Leaves Topeka, Kan., Sept. 2.
Arrives Kansas City, evening meeting, Sept. 2.
Leaves Kansas City, night, Sept. 2.
Arrives St. Louis, Sunday, Sept. 3.
Holds evening meeting and leaves St. Louis, night, Sept. 4.
Arrives Lexington, Ky., holds afternoon meeting, Sept. 5.
Leaves Lexington, night, Sept. 5.
Arrives Portland, Me., about noon, Sept. 7.

The trip provides for rest on Sundays instead of traveling, with but one or two exceptions. In order to make connections, the trip will be made by regular trains.

On his return, Mr. Hughes expects to spend a few days at his Summer home in Bridgehampton before starting on the stump again.

AUTHORS CATECHIZE HUGHES.

Ask in Letter for Specifications in Wilson Criticism.

A letter to Charles E. Hughes, Republican Presidential nominee, written by an organization of magazine writers and embodying ten pointed questions having relation to the policies of President Wilson and criticism of those policies contained in Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance, was made public last night at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee.

The letter, it was said, had been approved by the Executive Board of the organization at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore.

Here is the letter:

To the Hon. Charles E. Hughes:

The professional writers who sign this letter have small interest in parties, but a very deep interest in democracy. It is our hope, through this voluntary association, to assist in the promotion of honest, educational discussion in order that fundamental issues may not be decided in prejudice and ignorance.

Mr. Wilson's beliefs have been expressed in law and in declared policies. He has made an open record by which he may be judged. Wise choice is not possible unless you yourself make equally specific statement of purposes and convictions.

Without intent to offend we feel justified in charging that in no single public utterance have you filed a bona fide bill of particulars, nor have you offered a single constructive suggestion.

Generalities are without value. Blanket criticism is worthless. What we desire to know, what it is fair that the electorate should know, are the exact details of your disagreement with President Wilson. What has he done that you would not have done, and what has he failed to do that you would have done or will do? Honesty and patriotism demand that you put yourself upon record in such a manner as to permit people to judge you as they are now able to judge President Wilson. For example:

1. Could you have filed instant protest against the invasion of Belgium and backed up that protest with the United States Navy?
2. It is arrant nonsense to talk about action that would have prevented the Lusitania tragedy. The vague advertisement did not appear until shortly before the hour of sailing. The occurrence was one of those things that civilization has made the world regard as incredible. The only honest question is this: Would you have made the disaster the subject of diplomatic negotiations or would you have broken relations with Germany at once?
3. Would you have urged upon Congress an embargo upon the shipment of munitions to the Allies?
4. Would you urge universal compulsory military service?
5. You are frank in stating that Huerta's morals were of no concern to America. Does this mean that you would have recognized Huerta?
6. As matters stand today, would you be in favor of intervening in Mexico?
7. Does your attack upon the Wilson Shipping bill mean that you are in favor of ship subsidies?
8. You speak enthusiastically of the rights of the worker. Does this imply that you indorse the Clayton anti-trust law and the Seamen's bill? Or will you urge their repeal?
9. What are your specific complaints against the Federal Reserve law?
10. As Governor of New York you opposed the income tax amendment. Does this antagonism persist? Do you or do you not believe in paying for preparedness out of a tax on incomes, inheritances, and munitions?

We agree with you that it is a "critical period," by far too critical, indeed, for candidates to talk in terms of office seeking rather than in the simple, earnest language of definite Americanism. Respectfully,

Samuel H. Adams, Ray S. Baker, Ellis P. Butler, L. Ames Brown, Dante Barton, Irvin Cobb, Wadsworth Camp, J. O'H. Cosgrove, Stoughton Cooley, William L. Chenery, George Creel, James Forbes, Frederick C. Howe, Gilson Gardner, F. S. Greene, Oliver Herford, Prof. L. Johnson, Richard L. Jones, Peter B. Kyne, Percy Mackaye, Percy MacKaye, Basil Manley, M. Nicholson, Albert J. Nock, H. J. O'Higgins, Charles J. Post, Eugene M. Rhodes, W. McL. Raine, B. Robinson, John Reed, Opie Read, Edgar Selwyn, W. L. Stoddard, Lincoln Steffens, Augustus Thomas, Frank Vrooman, George West.

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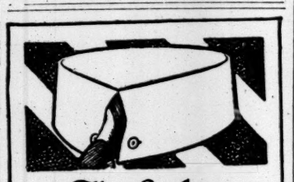

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380 East 133rd Street, New York City.

Written by Tom Botterill, Hudson Super-Six Distributor at Denver, and published as an advertisement in Denver newspapers. We reproduce it here because of its unusual interest to all who enjoy motoring. What Mr. Botterill did can be done with equal comfort and enjoyment by any owner of the 10,000 Super-Sixes now on the road.

I have just driven a HUDSON Super-Six from Detroit to Denver, 1,530 miles, thru rain, mud and sand

—without putting in a drop of water from the time we started, without lifting the hood except to oil, without touching a wrench to any part of the machine except to replace one small wheel bearing, without stopping the motor except to give my companion a chance to eat again, without the engine missing a single shot, without a puncture, without a rattle, and without finding a single car in the whole 1,500 miles whose driver didn't let us pass him sooner or later

I went to Detroit to drive this car back for two reasons. First, I wanted the fun of the trip.

Second, I wanted to find out at first-hand just how this Super-Six will behave for an owner when he starts on a long cross-country trip with it.

Mr. McIntosh of our sales force accompanied me, and we were in no hurry and after no records; we drove as we thought the average owner would drive.

My honest conclusion at the end of this trip is that the man who buys a Hudson Super-Six gets three times as much automobile as he pays for.

I never had so amazing a trip in any car in my life.

This Super-Six had been taken from the Hudson factory by the manager of our Detroit office only two days before I got there, and it had had only 480 miles limbering up when we started back with it.

It had had no special attention of any kind and I thought it only reasonable to expect to have to do more or less adjusting as we came along.

But we did no adjusting whatever. We never took a wrench from the tool kit except once near Belle Plaine, Iowa, when we broke a small bearing in one of the front wheels.

We left Detroit in a rain and we had mud for hundreds of miles through the East. Often we were in to our hubs. Three times we covered pieces of road on high we had been told we couldn't get over at all.

The Super-Six motor puzzled me the first time I ever drove one last January, and I confess that it puzzles me even more today. It responds with a lightness that has always made me think of a greyhound. But on this trip, time after time it settled itself to long, steady strains with an evenness, sturdiness and freedom from distress that were more suggestive of a good draft horse trained to pull.

No piece of road anywhere stopped us. For two days and a half we had so much rain that the storm curtains were never lifted. But we came straight on through, stopping only at towns that interested us, or where there were good meals.

You men with jaded appetites should have been with us. I myself ate with new eagerness and relish, and as for Mr. McIntosh, he left a trail of complete desolation and famine across five states, the waitresses numbed at the elbows and the cooks prostrate with exhaustion.

Why is it, I wonder, that many fagged, town-weary business men still take their vacations in crowded sleepers and crowded city hotels, monotonous in their sameness, when they could make such a drive as I have just made, and have the thrill of combating the out-of-doors—a thing that always puts an edge on the appetite and makes nine hours on the Ostermoor none too much?

We had rain, mud and sand to contend with, but we never had to climb out of the car, and as we rolled down from Cheyenne to Denver Thursday morning through the Colorado sunshine, we felt like schoolboys finishing a vacation—we came back to business with a pep and fresh fitness that no man ever felt at the end of 1,500 miles in a Pullman.

Our first afternoon we drove from Detroit to Kalamazoo, 151 miles. Our second forenoon from Kalamazoo to Chicago, 179 miles. We spent most of the third day in Chicago, driving that afternoon to Rochelle, 84 miles. The next day we drove from Rochelle to Belle Plaine, 199 miles. The next day from Belle Plaine to Omaha, 263 miles. The next day from Omaha to Lexington, 239 miles. Wednesday from Lexington to Cheyenne, 310 miles. Thursday morning from Cheyenne to Denver, 112 miles, in two hours and fifty minutes.

We got as high as 16 miles to the gallon of gasoline and the average for the trip was 12.6 miles.

We were making the trip leisurely, and with little interest in the time consumed between any two points, but when we got into Chicago, it suddenly came to us that we had passed every car going our way on every part of the road; the thought was fatal. We got interested in the thing. I will confess that when we again took the road we both had the same secret sporting curiosity. We wondered how long we could keep it up.

We kept it up clear into Denver.

This Hudson Super-Six, which left the factory less than two weeks ago, passed every automobile we came in sight of from Detroit to Denver—1,530 miles.

We were raced time and again on muddy roads and on good roads, but every car we tackled was finally dropped behind.

I have an idea that this mud caked car, just as it stands on our salesroom floor, can go out tomorrow and do seventy-five miles an hour without a whimper.

That much speed is not necessary, it is not even important. But you gentlemen who own Super-Sixes probably feel just as we do—that it's rather satisfying to know that you have a car that could clean up the road if you wanted it to.

And there is one other thing that I believe will interest all owners of the Super-Six. It is the fact that in Detroit, the center of the automobile industry, the Super-Six now stands in a class by itself. On this visit I was surprised to find how unanimously its position is conceded. Even the livery men along the curb are now hanging fancy brass plates on all the r Hudson cars to catch the public's eye with the magic of the name.

The Super-Six motor is the great achievement of the year.

10,000 Hudson Super-Sixes are now in daily road use. Owners of these cars are selling the factory output of 150 cars per day.

I found also that the Hudson factory is being visited by an average of twenty-five Hudson dealers per day, trying to get more deliveries. The Sales Department's waiting room is full constantly, the men who are handling the allotment of cars have had to box themselves in to get time to carry on their work.

These things sound like exaggeration, but they are the sober truth. The Hudson Super-Six is not only the achievement of the year, it is the sensation of t e year. I wondered at its excellence before I made this trip. I wonder still more now.

—Tom Botterill

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